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ECONOMIC REVIEW of ONTARIO

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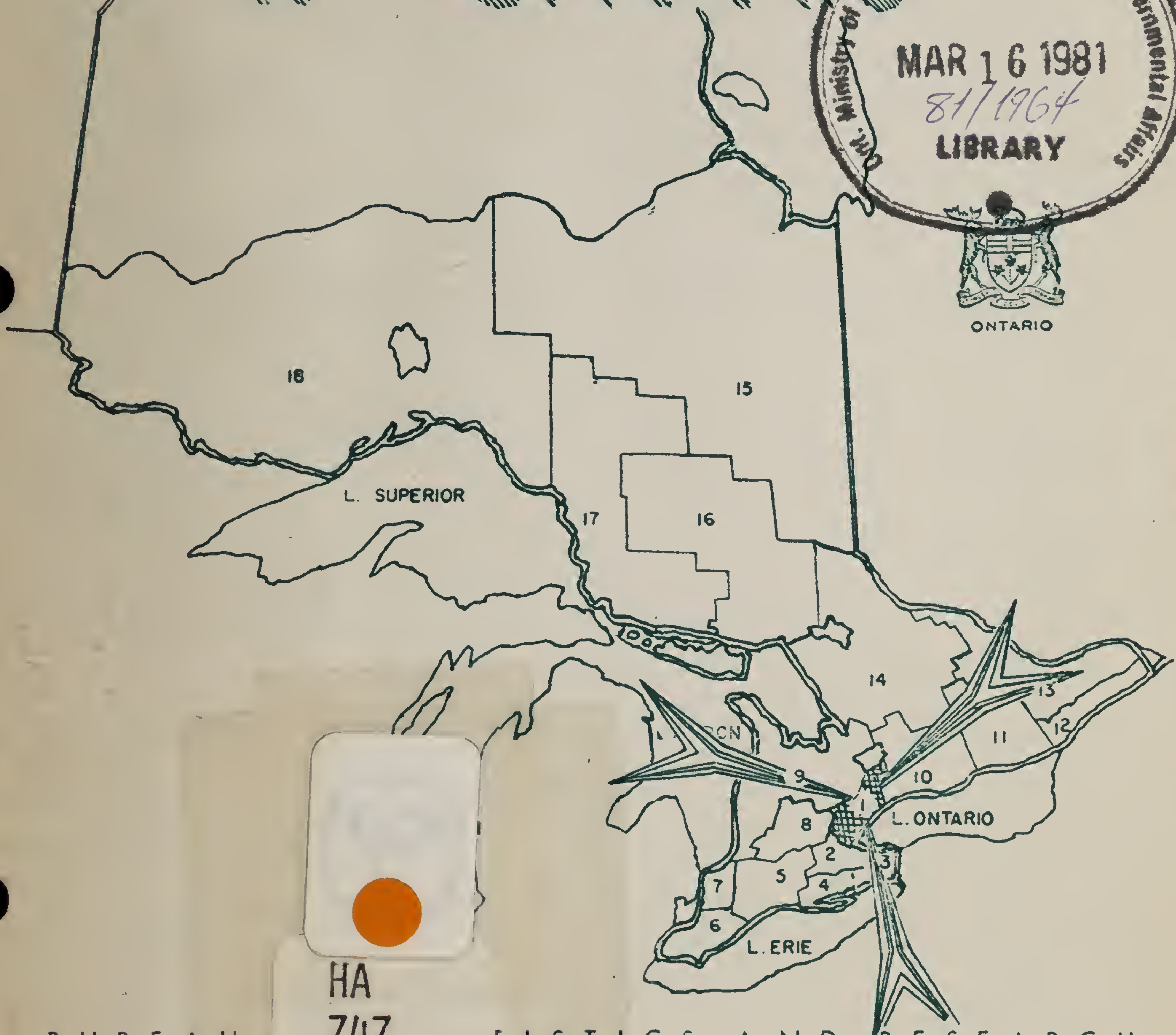

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BUREAU TISTICS AND RESEARCH

JANUARY 1954 Vol. 6 No. 1

Published by onourable Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Prime Ministe easurer

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ONTARIO CENTRES WITH POPULATIONS OF 5,000
AND OVER BY ECONOMIC REGIONS (1951 CENSUS)

(Figures in brackets indicate rate of increase or decrease (%) over 1941)

1.	Metropolitan	
	Gr. Toronto	1,117,470 (23)
	Toronto Proper	675,754 (1)
	Brampton	8,389 (39)
	Oakville	6,910 (68)
	Newmarket	5,356 (33)
	TOTAL	1,270,281 (26)
2.	Burlington	
	Hamilton	208,321 (22)
	Brantford	36,727 (15)
	Dundas	6,846 (30)
	Burlington	6,017 (58)
	Paris	5,249 (13)
	TOTAL	344,957 (29)
3.	Niagara	
	St. Catharines	37,984 (25)
	Niagara Falls	22,874 (11)
	Welland	15,382 (23)
	Port Colborne	8,275 (18)
	Fort Erie	7,572 (15)
	Thorold	6,397 (21)
	TOTAL	212,599 (34)
4.	Lake Erie	
	Simcoe	7,269 (2)
	TOTAL	66,846 (16)
5.	Upper Thames River	
	London	95,343 (22)
	St. Thomas	18,173 (6)
	Woodstock	15,544 (25)
	Ingersoll	6,524 (13)
	Tillsonburg	5,330 (33)
	TOTAL	276,475 (23)
6.	Border	
	Windsor	120,049 (14)
	Chatham	21,218 (22)
	Riverside	9,214 (88)
	Wallaceburg	7,688 (54)
	Leamington	6,950 (19)
	TOTAL	296,278 (23)
7.	St. Clair River	
	Sarnia	34,697 (85)
	TOTAL	74,960 (32)
8.	Upper Grand River	
	Kitchener	44,867 (26)
	Guelph	27,386 (18)
	Galt	19,207 (25)
	Stratford	18,785 (10)
	Waterloo	11,991 (33)
	Preston	7,619 (14)
	TOTAL	245,637 (18)
9.	Blue Water	
	Owen Sound	16,423 (17)
	Barrie	12,514 (29)
	Orillia	12,110 (24)
	Collingwood	7,413 (18)
	Midland	7,206 (6)
	TOTAL	270,499 (11)
10.	Kawartha Lakes	
	Oshawa	41,545 (55)
	Peterborough	38,272 (51)
	Lindsay	9,603 (14)
	Cobourg	7,470 (25)
	Whitby	7,267 (23)
	Port Hope	6,548 (30)
	Bowmanville	5,430 (32)
	TOTAL	238,601 (22)
11.	Quinte	
	Kingston	33,459 (11)
	Belleville	19,519 (24)
	Trenton	10,085 (21)
	TOTAL	178,500 (17)
12.	Upper St. Lawrence	
	Cornwall	16,899 (20)
	Brockville	12,301 (8)
	TOTAL	137,854 (8)
13.	Ottawa Valley	
	Ottawa	202,045 (18)
	Eastview	13,799 (73)
	Pembroke	12,704 (14)
	Smith's Falls	8,441 (18)
	Renfrew	7,360 (34)
	Hawkesbury	7,194 (15)
	Perth	5,034 (13)
	TOTAL	387,807 (16)
14.	Highlands	
	North Bay	17,944 (15)
	Parry Sound	5,183 (-10)
	TOTAL	110,271 (8)
15.	Clay Belt	
	Timmins	27,743 (-4)
	*Kirkland Lake	18,000
	TOTAL	133,866 (2)
16.	Nickel Range	
	Sudbury	42,410 (32)
	TOTAL	120,804 (32)
17.	Sault	
	Sault Ste. Marie	32,452 (26)
	TOTAL	64,496 (24)
18.	Lakehead	
	Fort William	34,947 (14)
	Port Arthur	31,161 (28)
	Kenora	8,695 (12)
	Fort Frances	8,038 (36)
	TOTAL	157,128 (23)
19.	James Bay	
	TOTAL	9,583 (-0)
	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4,597,542 (21)

*Estimate

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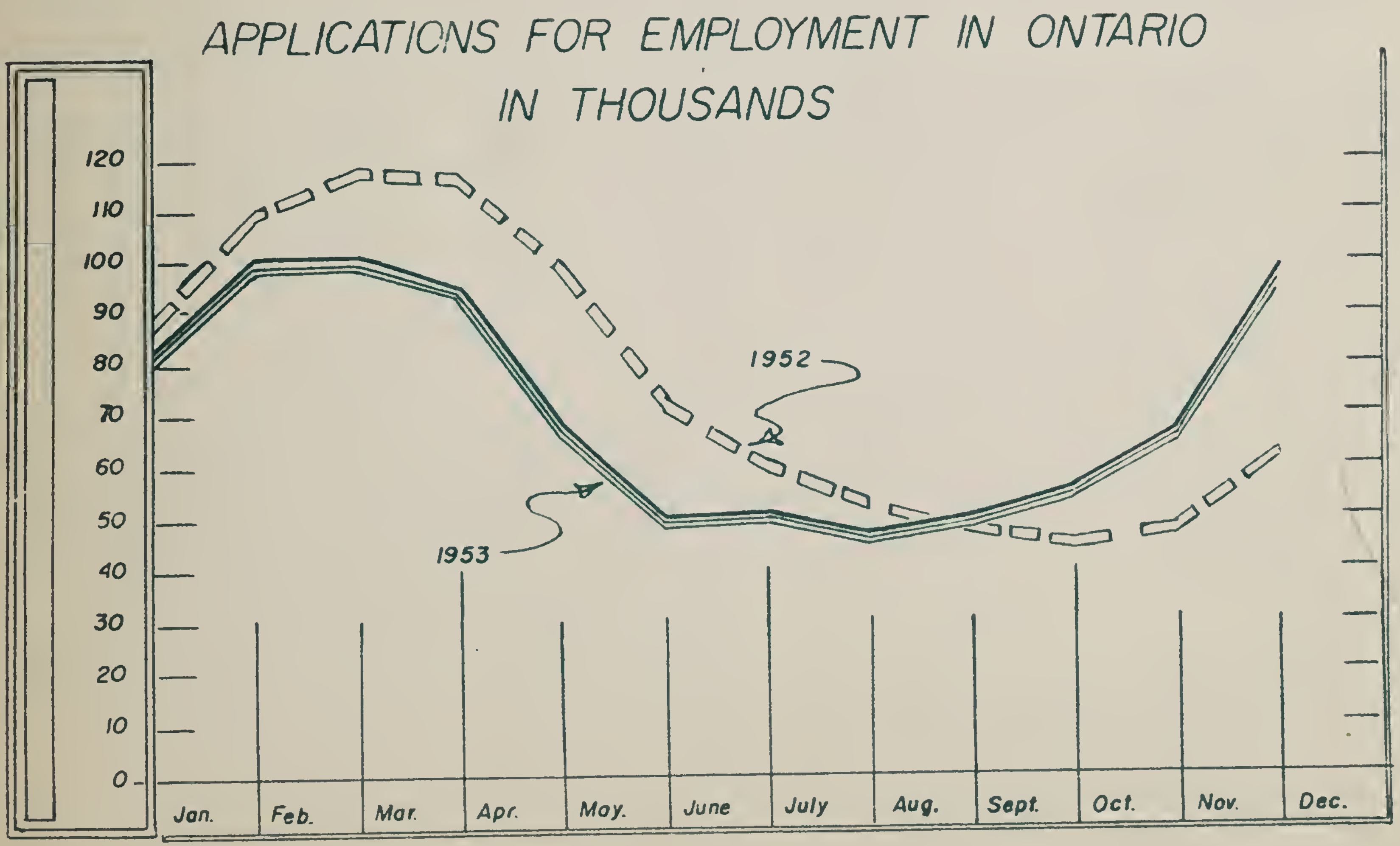
SUMMARY

The current unemployment situation in Ontario appears to be chiefly the result of seasonal factors combined with marketing difficulties in the textile and the heavy iron and steel industries; consequently the impact of unemployment has been more severe in centres where one or both of these industries is a substantial employer, such as Hamilton and Brantford. There are, however, a number of industries throughout the Province affected by a seasonal employment pattern and which have contributed to the increase in unemployed. In the woods ideal fall weather meant an earlier completion of cutting operations with the resulting decline in employment. In the leather and shoe industries and some apparel companies short-time work persists, but increasing activity is expected in preparation for spring demand. In milton, Brantford and the Niagara peninsula several foundries and heavy metal products manufacturers report lay-offs and closings. Textile mills in Brantford, Hamilton, Renfrew, Trenton and Cornwall report lay-offs.

Severe weather conditions limited construction projects, but the outlook is more incouraging. The value of contracts awarded in the final quarters of last awarded in the final quarters of last year reached $25.6 million, an increase of 13% over the previous year. As the weather moderates these projects will provide additional employment.

In the transportation industry employment has been maintained at a high level. In Windsor approximately a thousand workers were recalled earlier than the usual date, and in St. Catharines an auto parts plant has resumed production. The aircraft and diesel locomative industries are operating at full production.



APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO
IN THOUSANDS

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1953/52 + or -	SAME MONTH 1953/52 + or -	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	116.3	+ 2.8	+ 0.4	- 0.7
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	158.6	n.a.	+ 5.2	- 0.5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Oct.	254.6	+ 7.9	+ 2.6	- 0.7
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Oct.	267.8	+ 8.2	+ 2.8	- 0.4
Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	322.3	+ 11.6	+ 3.7	n.c.
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Oct.	233.0	+ 5.2	+ 2.1	- 0.8
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	254.6	+ 14.0	+ 12.9	- 4.0
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	324.5	+ 13.2	+ 8.9	- 8.5
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Nov.	25.4	+ 2.0	+ 11.4	+ 2.4
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Oct.	35.9	+ 14.6	- 13.8	+ 2.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Oct.	524.9	+ 24.7	+ 17.4	+ 2.1
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Nov.	431.2	- 0.3	- 6.9	- 15.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Nov.	1,915	+ 4.7	+ 2.9	- 0.2
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Dec.	183.4	- 4.8	- 10.4	- 10.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	115.8	- 0.8	n.c.	- 0.3
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Nov.	218.8	- 2.4	- 1.2	- 0.9
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Nov.	253.0	- 8.1	- 7.3	- 4.6
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Nov.	383.1	+ 5.5	+ 1.3	- 7.7
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Nov.	65.9	+ 5.3	+ 1.0	- 10.1
Department Stores	$ Million	Nov.	39.0	+ 2.6	+ 5.2	+ 23.7
	$ Million	Dec.	48.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	+ 24.1
Garage & Filling Stations	$ Million	Nov.	18.1	+ 6.6	+ 10.4	- 13.9
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Nov.	13.4	+ 10.3	+ 14.7	- 14.1
Furniture	$ Million	Nov.	6.4	+ 5.4	- 3.2	- 9.5
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	Nov.	13.0	+ 19.2	+ 11.2	+ 0.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Nov.	12.5	+ 28.1	- 17.4	- 14.6
Financed	('000)	Nov.	5.3	+ 16.1	+ 5.3	- 10.6
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Dec.	66.9	+ 16.4	+ 47.7	- 3.3
Residential	$ Million	Dec.	34.2	+ 46.6	+115.1	- 9.0
Business	$ Million	Dec.	18.3	+ 13.4	+ 1.1	- 4.2
Industrial	$ Million	Dec.	12.8	+ 17.9	+172.3	+132.7
Engineering	$ Million	Dec.	3.1	- 17.8	- 53.0	- 55.1
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Oct.	3,898	+ 29.7	+ 7.1	+ 9.3
Completions	No.	Oct.	4,078	+ 25.4	+ 9.6	+ 40.8
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	123.7	+ 1.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Nov.	122.5	- 0.8	- 1.4	- 0.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1953/52 + or -	SAME MONTH 1953/52 + or -	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or -
				%	%	%
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Nov.	5,607	+13.4	+ 14.8	+ 13.8
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Nov.	80.7	+ 12.2	+ 15.9	+ 22.1
Industrial Stock	Index	Dec.	311.7	- 3.5	- 2.2	+ 0.7

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except
(1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
(2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion ureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change. n. a. - not available.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

	Regions	Applications as of Dec. 4/52	Applications as of Dec. 10/53	Increase or Decrease %
1.	Metropolitan	12,329	21,723	+ 76.2
2.	Burlington	6,988	11,982	+ 17.1
3.	Niagara	4,668	8,288	+ 77.5
4.	Lake Erie	441	738	+ 67.3
5.	Upper Thames	3,097	4,264	+ 37.7
6.	Border	6,071	8,110	+ 33.6
7.	St. Clair River	829	1,366	+ 16.5
8.	Upper Grand River	2,064	3,831	+ 85.6
9.	Blue Water	3,280	4,649	+ 41.7
10.	Kawartha	3,647	5,542	+ 52.0
11.	Quinte	2,318	4,022	+ 73.5
12.	Upper St. Lawrence	1,973	2,922	+ 48.1
13.	Ottawa Valley	4,371	6,222	+ 42.3
14.	Highlands	2,048	3,196	+ 56.1
15.	Clay Belt	2,092	3,324	+ 58.9
16.	Nickel Range	1,516	2,202	+ 45.3
17.	Sault	611	2,235	+365.8
18.	Lakehead	4,290	4,611	+ 7.5
	ONTARIO	62,633	99,227	+ 58.4

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

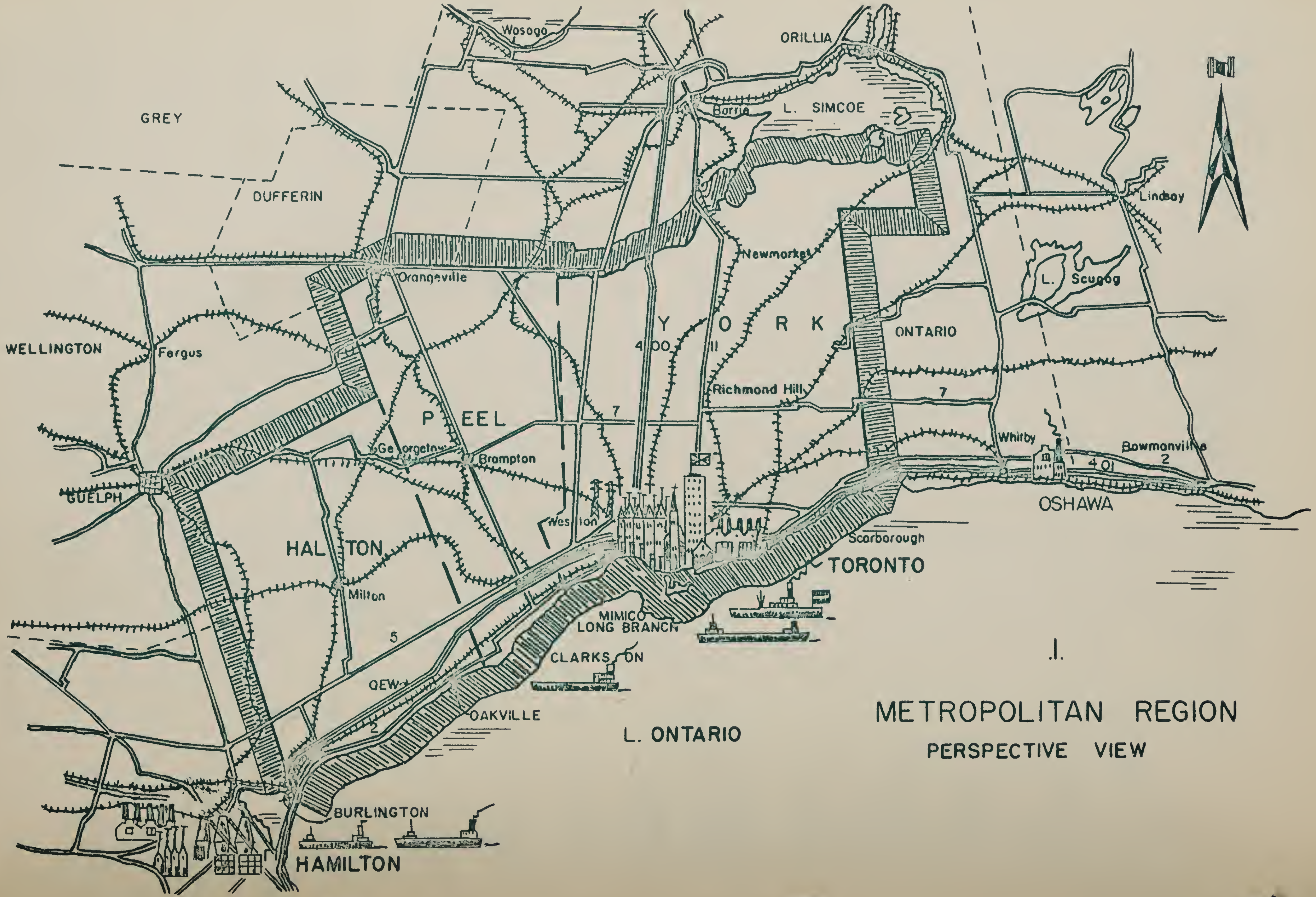
Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./53 Nov./52 + or - %	Payrolls	Nov./53 Nov./52 + or - %	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Nov. 1/52	116.6		157.9		60.85
		Oct. 1/53	122.9		174.3		63.66
		Nov. 1/53	123.7	+ 6.1	175.1	+ 10.9	63.56
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Nov. 1/52	106.0		139.4		62.84
		Oct. 1/53	104.9		139.1		63.02
		Nov. 1/53	102.3	- 3.5	137.2	- 1.6	63.76
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Nov. 1/52	119.9		161.7		66.70
		Oct. 1/53	121.2		161.5		65.94
		Nov. 1/53	116.4	- 2.9	155.9	- 3.6	66.24
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Nov. 1/52	104.3		133.8		48.18
		Oct. 1/53	112.4		164.0		54.83
		Nov. 1/53	104.7	+ 0.4	136.0	+ 1.6	48.82
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Nov. 1/52	111.0		147.9		55.06
		Oct. 1/53	112.7		153.7		56.28
		Nov. 1/53	114.1	+ 2.8	155.9	+ 5.4	56.41
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Nov. 1/52	106.1		132.3		63.21
		Oct. 1/53	111.1		146.6		67.08
		Nov. 1/53	103.3	- 2.6	137.8	+ 4.2	67.79
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Nov. 1/52	112.5		159.1		69.36
		Oct. 1/53	113.7		171.5		75.71
		Nov. 1/53	112.7	+ 0.2	174.0	+ 9.4	77.46
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth, Water., Wellington)	7.2	Nov. 1/52	102.6		136.3		53.91
		Oct. 1/53	104.1	+ 1.0	142.0		55.30
		Nov. 1/53	103.6		141.7	+ 4.0	55.45
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey, Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Nov. 1/52	100.9		136.9		48.26
		Oct. 1/53	107.7		148.0		48.84
		Nov. 1/53	109.2	+ 8.2	150.9	+ 10.2	49.09
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont., Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Nov. 1/52	121.3		160.2		63.05
		Oct. 1/53	126.1		168.2		63.41
		Nov. 1/53	121.1	- 1.2	161.1	+ 0.6	63.24
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Nov. 1/52	112.0		150.6		53.87
		Oct. 1/53	121.2		165.3		53.88
		Nov. 1/53	109.8	- 2.0	156.1	+ 3.7	56.18
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Nov. 1/52	102.2		132.5		54.72
		Oct. 1/53	109.7		145.0		55.81
		Nov. 1/53	110.7	+ 8.3	145.4	+ 9.7	55.48

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Nov./53 / Nov./52 + or - %	Payrolls	Nov./53 / Nov./52 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
13. Ottawa V.	3.1	Nov. 1/52	102.9		133.1		51.94
(Carl., Lan., Pres.,		Oct. 1/53	110.1		150.8		55.08
Ren., Russell)		Nov. 1/53	109.1	+ 6.0	150.2	+ 12.8	55.35
14. Highlands	0.6	Nov. 1/52	118.9		154.4		52.75
(Hal., Muskoka		Oct. 1/53	116.5		155.8		54.33
Nip., Parry S.)		Nov. 1/53	105.7	- 11.1	145.8	- 5.6	56.02
15. Clay Belt	0.9	Nov. 1/52	110.8		140.3		67.79
(Cochrane,		Oct. 1/53	117.4		150.0		68.31
Temiskaming)		Nov. 1/53	110.2	- 0.6	144.6	+ 3.1	70.11
16. Nickel Range	1.8	Nov. 1/52	122.1		162.7		72.99
(Manitoulin,		Oct. 1/53	130.6		175.3		75.20
Sudbury)		Nov. 1/53	123.9	+ 1.5	166.5	+ 2.3	75.26
17. Sault	1.6	Nov. 1/52	126.8		158.6		67.39
(Algoma)		Oct. 1/53	137.2		174.5		67.62
		Nov. 1/53	131.1	+ 3.4	168.5	+ 6.2	68.32
18. Lakehead	2.1	Nov. 1/52	125.2		157.9		66.62
(Kenora, Rainy		Oct. 1/53	130.3		165.6		67.17
River, Thunder Bay)		Nov. 1/53	127.2	+ 1.6	165.4	+ 4.7	68.70
ONTARIO	100.0	Nov. 1/52	112.9		-		60.73
(All Areas)		Oct. 1/53	116.5		159.8		62.56
		Nov. 1/53	114.5	+ 1.4	157.6	-	62.80

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border	2.0	Nov. 1/52	135.4		187.9		63.24
(Salt, Natural Gas)		Oct. 1/53	142.3		191.6		63.25
		Nov. 1/53	144.8	+ 6.9	189.0	+ 0.6	61.31
15. Clay Belt	28.2	Nov. 1/52	101.1		123.4		63.90
(Gold, Silver)		Oct. 1/53	66.1		82.0		63.01
		Nov. 1/53	65.3	- 35.4	81.0	- 34.4	63.12
16. Nickel Range	40.1	Nov. 1/52	152.4		191.7		74.06
(Nickel, Copper,		Oct. 1/53	151.5		200.5		77.03
Gold, Silver)		Nov. 1/53	158.8	+ 4.2	210.3	+ 9.7	77.08
17. Sault	1.7	Nov. 1/52	108.0		156.1		79.54
(Iron Ore)		Oct. 1/53	127.8		185.1		79.44
		Nov. 1/53	128.1	+ 18.6	187.0	+ 19.8	80.02
18. Lakehead	3.7	Nov. 1/52	99.0		139.3		75.17
(Gold, Iron Ore)		Oct. 1/53	108.2		162.9		80.22
		Nov. 1/53	108.9	+ 11.0	160.8	+ 15.4	78.70
19. James Bay	3.9	Nov. 1/52	75.6		91.2		64.32
(Gold, Silver)		Oct. 1/53	73.3		89.7		65.31
		Nov. 1/53	75.0	- 0.8	93.1	+ 2.1	66.15
All Mining Industries		Nov. 1/52	117.1		-		68.43
		Oct. 1/53	103.7		139.1		71.18
		Nov. 1/53	105.1	- 10.2	141.6	-	71.50



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METROPOLITAN REGION

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

THE METROPOLITAN REGION OF ONTARIO

INTRODUCTION

The Metropolitan Region is made up of York, Peel and Halton Counties, with a land area of 1,714 square miles. It is the most densely population region in the Province, having an estimated population density of 786.99 per square mile.

The earliest white settlement in the region was a mission established by the Sulpician order at the Indian village of Tarantou. This was followed, sometime between 1720 and 1730, by a small trading post near the mouth of the Humber River. The post grew in importance until, in 1750, it was replaced by a fort, Fort Rouille, which was built three miles to the east, on a point of land overlooking the entrance to Toronto Bay. This fort, which had a garrison of one officer, two sergeants, five soldiers and a storekeeper, was burned in 1759 to prevent its capture by the English.

In 1783 a strip of land bordering the old fur-trading trail between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario was purchased from the Indians by the Governor, Lord Dorchester, who intended to re-open the route from the northwest which by-passed Michilimachinac, Detroit and Niagara, since the Treaty of Paris had awarded them to the Americans. As part of Dorchester's plan a town plot was surveyed at Toronto but nothing more was done about settling the district until ten years later.

In 1793 Governor Simcoe, disregarding the Dorchester plan, built a fort near the ruins of Fort Rouille and laid out a new town, forty acres in extent, on a level tract where the Don River empties into the Bay. Whereas the Dorchester scheme had contemplated a trading post, this new town, named York, was planned as the capital of Upper Canada. Here Governor Simcoe set up his government in part of the tent which he had bought at the sale of Captain Cook's effects before leaving England. The rest of the tent was occupied by the Simcoe household during the winter of 1793-4.

The new capital grew slowly. In 1797 it contained twelve houses, and a census taken in 1805 showed a total of only 474 inhabitants. During the early years of its existence York was cordially detested by the United Empire Loyalist settlements in the colony, as the oligarchy controlling the little capital constantly schemed to extend its authority. However, by 1834 the town had outgrown its early boundaries and some of the characteristics which had rendered it obnoxious to the rest of the colony. In that year, with a population of 9,254, it was incorporated as a city under the name of Toronto.

The city's first mayor, W. L. Mackenzie, took an active part in Canadian politics until the collapse of the rebellion, which he led, in 1837. Although the rebellion was a fiasco, it did attract the attention of the British government to the unhealthy political situation in Canada and thus brought about much-needed reforms.

When the capital was moved to Kingston, after the Act of Union in 1840, Toronto suffered a depression which lasted until the return of the government nine years later. Shortly afterward, with the building of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad in 1851 and the signing of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States three years later, the prosperity of the city was assured.

METROPOLITAN AREA

"An Act to Provide for the Federation of the Municipalities in the Toronto Metropolitan Area for Certain Financial and other Purposes" was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1953. Unification of common services in the area came into effect at the beginning of this year.

The Toronto Metropolitan Area thus created is composed of 13 municipalities: Toronto, East York, Etobicoke, Forest Hill, Leaside, Long Branch, Mimico, New Toronto, North York, Scarborough, Swansea, Weston and York. These are the sections of York County which have been most affected by a 24% increase in the population between 1941 and 1951. During this period, while the population of the city proper increased 1%, the population of the surrounding municipalities now forming part of the Metropolitan area increased 82%. These areas had become structurally part of the city, but had their own elected councils, their own schools and systems of local services. Housing development and provision of transportation, water, sanitation and school facilities were hampered by the lack of a central authority.

The Council set up under the Act consists of 24 members: the mayor, two senior controllers and the senior alderman from each of the nine wards of Toronto, and the mayor or reeve of each of the twelve outlying municipalities. The first chairman, F. G. Gardiner, was appointed by the Province. Subsequent chairmen are to be selected by the Council. A Metropolitan School Board of 22 members parallels the Metropolitan Council.

Although the local governments will retain their identity and continue to have a vital part in the provision of public services in the area, the metropolitan government will assume about a dozen functions which have outgrown local boundaries. It will be responsible for assessments, water supply, sewage, drainage, arterial roads, certain welfare services, public transportation, planning, financing and constructing new schools, payment of maintainance assistance grants to local school boards, and raising capital funds for its own requirements and those of the local municipalties, the Metropolitan School Board and the Toronto Transit Commission. It will share with the local governments broad powers with respect to housing, redevelopment, parks and recreation areas. Taxation revenue will be obtained from each municipality according to its proportionate share of rateable property.

POPULATION

The rate of population growth in the Metropolitan Region has been somewhat higher than that for the Province as a whole. During the period 1941-51 the population of the Metropolitan Region increased 26.2%, compared to an increase of 21.4% for Ontario. This increase has been due only in part to natural increase. A study of the age groups in the census reveals that the population has been substantially increased by immigration from other parts of the Province, Canada, and other countries. In the 35-44 age group, for example there were 196,000 people in 1951, but there were only 171,000 recorded in 1941 in the 25-34 age group. The migration of adults to the Region also meant an increase in the children entering the Region. There were eighty thousand in the 15-19 age group in 1951, but in 1941 only seventy thousand were recorded in the 5-9 group, for example.

The influx of people into the Metropolitan Region is reflected in the high proportion of the labour force to the total population. In Toronto 50.1% of the population is included in the labour force, the highest percentage among all the major Ontario centres.

The most important characteristic of the population in the Region is the concentration of urban population. Approximately 93% of the population was classed as urban in the 1951 census. Lower birth rates, a phenomenon typical of urban communities, is characteristic of the Metropolitan Region. The Region has the lowest birth rate of any in the Province, only 23.0 per thousand population in 1951. The average for the Province during the same period was 25.0.

Table IC shows the changes in the racial composition of the population during the last two decades. The increases in the Italian, Polish and Ukrainian populations during 1941-51 have been largely due to immigration from Europe.

TABLE IA - POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

County	Rural	Urban	Total	Increase 1941 - 51 %	Density: Pop. per Sq. Mi.	Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population
Halton	17,855	26,148	44,003	54.3	121.2	24.5
Peel	28,935	26,738	55,673	76.5	118.7	25.9
York	42,106	1,134,516	1,176,622	23.7	1,334.0	22.8
TOTAL	88,896	1,187,402	1,276,298	26.2	744.6	23.0

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa
Vital Statistics, Ontario

TABLE IB - POPULATION OF CENTRES OF OVER 2,500 IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

Centre		Population	Increase 1941 - 51 %
Acton		2,880	40
Aurora		3,358	23
Brampton		8,389	39
Georgetown		3,452	35
Metropolitan Toronto			
Etobicoke Township	53,779		183
Forest Hill	15,305		30
Leaside	16,233		163
Long Branch	8,727		69
Mimico	11,342		41
New Toronto	11,194		18
Scarborough Township	56,292		132
Swansea	8,072		16
Toronto	675,754		1
Weston	8,677		51
York Township	101,582		25
York East Township	64,616		55
York North Township	85,897		275
	1,117,470		26
Newmarket		5,356	33
Oakville		6,910	68
Port Credit		3,643	69

Source: Census of Canada, 1951
NB. Town of Burlington is included in Burlington Region

TABLE IC - POPULATION BY RACIAL ORIGINS IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

Origin		1951	1941	1931
British	No.	943,935	828,901	764,315
	%	74.0	81.9	83.8
French	No.	35,484	21,087	14,507
	%	2.8	2.1	1.6
German	No.	24,063	13,937	13,493
	%	1.9	1.4	1.5
Italian	No.	28,777	19,125	16,195
	%	2.2	1.9	1.8
Jewish	No.	59,589	..	..
	%	4.7		
Polish	No.	28,900	13,825	9,788
	%	2.2	1.4	1.1
Ukrainian	No.	30,862	12,395	5,195
	%	2.4	1.2	.5
Other and not Stated	No.	124,688	102,333	88,176
	%	9.8	10.1	9.7
TOTAL	No.	1,276,298	1,011,603	911,669
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of original data: Census of Canada .. Not Available

TABLE ID - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS - 1951

Age Groups	Metropolitan Region %	Province Of Ontario %
0 - 4	9.7	11.2
5 - 9	7.0	8.7
10 - 14	5.6	7.1
15 - 19	6.2	6.9
20 - 24	8.1	7.7
25 - 34	17.4	16.0
35 - 44	15.4	14.0
45 - 54	12.4	11.2
55 - 64	9.4	8.5
65 - 69	3.7	3.4
70 +	5.1	5.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Median Age in Years	32.7	30.3

Source of original data: Census of Canada, 1951

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Toronto is the commercial metropolis of Ontario and one of the two major financial centres of Canada. The wholesale trading orbit of the city encompasses the southern part of the Province. The importance and extent of this wholesale market is not generally recognized. Table IIA although computed from 1941 census data, shows clearly that the major proportion of the sales of various types of wholesale establishments in Ontario is made by Toronto firms. The pattern of sales to be revealed in the 1951 census is not expected to differ much from this, although sales will be substantially higher.

TABLE IIA - WHOLESALE TRADE

- 1941 -

	ESTABLISHMENTS		TOTAL SALES (Million Dollars)		Toronto Sales As a % of Ontario
	Toronto	Ontario	Toronto	Ontario	%
Wholesales proper	1,846	3,539	532.6	817.8	65
Manufacturers sales branches	301	548	356.9	478.6	75
Agents and brokers	488	654	171.2	207.6	82
Other operations	152	1,503	75.3	240.7	31
TOTAL TRADE	2,787	6,244	1,136.0	1,744.7	65

Source of original data: Census of Canada, 1941

In the realm of finance the influence of the Toronto money market extends throughout the nation and beyond its borders. Five of the eleven chartered banks have their head or chief offices in Toronto, and the chief offices of numerous insurance, trust, and loan companies are established in the city. Twenty of some fifty insurance companies operating in Canada have head offices in Toronto. Markets for both stocks and bonds have widened and developed steadily, with the result that Toronto now has more investment dealers than any other city in Canada. The three largest investment firms in Canada are located in Toronto -- A.E. Ames, Wood Gundy, and Dominion Securities. Finance, insurance, and real estate companies employed 5.8% of the total labour force in the Metropolitan Region, contrasted with other Ontario centres which employ between one and two per cent.

The volume of cheques traded in the clearing house is an indicator of the financial prowess of a city. In recent years the total value of cheques cashed in the Toronto clearing house has exceeded that of any other in the country, and accounts for more than one-quarter of the Canadian total.

The Toronto Stock Exchange, the pulse of the financial community, was established in 1852. Opened in a period when British capital was difficult to obtain, the exchange made possible the development of a Canadian money market. Since that time its volume of trading has increased until it has become one of the foremost in the world, and the largest with respect to mining shares. The number of stocks listed on the exchange, only 36 in 1861, reached a total of 1,040 with a listed value in excess of twenty billion dollars at the end of 1953. The Exchange reports that for the second time in its history, Toronto Stock Exchange figures eclipsed all other exchanges on the North American continent in share activity during 1953.

Another indicator of the financial importance of a city is the size and

TABLE IIB - CHEQUES CASHED THROUGH CLEARING HOUSE CENTRES

(Million Dollars)

	Montreal	Toronto	Ontario	Canada
1939	8,759	10,174	13,618	31,617
1946	18,828	19,907	30,402	69,248
1951	29,185	32,272	47,047	112,185
1952	31,720	36,607	52,717	125,197
Eleven Months 1953	30,924	38,653	53,801	129,630

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

distribution of personal income among the inhabitants. According to taxation statistics for 1950, issued by the Department of National Revenue, approximately 9,800 returns reporting more than $10,000 taxable income were received in the Toronto district. This represents almost twenty per cent of the people reporting such incomes in Canada.

TRANSPORTATION

Toronto is the transport hub of Ontario. In volume of cargo handled the harbour ranks fourth in Canada. It has a depth of 25 feet, but could be dredged to admit all ships entering the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will have a miximum depth of 27 feet. Expansion of harbour facilities is now being considered to handle the increase in shipping expected after the completion of the Seaway. The harbour is open nine months of the year.

The city is also the division point for east-west rail traffic, with lines giving direct service to all parts of the country and linking with American railways. Although railways are vital to many Toronto industries the emphasis in recent years has been on increased highway construction. The result of this policy is a more adequate coverage by road than rail in southern Ontario. The Metropolitan Region is now served by dual highways from the east, the west, and the north. A trucking service on a daily schedule from Halifax to Vancouver with a change of carrier at Toronto was instituted during 1953. The airport at Malton, 13 miles from Toronto, is the focal point of air routes in Canada.

MANUFACTURING

The gross value of goods manufactured in the Toronto area in 1950 was 92.5% of the Metropolitan Region's total. In spite of suburban growth, 77% of the Region's production came from Toronto city. While the Toronto area overshadows all its neighbours in importance, it should not be forgotten that the gross value of production of Halton and Peel counties alone, $133.2 million in 1950,was as great as or greater than that of many whole regions.

The Region's manufacturing labour force, 202,494 in 1950, was 35.7% of Ontario's and 17.1% of Canada's totals. In sharp contrast to the northern regions, only 70.4% of these employees were men. The provincial average was 76.7%. Average regional weekly manufacturing wages and salaries for November 1953 of $63.56 are only slightly above the provincial average of $62.80 and are exceeded by eight other regions.

Why has Toronto grown so large in this century? The city had already reached a fair size in late Victorian times. In 1901, the 218,504 people living in Toronto accounted for 10.0% of Ontario's and 4.1% of Canada's population. By 1951, the Greater Toronto population of 1,117,470 was 24.3% of Ontario's and 8.0% of Canada's totals. This percentage distribution of the population was reached by about 1931. It is not surprising that industrialists build in an area that offers them a minimum of 8% of all Canadian sales with very little shipping expense. (Montreal contains 9.9% of the Canadian people while New York has 8.4% of the American population). The market is proportionally larger for makers of producers' goods. Thus, an easy and obvious partial answer to the question above is that the city grew because it was already large. The sheer size of the market for all kinds of goods causes a movement towards it which automatically makes the market still larger.

What were the natural advantages of Toronto that made it the second largest city in Canada as early as 1871, before manufacturing was important? Nobody really knows why, although the city does seem to be favourably located for distribution of goods to and from the north, west and east parts of the Province. The presence of one of the few good harbours on the North shore of Lake Ontario certainly helped to concentrate trade that might otherwise have been spread among several towns. These slight advantages were increased when the railways used Toronto as a junction point after 1853.

The harbour is the fourth most important in Canada in terms of tonnage handled. Montreal, Vancouver, and Hamilton handle more freight. Toronto-Port Credit handled a total of 5,695,986 tons of freight in 1952. This consisted almost entirely of coal (mostly soft coal) or oil brought in from other provinces or countries. Very few goods were shipped out. Thus the harbour derives its importance largely from the presence of the city, with its voracious appetite for fuel, and not the other way around.

Until 1949, a large proportion of new manufacturers located in the Metropolitan area. This pattern has changed slightly since then as shown by the following table.

	1949	1950	1951	1952
New Industries	47	78	92	126
Greater Toronto	31	26	25	37
Other Ontario Areas	16	52	67	89

The following firms which have built or are building plants in Toronto are, perhaps typical of newcomers. These are: Canadian S.K.F. (Sweden, ball and roller bearings), Barber-Greene, (U.S.A., materials handling and road-building machinery), Exide Batteries (U.S.A.), Clyde Tube Forgings (U.K., pressure piping for petroleum, chemical, and marine engineering), Somerville (Canada, automotive panels), Canadian Stackpole (U.S.A., electronic components), Mall Tool (U.S.A., chain saws, portable power tools), Ansco (U.S.A., partial manufacture of photographic materials), Molson's Brewery (Canada), Consumers Glass (Canada, containers), Upjohn (U.S.A., ethical drugs) and Lennox Furnace (U.S.A. furnaces, air conditions).

While the number of new Canadian-owned firms has increased sharply since 1945, many are still foreign-owned -- largely American and (since 1951) British. American manufacturers are said to have a greater investment in the Toronto area than in any other city outside the United States.

In 1951, 78.3% of the total Metropolitan Region's labour force worked 50 weeks or more, the highest figure in the Province. Manufacturing employment indices, however, show more variation. In 1951, the lowest point on the manufacturing index, 107.7, was 2.8% below the highest point, 111.8, while in 1952 the difference was 9.8%. This was a slightly greater deviation than that shown by province-wide manufacturing employment in the latter year. This was 8.9%.

In 1950, the Region's gross value of production was 32.0% of Ontario's and 15.8% of Canada's manufacturing. It is interesting to compare these percentages with those given above for employment, and with wages and salaries of 1950. Metropolitan Region manufacturers paid $502.4 million in wages and salaries in 1950, 35.6% of those paid in Ontario and 18.1% of Canada's.

SUMMARY OF 1950 FIGURES - METROPOLITAN REGION COMPARED TO ONTARIO AND CANADA

	Ontario %	Canada %
Employees	35.7	17.1
Wages and Salaries	35.6	18.1
Gross Value of Production	32.0	15.8

Presumably the Region's gross value of production would be higher if it included more highly mechanized industries, i.e. blast furnaces, pulp and paper mills, oil refineries, chemical plants, etc., where the value of product per man is very high. The other figures require little comment.

Comparisons in the table below may help in giving some perspective to the Toronto area's size and importance. The cities chosen are similar in size and in industry to Toronto, but none can be regarded as a carbon copy of the others.

Metropolitan Area	Firms	Employees	Net Value of Production $'000
Buffalo	1,694	183,876	1,023,231
Toronto	4,348	187,223	915,544
Montreal	4,546	217,522	971,259

The Canadian figures are for 1950, and the American for 1947. The gross value of production is simply the manufacturers'receipts from the sale of goods (sales tax excluded), while the net value of production is the gross figure less the cost of fuel and materials. American authorities refer to it as net value added by manufacture. The result more or less disentangles manufacturing costs from the costs of mining, lumbering, farming and other primary industries. The gross value of production per employee ($10,815.18) was only 5.3% higher in Toronto than in Montreal ($10,266.12) while the average net value of production was 9.5% higher ($4,890,13 as against $4,465.11) in Toronto as compared to Montreal. This was, perhaps, one of the main reasons why average manufacturing wages and salaries in Toronto were 7.7% higher ($2,483.98 as against $2,305.76) than in Montreal. However, average factory salaries and wages in Buffalo ($3,031.30) in 1947 were 56% higher than they were in Toronto that year, and 22% higher than they were in Toronto three years later. This is not to imply that real incomes in the two cities varied as much as money incomes did. The high cost of services, for example, in high income areas like Buffalo tends to reduce this gap in living standards, but no precise measurements of

DETAILED MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1950 -

Centre	Employers	Employees	Gross Value of Production $'000
Halton			
Acton	20	1,019	11,252
Burlington	16	652	7,963
Georgetown	18	1,053	10,220
Milton	13	638	6,521
Oakville	43	1,449	13,754
Other	20	212	1,407
TOTAL	130	5,023	51,118
Peel			
Brampton	30	1,080	8,975
Streetsville	13	313	5,048
Other	71	6,292	68,104
TOTAL	114	7,685	82,127
York			
Aurora	14	647	7,826
Newmarket	19	1,028	9,775
Leaside	50	8,918	101,285
Long Branch	34	1,241	14,491
Mimico	31	618	4,955
New Toronto	37	6,589	124,431
Swansea	9	718	7,787
Toronto	4,011	160,063	1,686,922
Weston	46	2,716	27,654
Other	228	7,248	70,993
TOTAL	4,479	189,786	2,056,124
REGION	4,723	202,494	2,189,370
ONTARIO	12,809	566,513	6,822,953
CANADA	35,942	1,183,297	13,817,526

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

this are available.

More than three-quarters of the manufacturing firms in the Toronto area have less than 50 employees, only 351 (1950 figures) hiring more than 100. However, the latter accounted for 62.1% of the employees and 67.8% of the gross value of production.

What is produced in the Toronto area? Nearly everything. A long list of everyday articles -- soap and toothpaste, soup and macaroni, sausages, beer, gin, shoes, suits, carpets, jute bags, cloth of all kinds, corsets, window sashes, furniture, paper, typewriters, alarm clocks, motor cars, hot water tanks, television and radio sets, bicycles, paint, fertilizer, fountain pens, jewellery, brooms, neon signs, toys, and umbrellas.

The food and beverage products industry had the greatest dollar value, $480.9 million in 1950, which was 23.7% of all manufacturing in the Metropolitan area. The largest fraction -- about 40% of this value -- comes from meat packing (mostly Swift Canadian and Canada Packers). In addition many other firms supply a great variety of foods for the local markets.

The second most important industry in terms of dollar value was iron and steel products. The total, $261.6 million in 1950, was 12.9% of Toronto's manufacturing. This included goods with little in common except their raw material, which was not made in this Region. Twenty-eight per cent of this total came from industrial machinery -- most of Ontario's industrial machinery. Products include conveyers, machine tools, farm machinery, and much special purpose equipment for various industries. Other goods in the iron and steel category are boilers, bridges and platework, hardware, tools, heating and cooking equipment, iron castings, household and office machines, and sheet metal products.

Closely allied with this field is the electrical apparatus industry. The gross value, $203.2 million in 1950, was 10% of the area's production. This was also about 35% of the value of all electric equipment built in Canada. Products were mostly appliances, not heavy machinery. Well known firms in this field include: General Electric, Addison, Crosley, Admiral, Hallicrafters, Motorola, Philco, Philips, Stromberg-Carlson, General Motors (Frigidaire), Sangamo, Ferranti, Moffat, Thor, Lincoln, Amalgamated Electric, Square 'D', and Lucas Rotax.

Toronto is the provincial centre for the printing and publishing industry The 1950 value of its products ($147.9 million) accounted for most of Ontario's and about 39% of Canada's printing. This also includes engraving, lithographing, electrotyping but not blueprinting. The Canadian Almanac lists 208 publications printed in the Metropolitan area (Montreal has 142). Included are three newspapers, several national trade and professional journals, national magazines, religious papers, and sizeable foreign language press.

Besides these industries, Toronto is the centre of Ontario's aircraft industry, represented largely by the two British firms, A.V. Roe, and De Havilland. (A.V. Roe is in Toronto Township, Peel county, just outside the Metropolitan area). Employment and production figures in this industry vary greatly from year to year. In 1950, these two firms employed a total of about 4,800. This figure nearly doubled in 1951, while in 1953, A.V. Roe expanded to use about 14,000 and DeHavilland employed about 2,200. Average salaries and wages in this industry (Ontario, 1950) of $2,878.53 were noticeably higher than the average for all Toronto area manufacturing. This may be due to the combination of high skill and impermanence which is characteristic of the aircraft industry. Production of planes and parts in Ontario totalled $24.0 million (largely parts) in 1950, and $56.9 million in 1951. This was, for each year, about one-half of the total Canadian output in the aircraft industry. No recent figures are available as to the number of machines built. The Federal Government has recently announced plans to stabilize production (and employment) at about the present level.

TABLE IIIA - ESTIMATED NEW INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING

(Thousands of Dollars)

--------------TORONTO METROPOLITON AREA-------------------

	Capital Expenditures			Repair and Maintenance			Capital, Repair and Maintenance			Metropolitan	% Toronto of	
	Con-struction	Machinery & Equip't	Sub-Total	Con-struction	Machinery & Equip't	Sub-total	Con-struction	Machinery & Equip't	Total	Montreal Total	Ontario %	Canada %
1945	8,314	13,303	21,617	-	-	23,109	-	-	44,726	49,697	22.9	11.6
1946	24,610	30,033	54,643	9,533	15,880	25,413	34,143	45,913	80,056	70,796	30.7	15.6
1947	33,879	42,565	76,444	8,608	23,215	31,823	42,487	65,780	108,267	109,936	26.2	13.5
1948	22,733	39,234	61,967	8,375	24,521	32,896	31,108	63,755	94,863	124,521	20.7	10.4
1949	14,068	39,600	53,668	7,218	24,815	32,033	21,286	64,415	85,701	112,429	21.6	9.6
1950	15,587	38,320	53,907	6,345	25,212	31,557	21,932	63,532	85,462	104,874	20.8	9.8
1951	26,755	42,430	69,185	7,528	30,791	38,319	34,283	73,221	107,504	124,548	17.8	8.8
1952	31,693	46,856	78,549	9,428	29,748	39,176	41,121	76,604	117,725	130,097	16.3	8.4
1953	34,463	48,077	82,540	9,322	30,854	40,176	43,785	78,931	122,716	113,988	17.8	9.1

Source: Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

1952 and 1953 figures are subject to revision

The amount of new manufacturing investment may give a clue as to the future of an area. As shown by the table, investment in the Metropolitan area has stayed at a fairly high and steady rate (excluding 1945 when materials were scarce) since the war ended. Steady spending on repairs has tended to modify the violent shifts associated with purchases of new capital equipment and buildings.

Toronto and Montreal then, seem to be gradually losing their dominant positions (another war might upset this pattern) in manufacturing although both will continue to be of great importance. Ontario as a whole is not losing its pre-eminence, however. Fifty-one per cent of new manufacturing investment in Canada was made in this Province in 1946, and 51.3% in 1953.

The amount invested in 1950 per $100 of sales varied widely among Toronto industries. Chemicals were the highest ($5.92), clothing the lowest ($1.60), with other industries as followers; printing and publishing ($5.19), iron and steel products ($5.00), food ($4.42), rubber ($4.31), and electric equipment ($3.40). Total new investment by the electrical industry rose sharply (from 1950 to 1952) (from $6,977,000 to $14,326,000) as did that by the rubber industry (from $3,546,000 to $6,966,000). New investment by the food industry rose slightly, chemicals and clothing were almost unchanged. New investment in printing and publishing was less than in 1950.

The new Ford assembly plant at Oakville, covering 32½ acres, has the largest area of any single factory building in Canada. This plant, costing more than $30,000,000, employs about 2,500 at its present production level. Ultimately 4,000-5,000 will be employed. The general location of the factory was determined by the Company's desire to be near its largest market and also near the body stamping plant at Buffalo. Approximately 36% of the Company's Canadian sales are within 200 miles of Toronto.

Oakville has a number of smaller plants producing a wide range of goods such as: electric light bulbs, patent medicines, jams, paint, ink, rubber products, industrial refrigeration equipment, dehydrated fruits and vegetables.

The largest employer in Georgetown is the Smith and Stone plant with more than 500 employees, manufacturing electrical equipment (porcelain and metal). There are also two paper mills, Alliance,and Provincial Paper, making book, writing, and coated papers. These have about 200 employees each. Other industries include textiles, and textile machinery, and wood products.

The most important industry in Peel county, A.V. Roe, has already been mentioned. The British-American Oil Company's refinery is located at Clarkson, near Port Credit. This plant, employing about 600, supplies a considerable share of the Region's gasoline, diesel oil, lubricants and, since last year, grease.

Shoes, furnaces, air conditioning, and paper products are among the most important manufactures of Brampton. Paper products include boxes, loose leaf systems, paper cups and gummed papers.

MINING

Although mining is of little importance compared with other Metropolitan industries, the 1951 output of $12.1 million (2.73% of the provincial total) was the fourth highest of all the regions. This consisted entirely of structural materials -- 24% of Ontario's structural materials were mined here -- including most of the bricks, sewer pipe, chimney flues, and other clay products. The size of these figures is due to a favourable combination of clay and gravel deposits, and the very large market created by an expanding Toronto. In addition to the private firms, the Ontario Reformatory at Mimico produces about 1% of the Region's bricks.

TABLE IV - MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

	Halton	Peel	York	Total
Employers	9	17	21	47
Employees	69	97	337	503
Products	$'000	$'000	$ 000	$'000
Lime (hydrated and quick)	144.9	-	-	144.9
Limestone	455.8	-	-	455.8
Sandstone	75.6	106.8	-	182.4
Sand and Gravel	520.2	439.6	2,710.5	3,670.3
Sand-lime Blocks and Bricks	-	-	816.5	816.5
Clay Products (brick and tile)	1,318.6	2,691.4	2,807.7	6,817.7
TOTAL	2,515.1	3,237.8	6,334.7	12,087.6

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

AGRICULTURE

The important influence on agriculture in the Metropolitan Region is, of course, the presence of the Toronto market. The type of farming varies in three strips, roughly parallel to the lakeshore, which appear to be defined as much by distance from the city as by growing conditions.

The first division is a narrow plain of sandy soil edging the lake from Hamilton to Toronto. Here are grown apples, strawberries, sweet corn, tomatoes and other special crops for the Toronto market.

Away from the lakefront is the dairy belt. Most of this belt is a slope to the south with deep, gently rolling, loamy soils in Scarborough, Markham and Vaughan Townships becoming less productive and harder to till west of Toronto. Beef cattle and hogs were the chief sources of income in the general farming originally carried on here, and are still important. However as the Toronto milkshed has expanded, dairying has become dominant. In Scarborough Township and near Georgetown, truck crops and fruit growing is taking the place of dairying. Also in this area is the town of Brampton, where greenhouse establishments growing flowers are an important source of employment. Most of the $1.4 million derived from greenhouse products in Peel county comes from Brampton.

In the centre of this southern slope is about 300 square miles of clay soil. This area was settled soon after the founding of Toronto and became a noted wheat growing area for the Toronto market and export to the United States. Now crossed by a number of provincial and county highways and within easy trucking distance, it has become a well developed part of Toronto's milkshed.

North of the dairy belt lies an area of general farming where livestock and livestock products are the main source of farm income. Most of the land here is sandy, gravelly, hilly and subject to blowing. There have been attempts to control erosion by reforestration, as in the York County forest near Vivian. Lack of streams in the area limits the usefulness of the land as pasture, but reforestration is now helping to maintain the water table. The livestock economy is supplemented by potatoes and rye.

General farming with an emphasis on beef cattle is also carried on in the portion of Halton County northwest of the Niagara escarpment, which runs from the southwest to the northeast corner.

There are centres of specialization in the mixed farming belt. The most important of these is the Holland Marsh, which lies along the Schomberg and Holland Rivers, about half in Simcoe County and half in York County. The marsh is a shallow southward extension of the Lake Simcoe basin which has become filled with peat. Beginning in 1935, a colony of Dutch gardeners established on the marsh and a drainage scheme has been carried out to reclaim 7,000 acres of a possible 20,000 in the two counties, Simcoe and York. From the muck soil made available, remunerative truck crops have been produced. The main crops are onions, lettuce, celery, spinach, carrots and potatoes. Over 15% of the acreage is in lettuce, as lettuce is a cold air crop and the temperature of Holland Marsh is usually about 12 degrees below Toronto.

Nearly 21% of the vegetables cultivated for sale in the Province come from the Metropolitan Region, and well over half of these come from the Holland Marsh. Most of the produce of the marsh is trucked directly to Toronto markets. In 1952 an estimated $6 million worth of Holland Marsh vegetables were sold on the Toronto market. An ice packing plant began operations in the area in 1946, and considerable amounts are now shipped by refrigerator car to all parts of Canada and to cities in the United States.

In the Region as a whole, agriculture ranks well behind manufacturing in economic importance. Only 2.4% of the total labour force was engaged in agriculture at the 1951 Census, compared to 35.7% in manufacturing. In Halton and Peel farming ranks second in terms of labour force, but in York County agriculture employs far less of the labour force than each of utilities, construction, transportation and communication, trade, finance and service industry groups. The presence of a food source near the manufacturing areas has contributed to the general prosperity of the Region, however.

While originally the growth of Toronto was dependent to some extent on its agricultural hinterland, today the prosperity of the farming areas in the Metropolitan counties is due to the proximity of the city. Demand makes certain food products remunerative in spite of high operation costs. As the urban area extends, incorporating what was once farming land, and good roads are built out of the city, more distant areas are devoted to feeding Toronto. Sections which once derived their income from beef cattle come within the Toronto milkshed, and parts of the diary belt find it economic to convert to truck gardens.

TABLE VA - FARM LAND
IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION

- 1951 -

County	Occupied Farm Land	Proportion Farm Land of Total Area	Improved Farm Land	Proportion Improved of Farm Land	Average Farm Size
	acres	%	acres	%	acres
Halton	204,579	88.1	153,398	75.0	100.5
Peel	256,801	85.6	201,822	78.6	111.1
York	403,304	71.4	307,122	76.2	95.3
REGION	864,684	78.8	662,342	76.6	100.8

Source of original figures: Census 1951

TABLE VB - FARM VALUE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS METROPOLITAN REGION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Products	Halton	Peel	York	Region	Region As a % of Ontario
Livestock on hand - 1952					
Cattle	5,637.6	9,208.9	13,238.6	28,085.1	6.1
Swine	614.6	838.6	2,276.6	3,729.8	7.1
Field Crops - 1952					
All Field Crops	3,400.7	4,956.9	11,077.8	19,435.4	5.8
Wheat	603.1	817.8	2,158.2	3,579.1	9.5
Oats	765.4	816.5	1,891.6	3,473.5	6.3
Mixed Grains	350.5	872.3	1,630.5	2,853.3	6.3
Potatoes	140.2	800.8	1,348.7	2,289.7	8.1
Hay	1,251.5	1,286.3	2,970.7	5,508.5	6.0
Poultry on hand - 1952					
Total Poultry on hand	502.4	460.3	990.9	1,953.6	8.3
Hens and chickens	462.4	387.7	847.4	1,697.5	8.2
Vegetables and Fruits cultivated for sale - 1950					
Vegetables	651.8	323.8	1,517.5	2,493.1	20.5
Tree Fruits	428.1	672.6	169.4	1,270.1	10.6
Small Fruits	157.5	222.7	78.8	459.0	8.0
Products of Greenhouses, Mushroom and Rhubarb Houses, and Nurseries	892.8	1,539.3	1,699.2	4,131.3	50.3

Source: Ontario Deptartment of Agriculture
Census, 1951

OTE:

This is the last in a series of articles on each of the nineteen regions of the Province. These articles will be revised and included in the 1954 Annual Economic Survey which will be published in late spring by this Bureau. Copies will be available on request.

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Toronto, Ontario.

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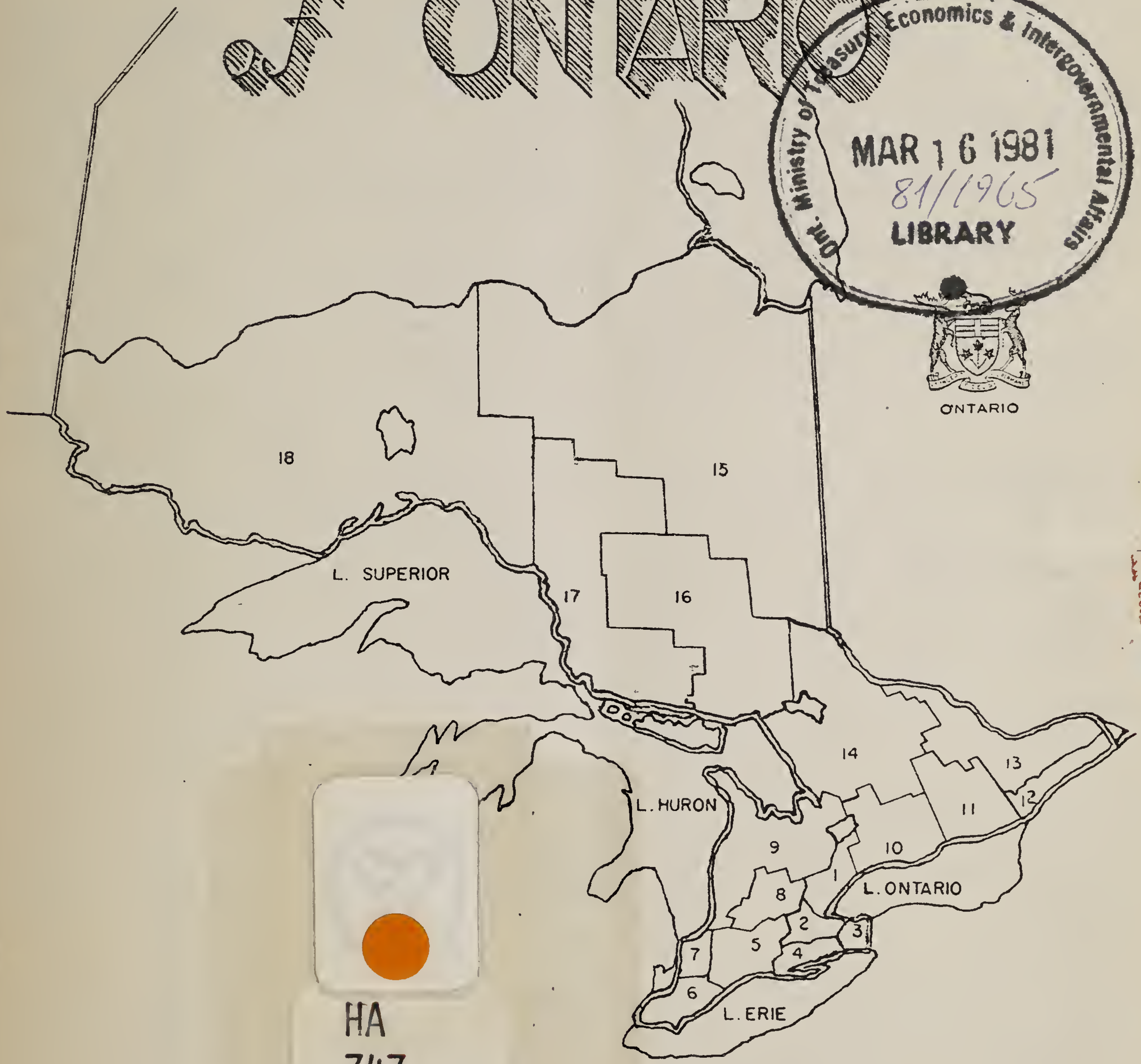

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ESTIMATED POPULATION OF REGIONS AND COUNTIES IN ONTARIO, 1952 and 1953

(In Thousands)

	June 1 1952	June 1 1953
METROPOLITAN[a]	1,341	1,387
Halton	47	51
Peel	66	75
York	1,235	1,269
BURLINGTON[a]	358	365
Brant	75	75
Wentworth	276	283
NIAGARA	226	242
Lincoln	94	101
Welland	132	141
LAKE ERIE	68	70
Haldimand	25	25
Norfolk	43	45
UPPER THAMES RIVER	279	287
Elgin	56	57
Middlesex	164	170
Oxford	58	60
BORDER	305	309
Essex	224	226
Kent	81	83
ST. CLAIR R. (Lambton)	81	82
UPPER GRAND R.	254	259
Perth	54	54
Waterloo	132	136
Wellington	68	70
BLUE WATER	276	277
Bruce	42	42
Dufferin	15	15
Grey	59	59
Huron	50	51
Simcoe	111	111
KAWARTHA	244	251
Northumberland and Durham	64	67
Ontario	90	93
Peterborough	62	63
Victoria	28	28
QUINTE	182	186
Frontenac	69	70
Hastings	75	77
Lennox and Addington	20	20
Prince Edward	19	19
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE R.	141	144
Leeds and Grenville	57	60
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	84	84
OTTAWA VALLEY	398	407
Carleton	250	258
Lanark	36	35
Prescott and Russell	44	43
Renfrew	68	71
HIGHLANDS	113	113
Haliburton	8	8
Muskoka	25	24
Nipissing	53	53
Parry Sound	28	28
CLAY BELT	135	134
Cochrane	84	84
Temiskaming	51	50
NICKEL RANGE	124	129
Manitoulin	12	12
Sudbury	112	118
SAULT (Algoma)	68	76
LAKEHEAD[b]	175	177
Kenora	41	41
Rainy River	23	23
Thunder Bay	112	113
TOTAL	4,766	4,897

(a) The Town of Burlington (population 7,000) is included in Burlington Region

(b) Includes population of James Bay Region

Source: B.S.R., Ontario

Figures have been rounded and do not necessarily add to totals shown.

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SUMMARY

Retail sales in most lines continued at a high level in Ontario during January despite concern about the current unemployment situation. Total sales for the month dropped only 2.5% below January 1953. Other indicators, notably carloadings which have decreased 11.2%, suggest some decline in the pace of industrial activity compared to the record levels established in 1953.

The number of unemployed in manufacturing industries has continued to increase during January, particularly in industries where winter slackness has tended to aggravate a tenuous marketing position as in the farm implements and textile industries. In the main non-durable goods industries have maintained high employment levels. The food and beverage industry recorded a slight increase in December over December 1952 and employment in the pulp and paper industry is up 6.5% over the same period. Short time and lay-offs are prevelant in the clothing and textile industries however. Moderate decreases are general in the durable goods industries. Employment in iron and steel is down 6.3% from December 1952 but the impact varies among industries and regions. Decreases are reported in the transportation industry, especially motor vehicle plants, but production and employment in the aircraft industry continues at peak levels.

The market value of Canada's total production in 1953 as measured by the gross national product was $24,242 million, almost 5% above the 1952 figure. Since prices were relatively steady during the year, the increment was chiefly the result of an increment in volume. National income, the nation's earnings from current production, increased in about the same proportion. Wages and salaries, the largest component of national income, increased 8% but corporate earnings declined moderately. On the expenditure side purchases of consumer goods and services increased about 5%, again chiefly the result of an increase in volume. Investment in new residential construction advanced 35% over 1952 outlays and became one of the major expansionary forces operating in the economy during the year.

The estimated population figures for 1952 and 1953, shown on page two, are based on the 1951 Census and adjusted in terms of data supplied by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1953/52* + or - %	SAME MONTH 1953/52* + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	114.8	+ 2.5	- 0.9	- 1.3
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	156.7	+ 8.4	+ 3.1	- 1.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Nov.	251.2	+ 7.3	+ 1.2	- 1.2
Manufacturing (Ont.49%)	Index	Nov.	264.8	+ 7.5	+ 0.5	- 1.2
Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	316.4	+ 10.7	+ 1.3	- 2.2
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Nov.	231.8	+ 4.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Pig Iron (85%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	220.5	+ 12.3	- 5.2	- 13.4
Steel Ingots (75%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	296.3	+ 11.4	- 5.0	- 8.7
Refined Nickel (100%)	Million lbs	Dec.	24.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.7	- 5.5
Automobiles (98%)	('000)	Nov.	19.9	+ 10.7	- 36.4	- 44.5
Electrical Apparatus (72%)	Index	Nov.	546.6	+ 24.1	+ 18.4	+ 3.8
Newsprint (30%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	473.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	n.c.
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Dec.	2,031	+ 4.5	+ 3.2	+ 6.1
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Jan.	177.2	- 11.2	- 11.2	- 3.4
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	115.7	n.c.	n.c.	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Dec.	219.0	- 2.3	- 0.9	- 0.1
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Dec.	254.6	- 10.5	- 6.0	- 0.8
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Dec.	464.0	+ 5.2	+ 2.8	+ 21.1
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Dec.	77.0	+ 5.9	+ 11.8	+ 16.8
Department Stores	$ Million	Dec.	48.4	+ 2.5	+ 1.7	+ 24.0
	$ Million	Jan.	22.5	- 2.5	- 2.5	- 53.6
Garage & Filling Stations	$ Million	Dec.	17.9	+ 6.7	+ 8.0	- 1.0
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Dec.	14.0	+ 11.7	+ 27.2	+ 4.4
Furniture	$ Million	Dec.	7.7	+ 4.8	- 0.7	+ 21.6
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	Dec.	17.2	+ 17.0	+ 3.8	+ 32.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Dec.	10.1	+ 21.2	+ 13.3	- 19.1
Financed	('000)	Dec.	4.4	+ 14.9	- 12.5	- 15.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Jan.	45.0	+ 21.3	+ 21.3	- 29.6
Residential	$ Million	Jan.	14.4	+ 37.1	+ 37.1	- 52.6
Business	$ Million	Jan.	19.9	- 9.6	- 9.6	+ 8.7
Industrial	$ Million	Jan.	8.9	+329.6	+329.6	- 26.5
Engineering	$ Million	Jan.	1.8	- 5.3	- 5.3	- 41.9
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Nov.	3,861	+ 31.6	+ 51.4	- 0.9
Completions	No.	Nov.	4,017	+ 24.4	+ 18.0	- 1.5
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	123.6	+ 0.9	- 0.5	- 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Dec.	122.0	- 0.9	- 1.9	- 0.4

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1953/52* + or - %	SAME MONTH 1953/52* + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Dec.	5,273	+ 12.1	n.c.	- 6.0
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Dec.	76.0	+ 12.2	+ 11.8	- 5.8
Industrial Stock	Index	Jan.	318.6	- 1.8	- 1.8	+ 2.2

NOTE: All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except

(1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,

(2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change. n.a. - not available.

* in the case of figures for January, 1954, the comparison is for the same month of 1953.

INDICES OF AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY INDUSTRIES, 1947-53

(1949 = 100)

Industry	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Forestry	160.9	148.3	100.0	99.8	139.6	126.6	98.0
Mining	93.4	97.9	100.0	104.1	110.1	115.6	112.7
Manufacturing	95.7	99.3	100.0	101.6	108.6	108.8	114.5
Construction	86.9	95.6	100.0	108.6	123.0	127.9	119.9
Transportation, Storage and Communication	94.1	97.8	100.0	100.6	105.9	109.6	111.0
Public Utility Operation	71.5	84.8	100.0	103.0	107.5	112.1	115.3
Trade	88.5	95.7	100.0	104.6	110.6	113.5	116.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	92.0	95.9	100.0	106.6	118.0	124.4	122.6
Service	92.7	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	108.9	109.8
Industrial Composite	94.7	98.9	100.0	102.7	110.4	112.0	114.7

Source of original data: D.B.S., Ottawa

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1939 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./53 Dec./52 + or - %	Payrolls	Dec./53 Dec./52 + or - %	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries $
1. Metropolitan	35.2	Dec. 1/52	117.9		160.4		61.21
(Halton, Peel		Nov. 1/53	123.7		175.0		63.51
York)		Dec. 1/53	122.6	+ 4.0	174.4	+ 8.7	63.81
2. Burlington	13.4	Dec. 1/52	106.5		142.4		63.88
(Brant, Went.,		Nov. 1/53	102.5		138.2		64.09
Burlington)		Dec. 1/53	101.7	- 4.5	138.1	- 3.0	64.59
3. Niagara	7.3	Dec. 1/52	117.5		159.8		67.11
(Lincoln, Welland)		Nov. 1/53	118.5		159.2		66.57
		Dec. 1/53	114.2	- 2.8	154.3	- 3.4	66.94
4. Lake Erie	0.5	Dec. 1/52	101.3		135.4		49.26
(Haldimand,		Nov. 1/53	104.7		136.0		48.82
Norfolk)		Dec. 1/53	92.1	- 9.1	121.1	- 10.6	49.41
5. Upper Thames	4.6	Dec. 1/52	109.1		146.9		55.62
(Elgin, Midd.,		Nov. 1/53	114.1		156.1		56.49
Oxford)		Dec. 1/53	113.1	+ 3.7	153.4	+ 4.4	56.03
6. Border	8.0	Dec. 1/52	110.6		148.3		68.56
(Essex, Kent)		Nov. 1/53	103.3		138.5		68.15
		Dec. 1/53	104.1	- 5.8	143.2	- 3.4	69.89
7. St. Clair R.	1.6	Dec. 1/52	113.3		161.4		69.62
(Lambton)		Nov. 1/53	112.7		174.0		77.46
		Dec. 1/53	113.1	- 0.2	171.8	+ 6.4	76.18
8. Upper Grand R.	7.2	Dec. 1/52	103.2		137.5		54.07
(Perth, Water.,		Nov. 1/53	103.6		141.8		55.45
Wellington)		Dec. 1/53	102.4	- 0.8	139.2	+ 1.2	55.09
9. Blue Water	2.3	Dec. 1/52	99.8		131.6		46.86
(Bruce, Duff, Grey		Nov. 1/53	109.2		150.9		49.09
Huron, Simcoe)		Dec. 1/53	106.5	+ 6.7	148.5	+ 12.8	49.53
10. Kawartha	5.3	Dec. 1/52	120.5		151.2		59.64
(Durham, Ont, Peter.,		Nov. 1/53	121.1		161.1		63.24
Vic., Northumb'l'd)		Dec. 1/53	104.8	- 13.0	137.4	- 9.1	62.28
11. Quinte	2.5	Dec. 1/52	112.0		151.4		54.57
(Front, Hast, Len,		Nov. 1/53	109.8		156.1		56.18
&Add., Pr. Edward)		Dec. 1/53	105.0	- 6.3	149.8	- 1.1	56.40
12. U. St. Lawr.	2.0	Dec. 1/52	103.2		133.0		54.09
(Dun, Glen, Gren,		Nov. 1/53	110.7		145.4		55.48
Leeds, Stormont)		Dec. 1/53	111.3	+ 7.8	145.2	+ 9.2	55.08

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./53 Dec./52 + or - %	Payrolls	Dec./53 Dec./52 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13.	Ottawa V.	3.1	Dec. 1/52	103.0		137.8		53.36
	Carl, Lan, Pres,		Nov. 1/53	109.6		151.0		55.38
	Ren., Russell)		Dec. 1/53	108.1	+ 5.0	149.2	+ 8.3	55.47
14.	Highlands	0.6	Dec. 1/52	101.5		132.3		52.75
	(Hal, Muskoka		Nov. 1/53	105.7		145.8		56.02
	Nip., Parry S.		Dec. 1/53	98.5	- 3.0	137.1	+ 3.6	56.53
15.	Clay Belt	0.9	Dec. 1/52	104.6		144.3		73.42
	(Cochrane		Nov. 1/53	110.2		143.4		69.66
	Temiskaming)		Dec. 1/53	105.6	+ 1.0	140.5	- 2.6	71.22
16.	Nickel Range	1.8	Dec. 1/52	117.0		157.8		74.19
	(Manitoulin		Nov. 1/53	123.9		166.5		75.26
	Sudbury)		Dec. 1/53	125.1	+ 6.9	169.4	+ 7.4	75.87
17.	Sault	1.6	Dec. 1/52	122.3		154.6		68.02
	(Algoma)		Nov. 1/53	131.1		168.5		68.32
			Dec. 1/53	112.1	- 8.4	159.7	+ 3.3	75.77
18.	Lakehead	2.1	Dec. 1/52	118.8		150.7		67.24
	(Kenora, Rainy		Nov. 1/53	127.2		165.4		68.70
	River, Thunder Bay)		Dec. 1/53	120.5	+ 1.4	161.4	+ 7.1	70.79
	ONTARIO	100.0	Dec. 1/52	113.2		-		61.43
			Nov. 1/53	114.7		158.0		62.87
			Dec. 1/53	112.7	- 0.4	155.8		63.27

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Dec./53 Dec./52 + or - %	Payrolls	Dec./53 Dec./52 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries $
6.	Border	2.0	Dec. 1/52	135.4		183.2		61.77
	(Salt, Natural Gas)		Nov. 1/53	144.8		189.0		61.31
			Dec. 1/53	141.0	+ 4.1	189.5	+ 3.4	63.12
15.	Clay Belt	28.2	Dec. 1/52	100.8		125.6		63.57
	(Gold, Silver)		Nov. 1/53	65.3		81.0		63.12
			Dec. 1/53	64.6	- 35.9	82.5	- 34.3	64.91
16.	Nickel Range	40.1	Dec. 1/52	152.4		191.7		74.01
	(Nickel, Copper,		Nov. 1/53	158.8		210.3		77.08
	Gold, Silver)		Dec. 1/53	153.7	+ 0.9	206.5	+ 7.7	78.22
17.	Sault	1.7	Dec. 1/52	107.5		157.6		80.92
	(Iron Ore)		Nov. 1/53	128.1		187.0		80.02
			Dec. 1/53	132.7	+ 23.4	205.6	+ 30.5	84.98
18.	Lakehead	3.7	Dec. 1/52	98.5		147.0		79.68
	(Gold, Iron Ore)		Nov. 1/53	108.9		160.8		78.70
			Dec. 1/53	109.2	+ 10.9	157.1	+ 6.9	76.63
19.	James Bay	3.9	Dec. 1/52	76.0		94.1		65.96
	(Gold, Silver)		Nov. 1/53	75.0		93.1		66.15
			Dec. 1/53	74.3	- 2.2	95.4	+ 1.4	68.45
	All Mining Industries		Dec. 1/52	116.1		-		69.36
			Nov. 1/53	105.1		141.6		71.50
			Dec. 1/53	103.0	- 11.3	141.6		72.97

ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE 1946-53

One aspect of the labour force that has received increased attention from industry and government has been its modest growth compared to the increment in total population during the post-war period. In Ontario there has been a gradual but significant decline in the proportion of labour force to population, the former increasing only fourteen per cent numerically, the latter twenty per cent. The chief reason for this disparity has, of course, been the high birth rate in recent years, especially the fifties. Consequently the number of children under fourteen years has increased thirty-four per cent during the period. Nevertheless, omitting the children, the population has increased at a slightly greater rate than the labour force -- and this despite continued immigration.

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE IN ONTARIO

Date (Nearest June 1)	LABOUR FORCE			Proportion of Total Population
	Male '000	Female '000	Total '000	%
1946	1,260	417	1,677	41.0
1947	1,320	413	1,733	41.5
1948	1,356	414	1,770	41.4
1949	1,375	426	1,801	41.1
1950	1,379	431	1,810	40.5
1951	1,407	445	1,852	40.3
1952	1,444	452	1,896	39.8

Source of data: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The labour force is not a fixed body of persons; rather it may be pictured as a stream which most people enter for a shorter or longer period and then leave. Technically the force is defined as that segment of the population fourteen years of age and over at work, available for work, or temporarily absent from work because of illness, holidays, short-term lay-offs or industrial disputes. (Work in this sense refers to effort for which some form of economic remuneration is received. Housewives and students, for example, are excluded). The labour force is increased by the entry of young people, immigrants and temporary workers, and diminished by deaths, retirements, marriages (women), physical incapacity and emigration. Unfortunately, the available statistical data does not permit a study of each of the factors separately. It is possible however to speculate about the size and composition of the labour force in the immediate future using the estimated age and sex distribution from labour force surveys.

A study of the age groups in the Ontario labour force reveals three significant trends that have changed its composition during the period. On the average people now enter the force at a later age than formerly and retire younger. The middle age groups have increased proportionately relative to those at each end of the distribution.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUPS

Date	14 - 19 %	20 - 24 %	25 - 44 %	45 - 64 %	65 & Over %
1946	10.9	13.0	42.7	28.1	5.3
1947	10.4	13.5	43.2	27.6	5.2
1948	10.5	13.5	42.6	28.2	5.2
1949	10.0	13.8	43.3	27.6	5.3
1950	9.2	13.5	43.7	28.3	5.2
1951	9.2	13.3	44.0	28.3	5.2
1952	8.8	13.3	45.5	27.5	4.9
1953	8.0	12.7	46.5	28.4	4.4

Source: D.B.S., Ottawa

The impact of immigration is reflected in the increase of the twenty-five to forty-four group, which rose twenty-four per cent during the period and which constituted forty-six per cent of the force in 1953 compared with forty-three per cent in 1946. While the proportion of older workers has remained more or less constant, a comparison of labour force to total population sixty-five years and over shows a trend toward earlier retirement. In 1951, for example, only forty-three per cent of the male population sixty-five and over was included in the labour force. But in 1941, forty-eight per cent were gainfully occupied.

The number of young people between fourteen and nineteen years of age in the labour force has declined seventeen per cent from 183,000 in 1946 to 152,000 in 1953. This decrease appears to be the result of two factors. The first, and most apparent, is the popularity of trade school and college educations which result in postponed entry into the labour force. Second, a study of age groups in the population reveals a "valley" in the teen-age population relative to other age groups. The low birth rate during the nineteen-thirties accounts for this difference. That it did not rise substantially until the beginning of the war suggests that little increase in the young age groups of the labour force can be anticipated for a few years yet.

Since the war the proportion of women in the labour force has decreased, but until that time the trend had been in the opposite direction. In 1931 the percentage was 18.6, in 1941, 21.6. By 1946 the percentage reached 24.7, then decreased slowly to 23.6 in 1953. Probably the proportion will decrease still further in the immediate future as the demand for labour eases.

The most important factor contributing to the increase in Ontario's labour force in the post-war period has been immigration.

During the period the net immigration (including migration from other provinces) was an estimated 331,000 persons. The exact proportion of these people who entered the labour force is not known, but the available evidence suggests that it was somewhat higher than the ratio of the existing labour force to total population. Using the proportion observed in Canadian immigration data, it appears that approximately 180,000 persons were added to Ontario's labour force during the period. This represents more than three quarters of the total increment of 224,000 to the force. While this figure is only an estimate, it serves to illustrate clearly the sizable contribution of new Canadians to Ontario's labour force between 1946 and 1953. The decrease in the rate of immigration since 1951, however, suggests that gains in the labour force are likely to be more modest in the immediate future.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIES

In assessing the economy of a particular area or region it is desirable to have some statistical measure of the pattern of industrial development and of the relative importance of the various industries as sources of employment and income. The table on the opposite page showing a regional breakdown of the labour force distributed by industry groups has been prepared from the county breakdown published recently for the first time in the 1951 Census of Canada. In the table shown the distributed figures have been converted to percentages to facilitate regional comparisons, but the total is shown as an absolute to indicate the relative size of each region.

In the main the figures reveal patterns of development that have been noted in the recent series on the economic regions of Ontario. Manufacturing absorbs a high proportion of the labour force in regions bordering western Lake Ontario and the Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary's Rivers. Proximity to the American border appears to be one of the chief determinants of the location of manufacturing establishments in Ontario. Factories located in the valley of the Upper Grand River are a notable exception however.

The high proportion of the labour force engaged in trade and finance in the Metropolitan Region confirms Toronto's position as the wholesale and financial centre of the Province. That the Upper Thames Regions ranks second in both respects suggests the importance of London in south-western Ontario. In the Lake Erie Region there is an almost complete dependence on agriculture as a source of income, and a relatively small number of workers in service occupations, a characteristic of predominately rural areas. In the Blue Water Region the presence of military establishments distorts the proportion in the service category. Omitting the armed forces the figure would be about 12%. The seat of the federal government at Ottawa accounts for the high proportion in the Ottawa Valley.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY IN THE EIGHTEEN REGIONS OF ONTARIO - 1951 -

--------------------I N D U S T R Y   D I S T R I B U T I O N--------------------

Region	Total Labour Force	Agri- culture	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining & Quar- rying	Manu- fac- turing	Utilities	Construc- tion	Transp't'n & Communica'n	Trade	Finance	Service
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan	587,680	2.5	.1	*	.1	36.0	2.0	7.3	7.1	18.8	5.8	20.4
Burlington	144,810	4.6	*	*	.2	51.6	1.1	6.1	4.7	13.7	2.3	15.7
Niagara	86,578	7.8	*	*	.3	47.0	3.0	7.6	5.9	11.4	1.8	15.2
Lake Erie	25,593	42.0	.6	1.1	1.1	18.2	1.0	6.1	4.2	11.6	1.7	12.3
Upper Thames	111,572	17.5	*	.1	.1	26.9	1.5	6.7	7.6	14.8	3.6	21.1
Border	117,397	13.1	*	.4	.1	42.4	1.6	5.8	6.0	13.5	2.1	15.1
St. Clair River	28,331	19.9	*	.1	.3	34.6	1.5	8.8	7.1	11.6	1.7	14.3
Upper Grand River	103,093	15.8	.1	*	.1	44.0	.9	5.7	4.4	12.1	2.9	14.0
Blue Water	100,409	33.2	.3	.2	.1	18.2	1.4	6.3	6.0	11.1	1.6	21.7
Kawartha	89,933	18.2	.4	.1	.2	40.5	1.2	6.1	4.8	11.8	1.9	14.8
Quinte	66,950	17.5	.8	.2	.4	24.0	1.3	7.1	6.4	12.3	1.8	28.2
Upper St. Lawrence	49,177	26.6	.3	.1	.2	29.9	.8	6.6	6.6	11.2	1.5	16.4
Ottawa Valley	154,169	11.9	.6	*	.2	14.2	1.6	6.8	5.9	12.5	3.4	42.8
Highlands	37,448	11.3	5.1	.3	.6	20.3	3.2	11.3	12.7	12.2	1.4	21.6
Clay Belt	48,706	7.7	10.1	.2	25.8	16.3	2.0	4.7	6.3	11.0	1.4	14.6
Nickel Range	44,048	6.2	5.7	.4	25.8	19.5	1.0	7.3	8.8	9.6	1.3	14.4
Sault	24,921	5.5	6.3	.5	3.0	39.8	1.2	6.5	11.2	10.2	1.2	14.6
Lakehead & James Bay	64,126	4.9	14.8	.7	4.8	20.2	1.4	7.3	16.1	11.5	1.3	17.1
ONTARIO	1,884,931	10.8	1.2	.1	1.6	33.0	1.6	6.8	6.8	14.3	3.3	20.3

Figures have been rounded and do not necessarily add to 100.0%

Source: 1951 Census of Canada.   * Less than .05%

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER

ONTARIO BUREAU
OF
STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

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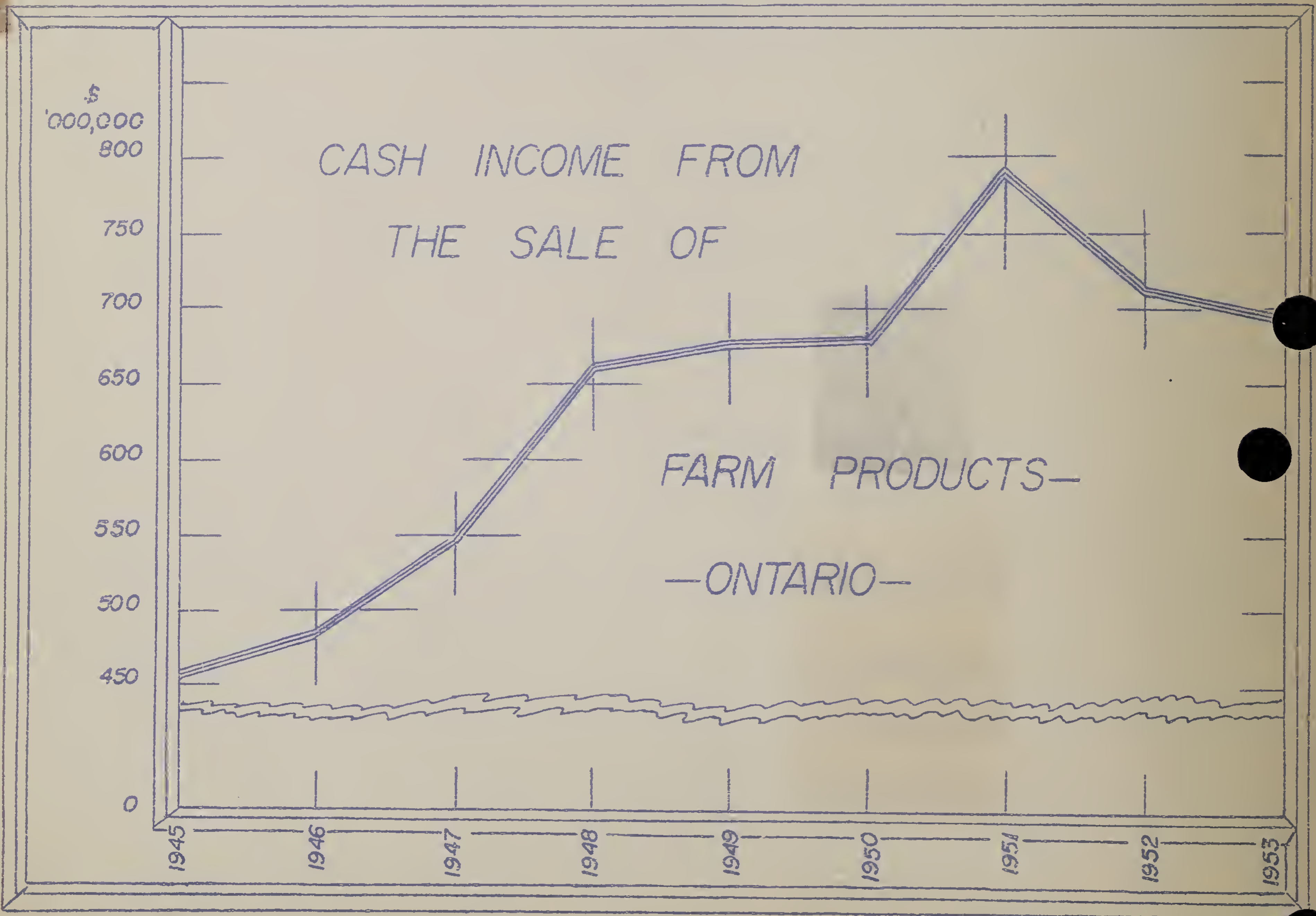
TRENDS IN THE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS

Ontario farm produce depends to a great extent on the home rather than the foreign market. With urban residents comprising 71% of Ontario's population, town and city consumers in the Province provide the dominant source of demand. Farming has become supplementary to other economic activity, so that 11% of the labour force is largely occupied in supplying with food the 33% engaged in manufacturing, 17% in trade and finance, and 20% in service occupations.

On a regional basis, of course, several areas, such as the Lake Erie, Blue Water, Quinte, Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley Regions, are essentially farming areas, but for the most part their produce helps to feed the manufacturing centres in other regions.

The relation of farming to manufacturing and trade may be seen in the Metropolitan Region, where the presence of the Toronto market, rather than soil and weather conditions, determines the type of farming carried on. Demand makes certain food products remunerative in spite of high operation costs. As the urban area extends, farms which once derived their income from beef cattle come within the Toronto milkshed, and parts of the dairy belt find it economic to



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SUMMARY

Unemployment in Ontario appears to have reached its peak and there are some indications that the situation is improving. Farm implement production increased in Brantford, Toronto, and the Niagara peninsula and some men have been recalled. Two steelwares firms in Toronto have recalled workers previously laid-off. There has been no general improvement in the texile industry however.

The total unplaced applicants at January 21, shown on page 5 of this report, is substantially higher than at any time since the war. The winter of 1952 was the second highest with 15% less than the current number. The pattern has been extensive, affecting every regions of the Province and unemployment in each, with the exception of the Border and Kawartha Regions, has been higher this winter than any in the past four years.

Despite the unemployment situation, industrial employment in January dropped only 1.7% below January 1953, and payrolls were up 5.0% during the period. Retail sales only declined slightly in this period, and the increase in department store sales of 5.6% during February compared to the same month last year suggests further advances in total retail sales may be anticipated. Consumers prices have remained relatively stable over the period which means that changes in sales may be attributed to corresponding changes in the volume of goods sold.

The construction industry has experienced its seasonal slump and employment is at a low ebb at present. Construction contracts awarded in February, valued at $40.5 million, were down 18.5% below February 1953 chiefly as a result drops in the residential category. This decrease is also reflected in housing starts which have been fewer this January than last.

NOTE

The Sixth Annual Economic Survey (1954) published by the Bureau will be available shortly. This volume includes studies of the economic regions of the Province and numerous tables of current economic statistics presented on a provincial, regional and county basis. Copies will be sent on request.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53* + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53* + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	112.6	- 1.7	- 1.7	- 1.9
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	149.5	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	- 4.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Dec.	237.7	+ 6.7	+ 0.8	- 5.1
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Dec.	250.8	+ 6.9	+ 0.8	- 4.9
Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	312.2	+ 10.0	+ 2.5	- 0.9
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Dec.	211.5	+ 4.1	- 0.9	- 8.4
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	220.5	+ 12.3	- 5.1	- 13.4
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	290.5	- 14.4	- 14.4	- 2.0
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	Dec.	24.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.7	- 5.5
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Jan.	40.3	+ 12.3	+ 12.3	+ 19.4
Electrical Apparatus (Ont.72%)	Index	Dec.	531.2	+ 23.8	+ 20.1	- 3.5
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Dec.	473.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	n.c.
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Jan.	2,043	+ 2.7	+ 2.7	- 0.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Feb.	181.3	- 6.6	- 1.7	+ 2.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	115.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	n.c.
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Feb.	219.0	- 0.8	- 0.9	- 0.4
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Jan.	258.6	- 5.1	- 5.1	+ 2.0
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Jan.	332.9	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 28.2
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Jan.	70.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.7	- 9.1
Department Stores	$ Million	Jan.	21.0	- 2.5	- 2.5	- 56.6
Department Stores(preliminary)	$ Million	Feb.	23.8	- 2.0	+ 5.6	+ 13.3
Garage & Filling Stations	$ Million	Jan.	17.5	+ 5.2	+ 5.2	- 2.0
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Jan.	8.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 38.6
Furniture	$ Million	Jan.	5.3	- 14.0	- 14.0	- 31.7
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	Jan.	14.4	+ 17.2	+ 17.2	- 16.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Jan.	10.8	- 11.9	- 11.9	+ 6.5
Financed	('000)	Jan.	3.8	- 16.7	- 16.7	- 15.2
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Feb.	40.5	- 1.5	- 18.5	- 10.0
Residential	$ Million	Feb.	12.8	- 23.6	- 49.0	- 11.1
Business	$ Million	Feb.	18.8	- 1.5	+ 8.7	- 5.5
Industrial	$ Million	Feb.	7.9	- 64.3	+295.0	- 11.2
Engineering	$ Million	Feb.	0.9	- 62.5	- 83.0	- 50.0
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Jan.	1,763	- 9.0	- 9.0	+ 28.0
Completions	No.	Jan.	3,856	+ 52.5	+ 52.5	+ 3.8
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	123.2	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 0.3
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Jan.	121.6	- 2.3	- 2.3	- 0.3

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53* + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53* + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Jan.	5,190	- 2.7	- 2.7	- 1.6
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Jan.	62.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	- 17.9
Industrial Stock	Index	Feb.	324.9	- 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.0

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except
(1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
(2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

n.c. - no significant change. n.a. - not available.
* in the case of figures for December 1953, the comparison is for the same month of 1952.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

	Regions	Applications as of Jan. 22/53	Applications as of Jan. 21/54	Increase or Decrease %
1.	Metropolitan	23,609	36,644	+ 55.2
2.	Burlington	10,082	15,297	+ 51.7
3.	Niagara	6,249	9,409	+ 50.6
4.	Lake Erie	694	1,118	+ 61.1
5.	Upper Thames	4,261	6,391	+ 50.0
6.	Border	8,438	10,328	+ 22.4
7.	St. Clair River	1,502	2,337	+ 55.6
8.	Upper Grand River	3,422	7,177	+109.7
9.	Blue Water	6,409	8,434	+ 31.6
10.	Kawartha	5,459	7,487	+ 37.1
11.	Quinte	4,004	6,266	+ 56.5
12.	Upper St. Lawrence	3,289	5,417	+ 64.7
13.	Ottawa Valley	7,586	10,361	+ 36.6
14.	Highlands	3,110	4,347	+ 39.8
15.	Clay Belt	2,537	4,092	+ 61.3
16.	Nickel Range	2,848	4,012	+ 40.9
17.	Sault	1,234	2,998	+142.9
18.	Lakehead	5,497	7,005	+ 27.4
	ONTARIO	100,230	149,120	+ 48.8

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 - 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./54 Jan./53 + or -	Payrolls	Jan./54 Jan./53 + or -	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
				%		%	$
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel York)	35.2	Jan. 1/53	116.4		148.6		57.30
		Dec. 1/53	122.7		173.6		63.52
		Jan. 1/54	120.1	+ 3.2	165.8	+ 11.6	61.99
2. Burlington (Brant., Went., Burlington)	13.4	Jan. 1/53	106.7		132.2		59.77
		Dec. 1/53	101.7		138.1		64.60
		Jan. 1/54	98.8	- 7.4	129.8	- 1.8	62.42
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	Jan. 1/53	113.9		142.6		61.83
		Dec. 1/53	113.9		153.9		66.97
		Jan. 1/54	109.3	- 4.0	147.2	+ 3.2	66.75
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.5	Jan. 1/53	98.8		117.9		44.16
		Dec. 1/53	92.1		121.1		49.41
		Jan. 1/54	91.7	- 7.2	108.9	- 7.6	44.63
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Midd., Oxford)	4.6	Jan. 1/53	110.1		140.8		52.98
		Dec. 1/53	113.0		152.3		55.65
		Jan. 1/54	110.5	+ 0.4	145.2	+ 3.1	54.24
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	Jan. 1/53	107.8		125.6		59.10
		Dec. 1/53	103.1		142.9		70.41
		Jan. 1/54	104.4	- 3.2	134.2	+ 6.8	65.36
7. St. Clair R. (Lambton)	1.6	Jan. 1/53	112.4		154.8		67.16
		Dec. 1/53	113.1		171.8		76.18
		Jan. 1/54	111.4	- 0.9	165.0	+ 6.6	74.30
8. Upper Grand R. (Perth., Water., Wellington)	7.2	Jan. 1/53	102.1		126.2		50.12
		Dec. 1/53	102.3		138.8		54.97
		Jan. 1/54	96.2	- 5.8	123.9	- 1.8	52.17
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Duff., Grey Huron, Simcoe)	2.3	Jan. 1/53	100.3		122.5		43.44
		Dec. 1/53	106.5		148.5		49.53
		Jan. 1/54	103.0	+ 2.7	134.6	+ 9.9	46.45
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont.,Peter., Vic., Northumb'l'd)	5.3	Jan. 1/53	116.1		135.3		55.59
		Dec. 1/53	104.9		137.1		62.13
		Jan. 1/54	121.4	+ 4.6	164.1	+ 21.3	64.29
11. Quinte (Front, Hast, Len, &Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Jan. 1/53	107.3		142.6		52.65
		Dec. 1/53	104.7		149.5		56.41
		Jan. 1/54	101.4	- 5.5	138.6	- 2.8	54.00
12. U. St. Lawr. (Dun, Glen, Gren, Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Jan. 1/53	100.9		116.9		48.80
		Dec. 1/53	111.3		145.2		55.08
		Jan. 1/54	111.0	+ 10.0	140.1	+ 19.8	53.28

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./54 Jan./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Jan./54 Jan./53 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13.	Ottawa V.	3.1	Jan. 1/53	104.9		129.9		50.57
	Carl.,Lan.,Pres.,		Dec. 1/53	108.1		149.4		55.52
	Ren., Russell)		Jan. 1/54	105.0	+ 0.1	143.7	+ 10.6	55.05
14.	Highlands	0.6	Jan. 1/53	97.3		122.7		51.37
	(Hal., Muskoka,		Dec. 1/53	99.4		138.5		56.63
	Nip., Parry S.)		Jan. 1/54	97.2	- 0.1	129.2	+ 5.3	53.99
15.	Clay Belt	0.9	Jan. 1/53	102.9		129.9		67.63
	(Cochrane		Dec. 1/53	105.5		140.5		71.22
	Temiskaming)		Jan. 1/54	98.6	- 4.2	124.3	- 4.3	67.45
16.	Nickel Range	1.8	Jan. 1/53	122.5		161.9		73.84
	(Manitoulin		Dec. 1/53	125.1		169.4		75.87
	Sudbury)		Jan. 1/54	122.7	+ 0.2	166.4	+ 2.8	75.98
17.	Sault	1.6	Jan. 1/53	115.2		153.1		70.57
	(Algoma)		Dec. 1/53	123.2		157.9		68.14
			Jan. 1/54	118.7	+ 3.0	153.0	- 0.1	68.53
18.	Lakehead	2.1	Jan. 1/53	117.8		147.4		66.13
	(Kenora, Rainy		Dec. 1/53	119.0		159.3		70.77
	River, Thunder Bay)		Jan. 1/54	114.7	- 2.6	149.1	+ 1.2	68.74
	ONTARIO	100.0	Jan. 1/53					
			Dec. 1/53	112.4		155.4		63.06
			Jan. 1/54	110.7		148.8		61.36

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Jan./54 Jan./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Jan./54 Jan./53 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries $
6.	Border	2.0	Jan. 1/53	130.1		176.7		
	(Salt, Natural		Dec. 1/53	141.0		189.5		63.12
	Gas)		Jan. 1/54	138.5	+ 6.5	184.3	+ 4.3	62.51
15.	Clay Belt	28.2	Jan. 1/53	100.3		118.0		
	(Gold, Silver)		Dec. 1/53	61.7		79.1		65.19
			Jan. 1/54	60.2	- 40.0	74.3	- 37.0	62.67
.	Nickel Range	40.1	Jan. 1/53	153.5		193.2		
	(Nickel, Copper,		Dec. 1/53	153.7		206.5		78.22
	Gold, Silver)		Jan. 1/54	156.8	+ 2.1	209.0	+ 8.2	77.55
17.	Sault	1.7	Jan. 1/53	109.7		149.3		
	(Iron Ore)		Dec. 1/53	132.7		205.6		84.98
			Jan. 1/54	137.7	+ 25.5	192.8	+ 29.1	76.78
18.	Lakehead	3.7	Jan. 1/53	97.4		125.3		
	(Gold, Iron Ore)		Dec. 1/53	109.2		157.1		76.63
			Jan. 1/54	109.4	+ 11.2	150.4	+ 20.0	73.23
19.	James Bay	3.9	Jan. 1/53	73.2		83.5		
	(Gold, Silver)		Dec. 1/53	74.3		95.4		68.45
			Jan. 1/54	73.7	+ 0.7	86.8	+ 4.0	62.86
	All Mining Industries		Jan. 1/53					
			Dec. 1/53	101.6		140.1		73.13
			Jan. 1/54	100.2		133.3		70.60

convert to truck gardens. A similar though less spectacular process is evident in other areas, such as the Burlington and Border Regions, where the urban population increased 29% in the last intercensal peri[illegible]

In other parts of the Province, the character of agriculture as supplementary to industries other than manufacturing may be seen. In the Nickel Range Region, agriculture is limited by unsuitable land and climate, but even under these conditions some farming is carried on to feed the mining towns. The farm produce of the Clay Belt Region is unable to compete with that of southern Ontario, and depends on local mining and lumbering towns for markets.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of farm produce marketed outside the country by individual Provinces, but some indication of the proportion of Ontario agricultural products exported may be gained from the following statistics.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, COMPARED TO
CANADIAN EXPORTS OF FARM ORIGIN - 1951

Products	RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS Ontario $'000	Other Provinces $'000	Proportion Ontario of Canada %	Canadian Exports $'000	Proportion Exports of Sales %
Field Crops and Vegetable Products	169,213	952,901	15.1	894,120	79.7
Wheat	24,126	671,313	3.5	441,043	63.4
Oats	5,661	66,238	7.9	53,899	75.0
Tobacco	54,417	2,794	95.1	16,693	29.2
Animals and Animal Products	593,335	966,161	38.0	348,033	22.3
Cattle & Calves	161,387	336,208	32.4	114,030	22.9
Dairy Products	197,590	318,715	38.3	24,847	48.1

Important Canadian exports from Ontario are livestock an[illegible] dairy products and tobacco. These products are not wholly dependent on foreign markets by any means; a large proportion of them sell locally or nationally. However, their dependence is sufficient to make fluctuations in the export market important and evident in the total farm cash income of the Province.

Great Britain, before the war Ontario's chief customer for farm products, has been limited in her purchases by exchange difficulties. Cheese and bacon remained the chief Ontario exports to Britain in the post-war period, but these have also been severely reduced.

From a prewar yearly level of 80 to 90 million pounds, almost entirely to Britain, cheese exports increased to a peak of 141 million pounds in 1941. Still higher exports were restricted by labour and capital shortages in the dairy industry during the war, rather than by lack of demand. After the war, contract prices agreed on were too low to maintain cheese production at wartime level, and alternative outlets for milk were developed in some dairy areas. However, it was the dollar shortage which most severely reduced exports, to 2 million pounds in 1952. Since Ontario produced 75% of Canadian cheese in that year, it was most affected by the drop.

Cheese production rose in 1953. There was an increase in the number of cows on farms due to reduced exports during the American enbargo, and a high manufactured milk product inventory caused a diversion of the surplus milk to cheese. In an effort to stabilize the dairy industry in the face of increased production and reduced markets, the Dominion and Provincial Governments together guaranteed to pay 30¢ a pound for cheese held by the Ontario Cheese Producers Association at November 1st, 1953. In October, a contract for 10 million pounds of cheese at 26½ cents a pound was negotiated with the United Kingdom. The lower price was accepted in the hope of keeping the British market open. The producers received the domestic price for the exported cheese, the difference being made up from a levy collected from the cheese producers by the Association during the year.

Domestic consumption of cheese in Canada amounted to 53 million pounds in 1952. Consumption per capita was 3.8 pounds compared to about 10 pounds in Great Britain.

Before the war, Canada supplied 20 to 25% of the cheese consumed in Britain. However, Australia and New Zealand dairy products continue to have an advantage over Canadian as long as the dollar shortage continues. The American market cannot be developed to replace Great Britain, as recent trade restrictions have reduced from 10 million pounds to 2.8 million pounds the amount of cheese to be admitted from all countries.

Diversion of milk into other manufactured products also does not seem to be a complete answer. In 1952 the U.S. took 12 million pounds of skimmed milk powder, but this fell in 1953 to 5 million pounds and skimmed milk is now a restricted commodity. Casein milk, which is admitted to the U.S., has been substituted for restricted milk products to some extent. Exports of casein to the States increased to 2,787 thousand pounds in 1953 from 712 thousand pounds the previous year. Venezuela is taking a substantial amount of whole milk powder annually, 7.2 million pounds in 1953. Other South American countries may be developed as markets in the future.

The dairy bill now before the Provincial Legislature may help to stabilize the dairy industry in Ontario. Under it, the dairy industry itself could establish quotas for the production of milk, butter, cheese, concentrated milk and other milk products. It also contains provisions for all producer groups in the industry to contribute to a stabilizing fund such as that operated by the Cheese Producers Association at present. This fund would be used to subsidize the export of cheese at a price lower than that paid on the domestic market, as was done in the 1953 sale to Britain. Export of cheese at the lower price must be limited to countries where competition with the domestic product is negligible. Britain produces only 5% of the cheese it consumes. In a country with high cheese production anti-dumping restrictions would probably be applied.

Maintainance of a healthy cheese industry is important to all processors of dairy products. Condenseries, with expensive plant equipment, require a year-round supply of fluid milk. Cheese factories, many operated by an individual farmer on his own property with small capital investment, are more adaptable. They can absorb surplus fluid milk when milk production is high or when manufacture of other milk products falls. Many cheese factories, particularly in the Quinte and Upper St. Lawrence Regions, operate only during the summer. Domestic prices for all milk products are maintained when excess milk is diverted to cheese and when exports absorb the surplus cheese. On the other hand, continued government purchase creates a stockpile which, if released, would force down domestic prices.

Export of bacon to the United Kingdom has also declined sharply, but the hog producer appears to have adjusted more successfully than the dairy farmer. Before the war, a bacon hog was developed in Canada to meet a strong British demand and in 1939 the U.K. took almost all of the 187.8 million pounds of Canadian bacon exported. With the disappearance of the Danish source of bacon during the war, Canadian exports rose to almost 700 million pounds in 1944. The accumulation of large feed supplies during the early war years made this level of production possible. Demand for wheat and other cereal grains increased after the war, however. Hog feeding became less profitable and production declined. Exports also declined steadily from the 1944 peak to 3.5 million pounds in 1952, none of which went to Britain. The return of the Danish supply at prices lower than Canadian and, of course, the dollar shortage, were factors in this reduction. In 1951 a U.K. order for 120 million lbs. at 29 dollars a cwt. was refused because of high domestic prices at the time. Six million pounds of bacon and ham went to the U.S. in 1953, almost the total Canadian export.

Domestic consumption of pork has increased over the last few years and appears to be able to absorb most of the production. Some exchange of different types of pork between Canada and the U.S. will continue. The United States pays high prices for high quality Canadian bacon, and Canada imports pork shoulders and other lower priced American pork cuts. Developments in the beef cattle market helped the adjustment of the hog producer to reduced markets. A large prewar market in the U.K. was replaced after the war by the United States, which in 1951 took 91.7 million pounds of fresh, chilled and frozen beef from Canada. This market was closed during the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1952. Beef and pork price supports were set up as an emergency move to prevent the collapse of the meat industry at this time, and the Federal Government bought about 85 million pounds of surplus beef, most of which was disposed of to Britain at a loss.

"Any sharp change in the price of livestock has been reflected upon the cash returns of Ontario farmers, who have been depending upon this industry for over 70% of their income. In 1952 the farm cash income of this province declined to $719,898,000 after reaching an all time high of $790,934,000 in 1951. Practically all of the reduction in income was absorbed by the livestock producers who received lower prices for about the same volume of product as was sold in the previous year." (Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1953, (Ontario) p.151)

In 1953, the U.S. had a large surplus of domestic beef and the American price was not sufficiently attractive to Canadian producers. The United States and United Kingdom took 16.8 and 6.5 million pounds respectively last year, while domestic consumption increased about 20% to approximately 685 million pounds because of low beef prices compared to pork.

Ontario's biggest cash crop, tobacco, also depends on the export market, although only about 18 to 30% of the annual crop has been exported in the last four years. Export figures show a rise in post-war years to a peak in 1952 of 38 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco to all countries, with 32 million pounds of this going to the U.K., almost the same amount as in 1939. Exports declined in 1953 to 28 million pounds, with only 23 million pounds to Great Britain, reflecting British restriction of dollar imports. Stocks of unmanufactured domestic tobacco on hand at December 31st, 1953 amounted to 160 million pounds, a decrease of 2.8% from the same date in 1952. A contract with Britain for 25 million pounds negotiated last year will come partly from these stocks. There is some indication that further contracts from Great Britain may be expected.

In summary, the dependence of Ontario farmers on home rather than international outlets tends to provide more stable markets for their produce than are enjoyed by producers of world staples. Since the second world war, Ontario's export markets have been reshaped. The United States has replaced Great Britain, limited by exchange difficulties, as our most important customer. Dependence on the American outlet is not altogether satisfactory, because of a large U.S. farm surplus and restrictions on foreign farm produce entering the country while the surplus remains. However, high domestic consumption, a continued American market for unrestricted commodities, and the possibility of new overseas markets developing makes expectations for 1954 brighter than those for recent years.

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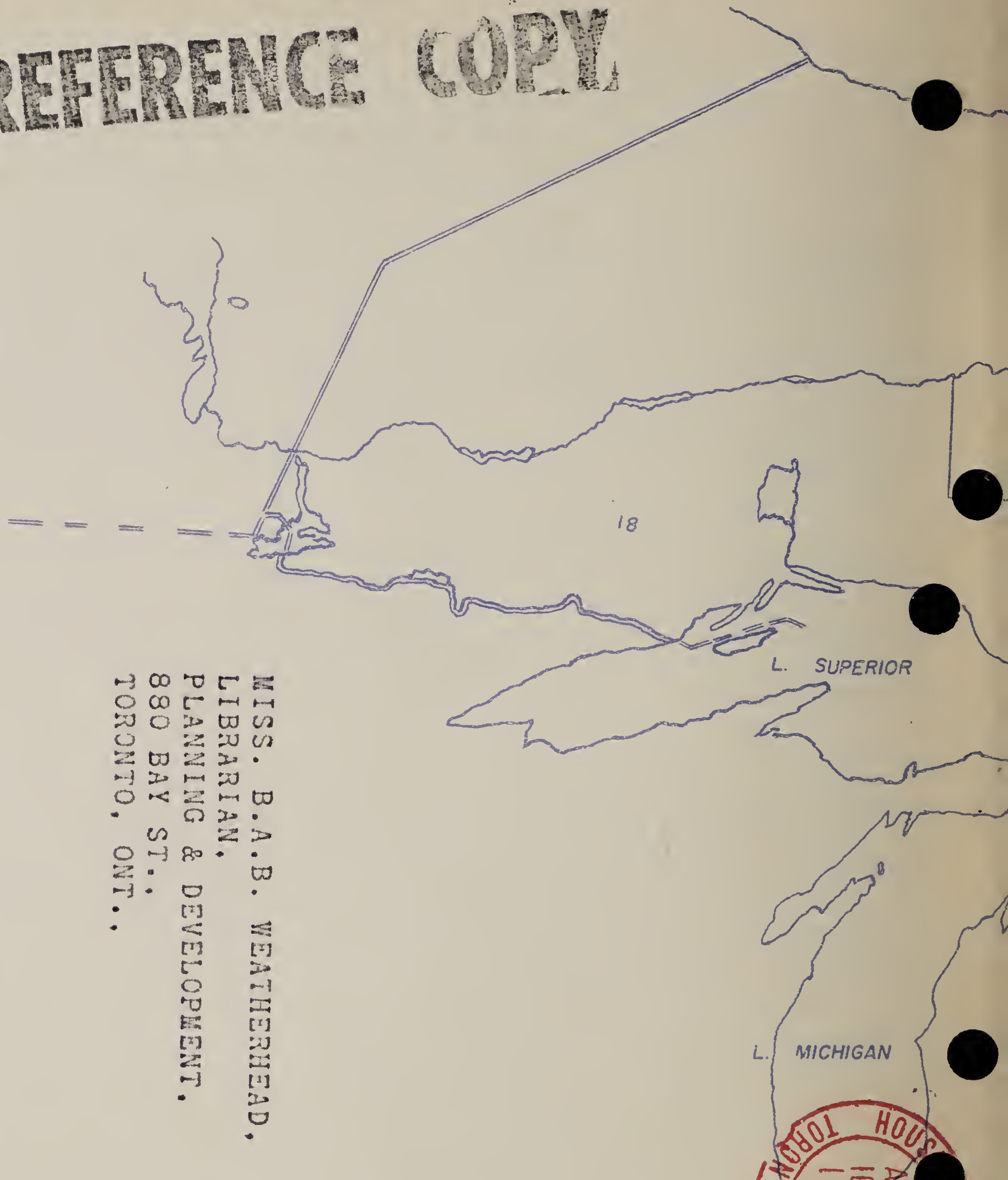

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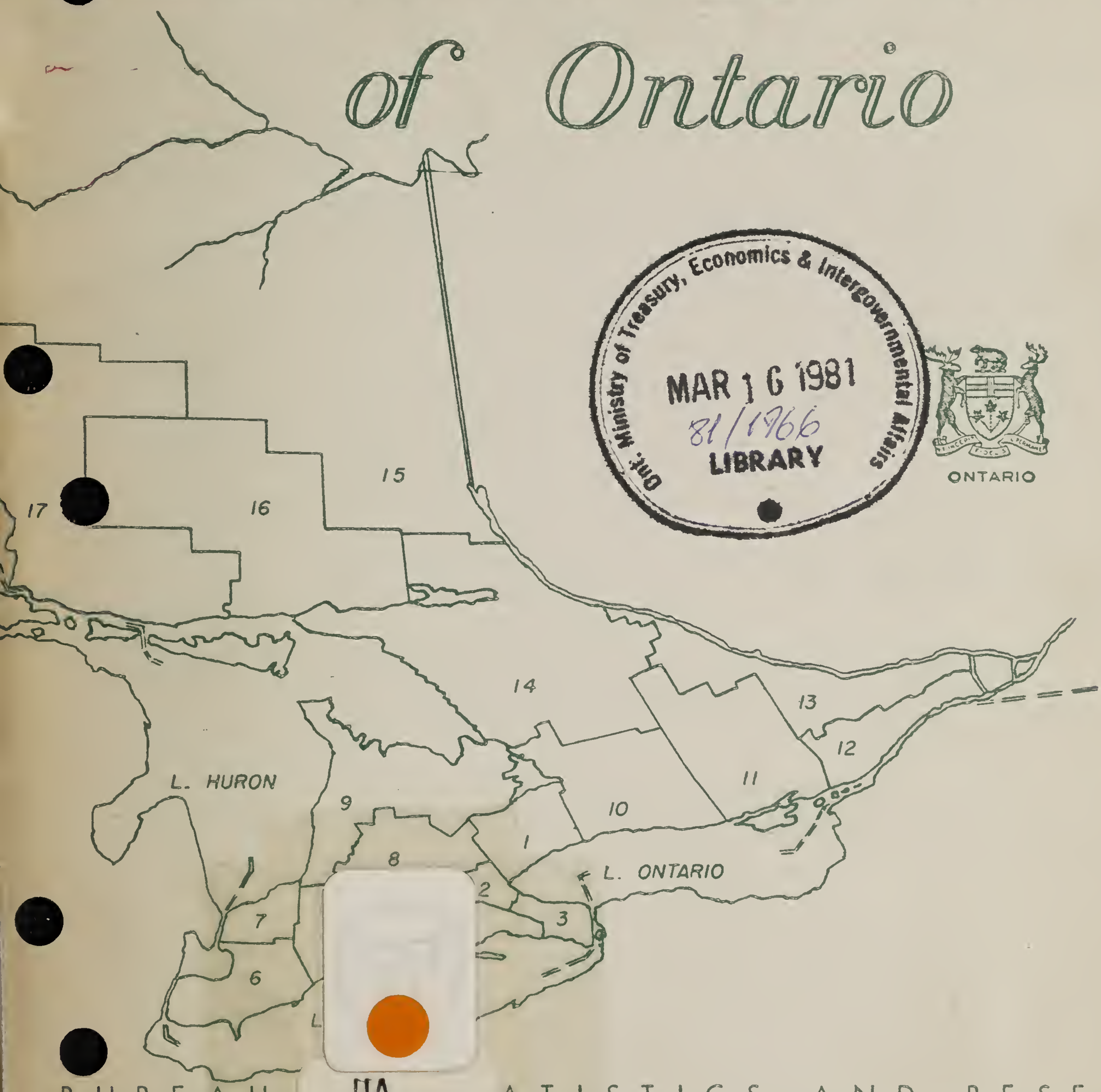

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA VALLEY REGIONS

Upper St. Lawrence

Textile and chemical industries are the major employers of manufacturing labour in the Upper St. Lawrence Region. Between 50 and 60 per cent of the 7,000 workers in Cornwall, where more than half the Region's manufacturing labour force is employed, worked in the city's two primary textile industries in early 1953. Each of these establishments, Canadian Cottons Limited and Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, employed nearly 2,000 workers at that time. Of these 28% were women. However, operations have since been affected by the current slump in the textile industry. The cotton mills have been most severely hit. Two of the four mills were closed in 1953 after a six month operating loss of close to one million dollars. Seven hundred workers were laid off at this time and there is little likelihood of reopening in 1954.

Courtaulds Limited is the sole Canadian producer of viscose rayon. Its filament yarn plant was shut completely in the first part of 1953 and later operated at 75% capacity. The staple yarn plant was also closed during the summer of 1953. This company recalled 100 employees at the beginning of April, 1954, however.

Primary textile mills in the Region also manufacture fine linen cloth, cotton yarn and cloth at Iroquois, and wool cloth at Merrickville. Clothing mills in Cornwall and Brockville employ another 900 among them.

While employment in the Region's textile industry is declining, activity in the other basic manufacturing industry of the Upper St. Lawrence Region is expanding. In addition to the three chemical plants previously situated in Cornwall, three new factories employing about 300 came into production in 1953. These plants were attracted by the availability of their raw material, pure hydrogen, from the Canadian Industries Limited electrolytic caustic plant in the city, and the possibility of expansion with the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Another concern, Charles Pfizer and Company, manufacturers of antibiotics and chemicals, has purchased a plant site in the area.

The products of these chemical industries are used in the textile, pulp and paper, paint, cellophane, food processing and pharmaceutical industries. A number of heavy users of the products, including the two textile industries mentioned and Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, employing about 1,500, are also located in Cornwall.

A labour force of approximately 550 was taken on last summer at the new C.I.L. plant in Maitland, the only Canadian manufacturer of nylon intermediates. This plant supplies the C.I.L. nylon spinning factory in Kingston, recently expanded to twice its former size, with chemicals. Manufacturers of hydro cables and telephone equipment in Brockville employ about 1,000, and recently expanded facilities.

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SUMMARY

Industrial labour demands in Ontario have been considerably lighter this year than last and many factories have yet to recall employees on lay-off before new jobs are available. Despite increased industrial capacity (see below) and increased labour force, industrial employment in February was 2% below the 1952 level in the same month. Payrolls have not ceased their upward trend, however. Production of most manufactured goods is down this year, notably pig iron, but electrical apparatus is an exception, at least to the end of January, 1954.

In the food and beverages industry meat packing is slow, with some employees working a reduced week. Part time work and lay-offs continue in the textile industry, although there is some improvement in Cornwall. There were approximately 8,500 unplaced applicants registered for employment in the primary and secondary textile industries as of March 25. Employment in the iron and steel products, the wood and paper products industries are generally slower this year than last. Some improvement is evident in the agricultural implements industry in Hamilton however, where about 200 men have been recalled.

The Labour Gazette reports that expansions of Canadian manufacturing plants during 1953 provided an estimated 23,000 new jobs, assuming the plants are staffed to capacity. Of these 64% or 14,400 were located in Ontario, only 3,100 below the peak reached in 1952. The reduction in 1953 was largely the result of the completion of aircraft plant expansions. The volume of new jobs in 1952 and 1953 more than doubled that of every other year since 1948.

Indicators of current retail trade show moderate increases in most lines but rather sharp reductions in consumer durables. About one-fifth fewer motor vehicles were sold in February than in the same month last year, and appliance, radio and furniture stores all showed decreases. Total trade in February was about the same as in February, 1953. The consumer price index shows little change over the period.

BEGINNING ON THE opposite page is an analysis of employment in Regions 12 and 13. An economic planning conference will be held presently in this area under the auspices of the Provincial Government.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	110.6	- 2.1	- 2.2	- 1.5
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	151.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.9
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Jan.	229.9	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 2.3
Manufacturing (Ont.49%)	Index	Jan.	240.5	- 2.1	- 2.1	- 2.7
Durable Goods	Index	Jan.	302.5	- 2.9	- 2.9	- 0.5
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Jan.	200.9	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 4.7
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	182.1	- 15.5	- 19.1	- 15.3
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	258.8	- 16.3	- 18.3	- 10.9
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	Feb.	23.6	+ 6.1	+ 11.3	- 6.7
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Jan.	40.2	+ 9.6	+ 9.6	+ 13.4
Electrical Apparatus (Ont.72%)	Index	Jan.	512.4	+ 17.1	+ 17.1	- 3.5
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Jan.	476.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Feb.	1,857.1	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	- 9.2
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Mar.	201.6	- 6.1	- 5.2	+ 11.2
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	115.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Feb.	219.0	- 0.8	- 0.9	- 0.4
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Jan.	258.6	- 5.1	- 5.1	+ 2.0
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Feb.	320.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4	- 3.8
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Feb.	64.6	+ 6.4	+ 8.3	- 7.7
Department Stores	$ Million	Feb.	22.2	+ 1.3	+ 5.2	+ 5.9
Department Stores (preliminary)	$ Million	Mar.	25.9	+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 16.5
Garage & Filling Stations	$ Million	Feb.	16.3	+ 6.5	+ 7.9	- 7.1
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Feb.	7.6	- 2.6	- 5.7	- 11.4
Furniture	$ Million	Feb.	5.0	- 10.5	- 6.5	- 5.0
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	Feb.	10.2	+ 3.3	- 11.6	- 29.4
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Feb.	12.9	- 17.4	- 21.4	+ 20.4
Financed	('000)	Feb.	4.3	- 13.7	- 10.8	+ 15.0
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Mar.	46.2	- 3.2	- 6.3	+ 14.1
Residential	$ Million	Mar.	23.5	- 10.9	+ 10.3	+ 18.4
Business	$ Million	Mar.	18.4	+ 5.2	+ 22.7	- 2.1
Industrial	$ Million	Mar.	3.0	+ 25.3	- 73.0	- 62.0
Engineering	$ Million	Mar.	1.3	- 56.0	- 31.6	+ 44.4
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Feb.	3,324	- 3.3	+ 0.1	+ 88.5
Completions	No.	Feb.	6,655	+ 38.3	+ 31.3	+ 72.6
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	123.1	- 1.0	- 1.1	- 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Feb.	121.4	- 2.1	- 1.9	- 0.2

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or - %	CURRENT / PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Feb.	4,984	+ 3.2	+ 15.5	+ 0.1
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Jan.	62.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	- 17.9
Industrial Stock	Index	Mar.	326.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 0.4

NOTE: All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except

(1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,

(2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd., and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, AS REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO - 1953

(1949 = 100)

		--EMPLOYMENT----		---PAYROLLS----		AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES	
	Region	1953	% Change from 1952	1953	% Change from 1952	1953 $	% Change from 1952
1.	Metropolitan	120.0	+ 8.0	166.3	+ 14.9	62.18	+ 6.2
2.	Burlington	105.1	- 0.5	139.4	+ 3.0	63.23	+ 3.5
3.	Niagara	116.9	+ 0.2	156.8	+ 2.6	66.39	+ 2.0
4.	Lake Erie	101.8	+ 6.5	133.8	+ 8.8	49.22	+ 2.6
5.	Upper Thames	114.0	+ 7.9	154.2	+ 13.0	55.87	+ 4.8
6.	Border	109.6	+ 3.4	147.4	+ 11.2	68.30	+ 7.0
7.	St. Clair River	113.5	+ 0.4	167.1	+ 6.5	73.10	+ 8.0
8.	Upper Grand R.	102.5	+ 6.2	137.4	+ 11.9	54.37	+ 5.3
9.	Blue Water	104.4	+ 3.2	140.5	+ 7.1	47.76	+ 3.4
10.	Kawartha	123.2	+ 6.1	163.9	+ 9.9	63.20	+ 3.1
11.	Quinte	110.6	+ 1.3	153.6	+ 7.7	54.98	+ 5.1
12.	Upper St. Lawrence	106.2	+ 5.3	136.8	+ 9.4	54.33	+ 3.9
13.	Ottawa Valley	108.1	+ 9.0	144.9	+ 15.1	53.96	+ 5.9
14.	Highlands	110.1	+ 2.6	147.6	+ 11.1	54.43	+ 7.5
15.	Clay Belt	110.9	- 2.5	143.5	n.c.	69.14	+ 1.7
16.	Nickel Range	123.8	+ 2.7	168.1	+ 7.6	75.99	+ 6.9
17.	Sault	129.2	+ 4.8	166.7	+ 9.0	68.74	+ 3.1
18.	Lakehead	124.7	+ 0.6	161.4	+ 4.9	68.44	+ 4.3
	ONTARIO	114.5	+ 5.2	n.a.	n.a.	62.01	+ 5.0

n.c. - no change

n.a. - not available

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Feb./54 Feb./53 + or -	Payrolls	Feb./54 Feb./53 + or -	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries
					%		%	$
1.	Metropolitan	35.2	Feb. 1/53	117.4		161.0		61.55
	(Halton, Peel		Jan. 1/54	120.0		165.1		61.76
	York)		Feb. 1/54	120.1	+ 2.3	170.3	+ 5.8	63.63
2.	Burlington	13.4	Feb. 1/53	106.9		141.8		63.44
	(Brant. Went.,		Jan. 1/54	98.5		128.6		62.07
	Burlington)		Feb. 1/54	99.0	- 7.4	134.7	- 5.0	64.68
3.	Niagara	7.3	Feb. 1/53	114.7		156.2		67.26
	(Lincoln,		Jan. 1/54	109.3		147.0		66.64
	Welland)		Feb. 1/54	107.6	- 6.2	148.9	- 4.7	68.51
4.	Lake Erie	0.5	Feb. 1/53	104.7		132.7		46.87
	(Haldimand,		Jan. 1/54	91.7		108.9		44.63
	Norfolk)		Feb. 1/54	89.1	- 14.9	118.4	- 10.8	49.94
5.	Upper Thames	4.6	Feb. 1/53	111.9		150.5		55.68
	(Elgin, Midd.,		Jan. 1/54	110.4		144.9		54.17
	Oxford)		Feb. 1/54	109.5	- 2.1	146.2	- 2.9	55.16
6.	Border	8.0	Feb. 1/53	106.9		142.6		67.50
	(Essex, Kent)		Jan. 1/54	104.6		134.3		65.20
			Feb. 1/54	105.8	- 1.0	144.9	+ 1.6	69.63
7.	St. Clair R.	1.6	Feb. 1/53	110.4		160.4		70.96
	(Lambton)		Jan. 1/54	112.0		165.0		73.89
			Feb. 1/54	112.9	+ 2.3	168.3	+ 4.9	74.81
8.	Upper Grand R.	7.2	Feb. 1/53	102.4		137.2		54.34
	(Perth., Water.,		Jan. 1/54	96.2		123.5		52.02
	Wellington)		Feb. 1/54	96.8	- 5.5	130.8	- 4.7	54.73
9.	Blue Water	2.3	Feb. 1/53	101.3		132.8		46.60
	(Bruce, Duff.,Grey		Jan. 1/54	103.0		134.4		46.38
	Huron, Simcoe)		Feb. 1/54	103.3	+ 2.0	142.0	+ 6.9	48.89
10.	Kawartha	5.3	Feb. 1/53	123.0		168.0		65.13
	(Durham, Ont.,Peter.,		Jan. 1/54	121.4		163.6		64.09
	Vic., Northumb'l'd)		Feb. 1/54	122.9	- 0.1	171.7	+ 2.2	66.40
11.	Quinte	2.5	Feb. 1/53	107.6		149.9		55.23
	(Front, Hast, Len,		Jan. 1/54	100.2		136.8		53.98
	&Add., Pr. Edward)		Feb. 1/54	98.3	- 8.6	143.8	- 4.1	57.82
12.	U. St. Lawrence	2.0	Feb. 1/53	101.5		131.9		54.76
	(Dun, Glen, Gren,		Jan. 1/54	110.7		135.3		51.59
	Leeds, Stormont)		Feb. 1/54	110.6	+ 9.0	144.3	+ 9.4	55.12

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

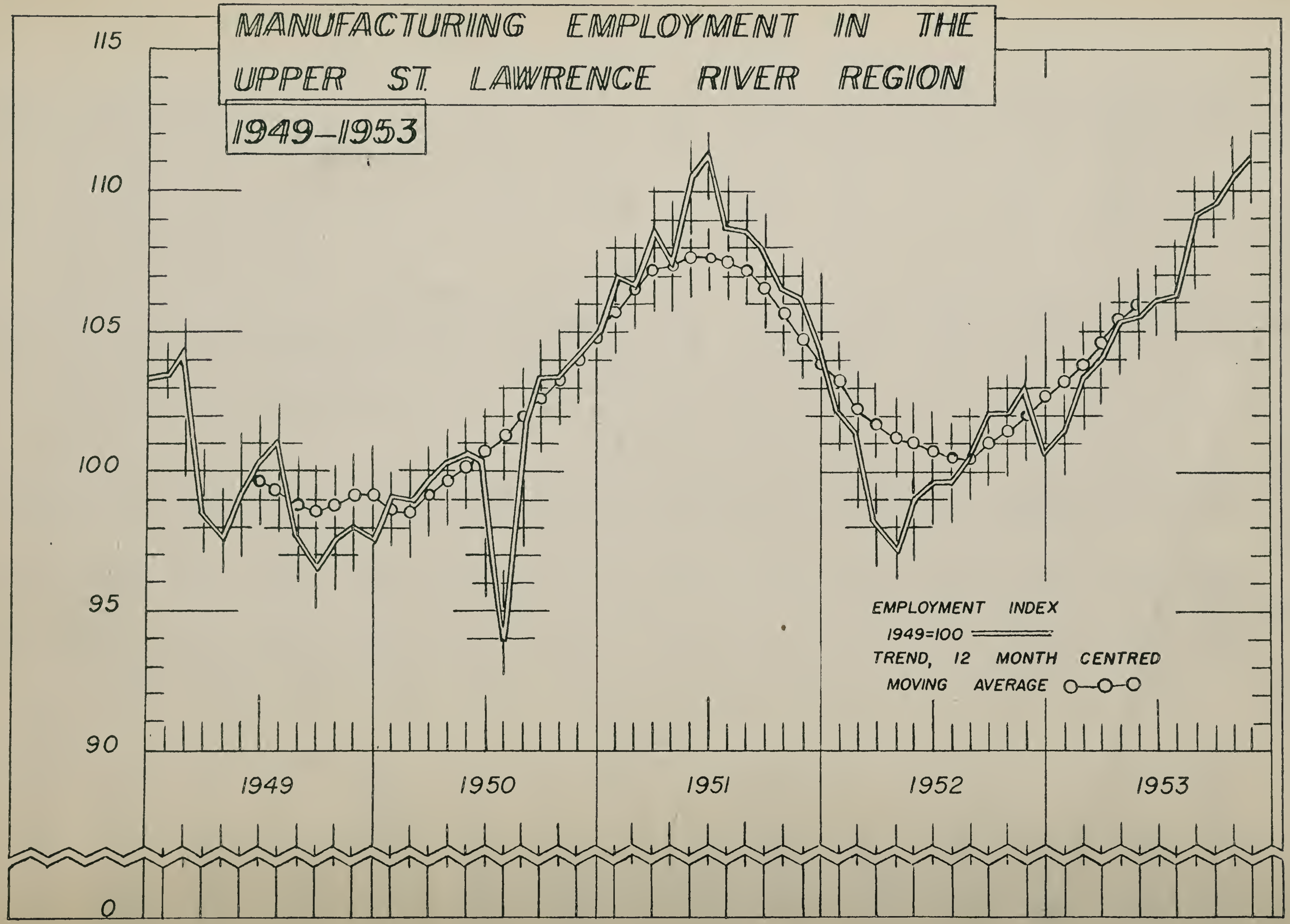
Region	Weight	Date	Employment	+ or - %	Payrolls	Feb./54 Feb./53 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13. Ottawa V.	3.1	Feb. 1/53	102.8		138.2		54.03
Carl., L., Pres.,		Jan. 1/54	104.8		143.3		54.95
Ren., Russell)		Feb. 1/54	101.9	- 0.9	144.6	+ 4.6	57.04
14. Highlands	0.6	Feb. 1/53	96.9		134.0		56.17
(Hal., Muskoka,		Jan. 1/54	97.2		129.2		53.99
Nip., Parry S.)		Feb. 1/54	96.4	- 0.5	130.5	- 2.6	55.02
15. Clay Belt	0.9	Feb. 1/53	103.1		138.4		71.99
(Cochrane		Jan. 1/54	99.2		124.8		67.29
Temiskaming)		Feb. 1/54	101.9	- 1.2	141.4	+ 2.2	74.28
16. Nickel Range	1.8	Feb. 1/53	121.0		162.5		75.02
(Manitoulin		Jan. 1/54	122.0		166.1		76.29
Sudbury)		Feb. 1/54	119.6	- 1.2	166.6	+ 2.5	78.02
17. Sault	1.6	Feb. 1/53	113.8		151.2		70.66
(Algoma)		Jan. 1/54	105.2		140.2		70.86
		Feb. 1/54	105.1	- 7.6	139.7	- 7.6	70.73
18. Lakehead	2.1	Feb. 1/53	117.2		151.6		68.36
(Kenora, Rainy		Jan. 1/54	114.2		148.4		68.67
River, Thunder Bay)		Feb. 1/54	114.3	- 2.5	155.4	+ 2.5	71.89
ONTARIO	100.0	Feb. 1/53	113.1				
		Jan. 1/54	110.4		147.9		61.16
		Feb. 1/54	110.4	- 2.7	196.3		63.51

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

6. Border	2.0	Feb. 1/53	124.3		170.6		62.87
(Salt, Natural		Jan. 1/54	138.5		184.3		62.51
Gas)		Feb. 1/54	122.5	- 1.8	169.9	- 0.7	65.14
15. Clay Belt	28.2	Feb. 1/53	99.9		123.3		62.93
(Gold, Silver)		Jan. 1/54	60.2		74.3		62.67
		Feb. 1/54	82.5	- 17.4	100.7	- 22.6	62.06
16. Nickel Range	40.1	Feb. 1/53	153.8		195.6		74.69
(Nickel, Copper,		Jan. 1/54	158.3		210.6		77.39
Gold, Silver)		Feb. 1/54	157.6	+ 3.8	212.8	+ 17.2	78.59
17. Sault	1.7	Feb. 1/53	113.1		155.5		75.81
(Iron Ore)		Jan. 1/54	137.7		192.8		76.78
		Feb. 1/54	139.8	+ 26.7	204.3	+ 48.8	80.12
18. Lakehead	3.7	Feb. 1/53	97.3		143.5		78.76
(Gold, Iron Ore)		Jan. 1/54	109.4		150.4		73.23
		Feb. 1/54	109.6	+ 12.3	163.8	+ 20.3	79.63
19. James Bay	3.9	Feb. 1/53	74.3		90.5		64.92
(Gold, Silver)		Jan. 1/54	73.7		86.8		62.86
		Feb. 1/54	75.4	+ 1.1	92.9	+ 2.4	65.75
All Mining Industries		Feb. 1/53	105.0		212.2		68.88
		Jan. 1/54	100.5		133.6		70.54
		Feb. 1/54	110.2	+ 5.2	148.2	- 64.0	71.32

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER REGION

1949–1953



There is little evidence of seasonal variation in manufacturing employment in the Upper St. Lawrence Region. Changes in the level of employment are chiefly the result of shifts in long-run market conditions rather than the more or less regular seasonal pattern of demand. Despite high levels in 1951 and the latter part of 1953 the growth of manufacturing employment has lagged behind the Province as a whole during the period 1949-53. Average employment in the Region in 1953 was only 6.2% above 1949, but in Ontario it was 14.5%.

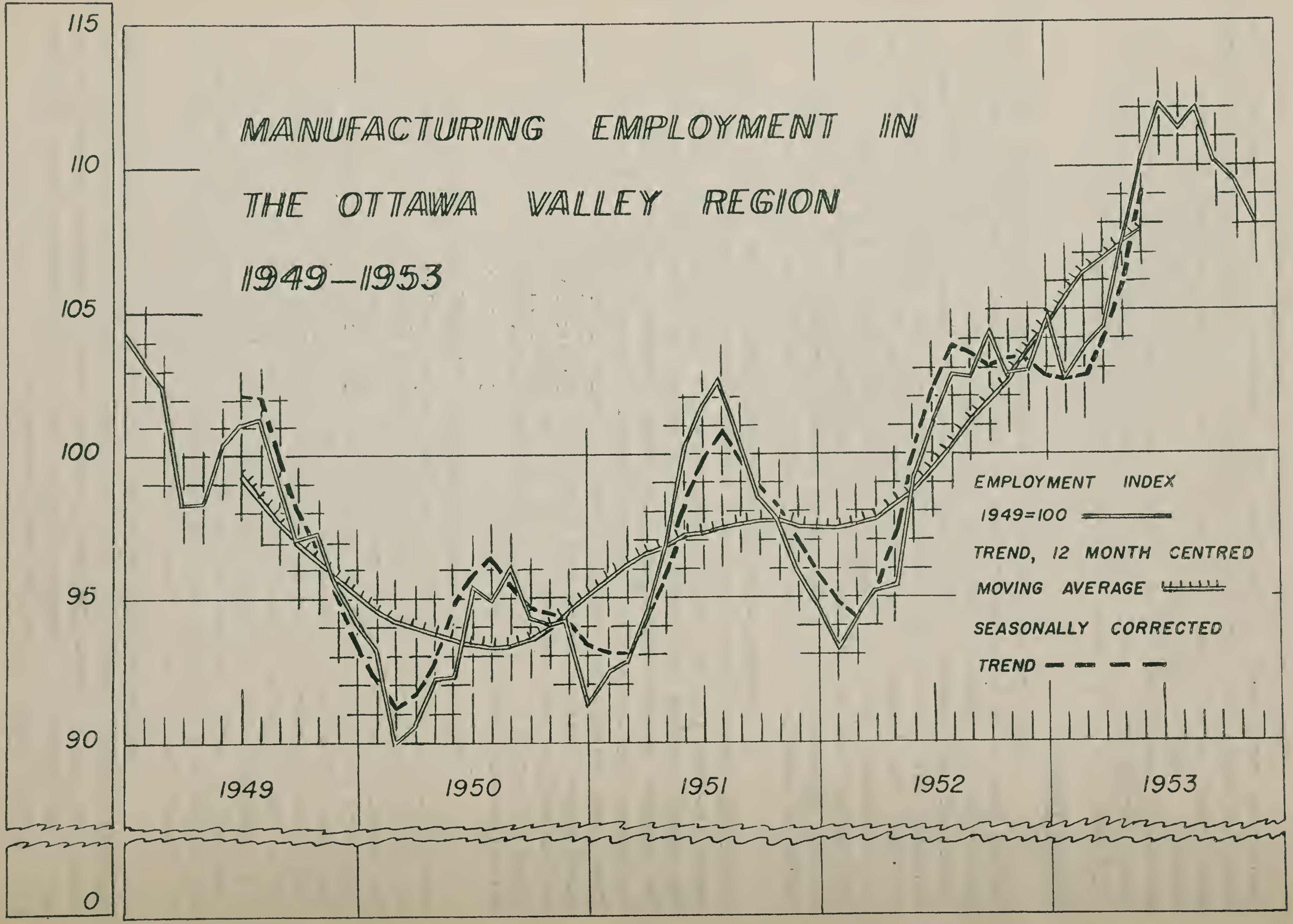
Ottawa Valley

The typical pattern for manufacturing throughout the Ottawa Valley Region is a concentration on wood products, textiles, and metal fabrication. However, there is less dependence on manufacturing as a source of employment in this Region than elsewhere in the Province. Fourteen per cent of the total labour force was engaged in manufacturing in 1951, the lowest proportion in any Region of the Province, indicating its secondary position compared to the functions of government. In 1953 there were an estimated 21,400 employees in manufacturing. There is less dependence on a few large establishments, as in the Upper St. Lawrence Region. There are more small, diversified operations.

In Ottawa, with approximately half of the Region's manufacturing labour force, services to the federal government, particularly in printing and publishing, occupy a large number. About 16% of the manufacturing employees in the city are in wood products industries. The largest private employer, E.B. Eddy Company, has more than 600 employees producing pulp, various types of paper, bags and boxes. Other secondary paper manufacturers produce paper bags, boxes, cups, waxed paper, carbon paper and specialty paper products. Metal fabrication employs approximately 12% of the manufacturing labour force. About 600 work in clothing, tent and sail, automobile slip cover and miscellaneous textile factories.

The textile industry employs a larger proportion of the manufacturing labour force in the Region as a whole. The emphasis is on the production of wool cloth, an industry which has been declining for nearly four years. Primary textile mills are situated in Pembroke, Appleton, Renfrew, Carleton Place, Almonte, Perth and Arnprior. Renfrew Textiles Limited and Renfrew Woollen Mills, employing 145 and 250 respectively, were closed down completely in the fall and winter of 1953. The Carleton Place branch of Renfrew Woollen Mills laid off its 125 employees this spring. There is little indication that any of these mills will re-open during the year. Factories producing ladies' and children's clothing and miscellaneous textile goods are operating in Athens, Smiths Falls, Hawkesbury and Arnprior.

Manufacturing employment in the Region has shown a marked seasonal trend, reaching a high in August and a low in February with a range of 6.7%. Since 1950 the long-run trend has been favourable but, as in the Upper St. Lawrence Region, the 8.1% increase since 1949 has been modest compared to the whole Province.



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

1949–1953

A Note on Method

In the charts of manufacturing employment included here the long-run, and in the Ottawa Valley Region the seasonal, patterns of employment are illustrated. The long-run trend line is based on a twelve month moving average (centred) of the indices. If the index of manufacturing employment was available for a considerably longer period the long-run (i.e. longer than one year) fluctuations could be isolated and a straight line secular trend determined. But the five year period is too short to separate these patterns; consequently the trend line reflects both secular trend and long-run fluctuations.

The twelve month moving average elminates seasonal cycles and for that reason may be used as a base line from which seasonal (and residual) variations may be studied. In practice, however, the trend line also contains an element of seasonality because of differences in the amplitude of seasonal cycles from year to year. Lesser fluctuations occur in the trend line but these are relatively small. These secondary fluctuations are minimized when the period of the average equals the period of the cycle as in this instance where the period for each is twelve months.

In the Ottawa Valley Region it has been possible to determine a seasonal pattern from the data. Percentage deviations of the observed data from the trend line are averaged by months. These monthly means are then tested statistically to determine if the variation due to seasonal factors is significantly greater than residual variations. When this is done, manufacturing employment in the Upper St. Lawrence Region, unlike the Ottawa Valley, fails to show significant seasonal variation. The monthly means are converted to seasonal correction factors which represent the expected variation from the trend line attributable to seasonal factors, based on the actual performance over the period. The seasonally corrected trend line shown on the Ottawa Valley Region chart is derived from the long-run trend data multiplied by the seasonal correction factors. The resulting line fits the observed data remarkably well in this instance.

SEASONAL CORRECTION FACTORS - OTTAWA VALLEY REGION

Jan.	.982	May	.990	Sept.	1.024
Feb.	.973	June	1.012	Oct.	1.011
Mar.	.967	July	1.026	Nov.	1.005
Apr.	.974	Aug.	1.034	Dec.	.995

The long-run trend, based on a twelve month moving average of actual data, assumes no mathematical relationship between employment and time, consequently the trend line cannot be projected mathematically. If a certain trend is assumed then the seasonal correction factors could be used to estimate future employment by months. But the difficulty of separating the causes of long-run and seasonal fluctuations makes the task of determining future trends hazardous.

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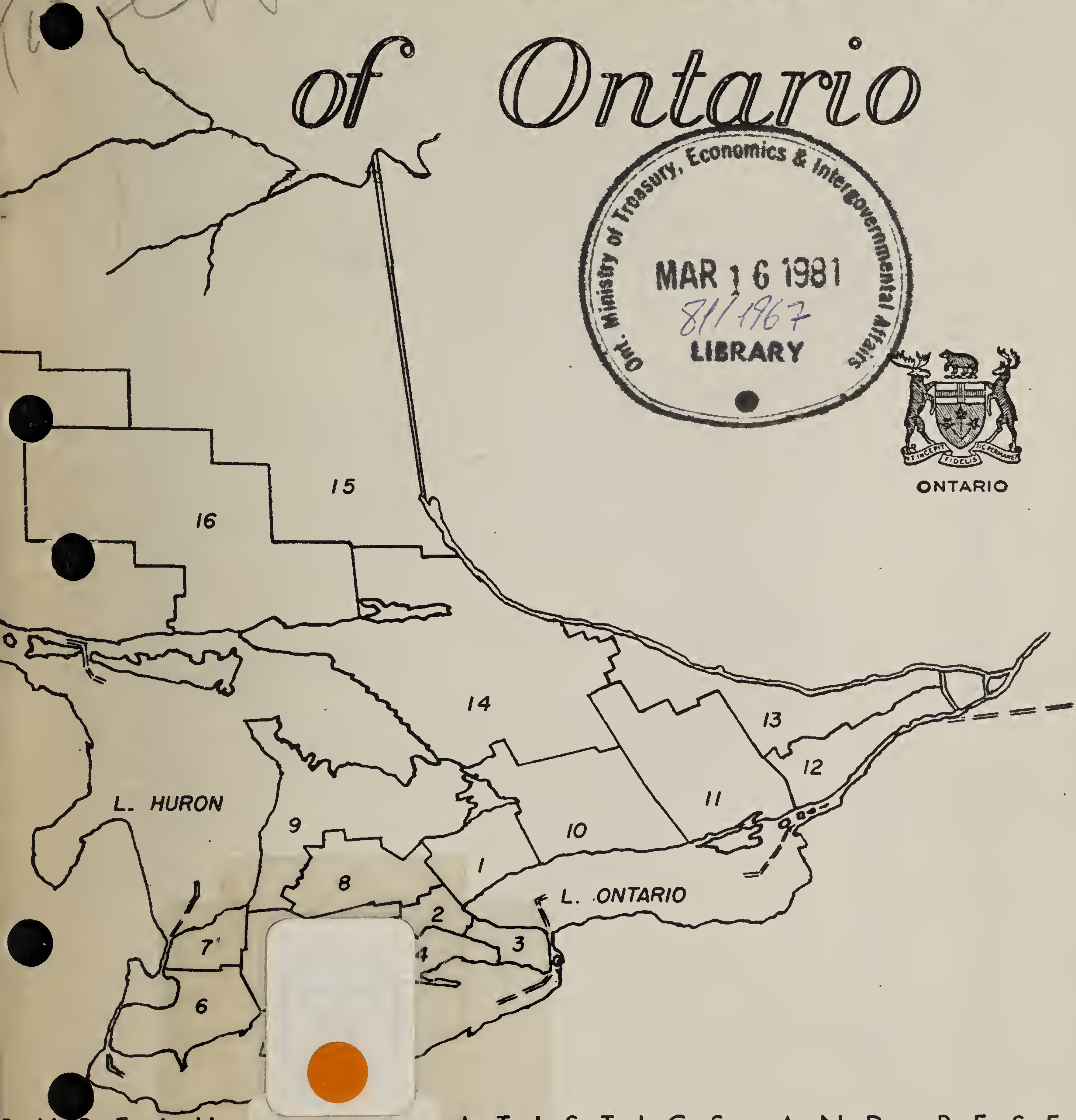

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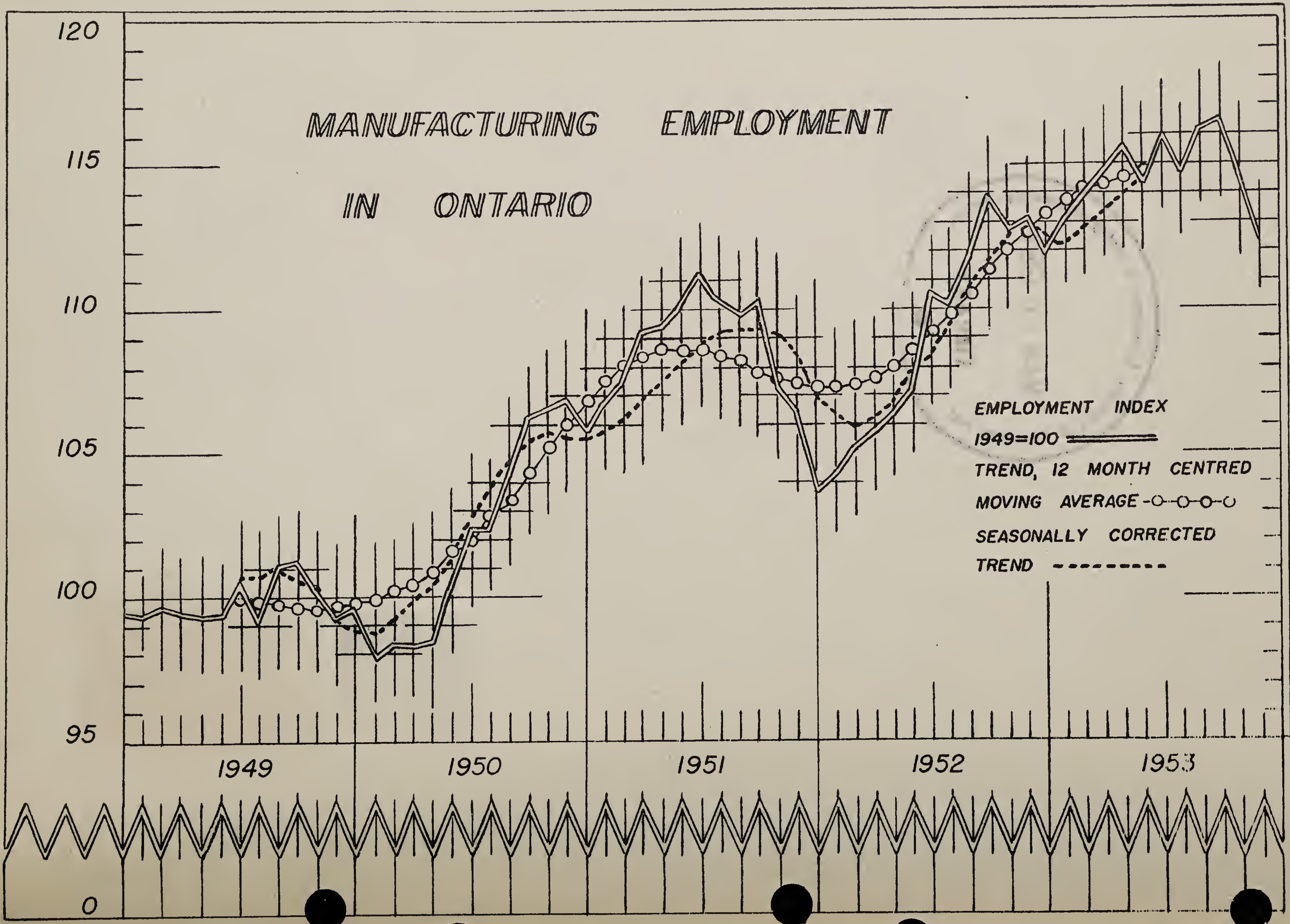
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO



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SUMMARY

Unemployment in Ontario remains substantially above 1953 levels but increases in construction activity and retail sales are expected to effect a considerable increase in industrial employment. Construction contracts awarded in the Province for the first four months of the current year are 12% higher than awards in the same period st year. Department store sales during April were an estimated 12% higher than in April, 1953.

Employment increased slightly in Ontario during April but the Unemployment Insurance Commission reports 156,000 applications for employment as at April 15, almost double the number reported at the same date a year ago. The Toronto office lists 35,900 (17,900 in 1953), the Hamilton office 12,400 (6,300 in 1953) and the Windsor office 6,600 (3,400 in 1953). Manufacturing employment, 3.4% below the 1953 figure at March 1 for the Province, declined significantly in the Burlington (-7.2%), Niagara (-8.1%), Lake Erie (-12.7%), Quinte (-7.8%), Sault (-12.6%) and Lakehead (-9.0%) Regions. However the Metropolitan Region recorded an increase of 2.1% in the same period.

Base metal mines are operating at full capacity and most gold mines have resumed production. In the Blind River area considerable exploratory work and drilling are underway. However a number of manufacturing industries have found it necessary to lay off workers. e meat packing industry has been slower and employment in the rubber products and leather products industry was down 4.8% and 9.6% at March 1 compared to the same date in 1953. Plants in Kitchener and London have been affected. Poor conditions continue in the textile industry (both woollen and cotton) with employment down 19.6% below 1953. Clothing factories are also affected.

In the wood products industry saw and planing mills report employment 9.6% below 1953. Further lay-offs have occurred in the farm implements industry. Employment was 22.5% less than last year. Primary iron and steel, and iron castings report employment down 10.2% and 12.1% respectively. On the other hand employment in the automotive industry was up 7.6% but lay-offs have occurred after March 1.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	110.1	- 2.2	- 2.5	- 0.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	152.6	+ 2.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index	Feb.	237.4	- 1.6	- 1.9	+ 3.7
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index	Feb.	248.7	- 3.0	- 3.7	+ 3.6
Durable Goods	Index	Feb.	306.8	- 5.0	- 6.2	+ 2.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index	Feb.	211.5	- 1.0	- 1.3	+ 4.7
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	182.1	- 1.5	- 19.1	- 15.3
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	240.5	- 22.0	- 32.6	- 7.1
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs.	Feb.	23.6	+ 6.1	+ 11.3	- 6.7
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Jan.	40.2	+ 9.6	+ 9.6	+ 13.4
Electrical Apparatus (Ont.72%)	Index	Feb.	491.1	+ 10.3	+ 7.0	- 1.3
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Feb.	457.9	+ 2.3	+ 4.3	- 3.9
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Mar.	2,079.1	+ 2.6	+ 3.6	+ 12.0
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Apr.	189.9	- 7.1	- 9.7	- 5.8
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index (1949 = 100)	Index	Apr.	115.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index	Mar.	218.6	+ 1.0	- 1.5	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index	Mar.	255.8	- 4.4	- 4.3	- 1.2
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Mar.	344.9	- 1.2	- 3.1	+ 7.6
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Mar.	68.5	+ 7.2	+ 9.0	+ 6.0
Department Stores	$ Million	Mar.	25.8	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 16.0
Department Stores(prelim.)	$ Million	Apr.	29.0	+ 3.6	+ 11.6	+ 12.4
Garage & Filling Stations	$ Million	Mar.	16.2	+ 2.7	- 4.3	- 0.2
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Mar.	7.9	- 4.0	- 6.6	+ 3.2
Furniture	$ Million	Mar.	6.0	- 7.4	- 1.5	+ 20.1
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	Mar.	11.7	+ 1.9	- 0.9	+ 15.3
New Motor Vehicles:						
Sold	('000)	Mar.	16.7	- 19.8	- 23.1	+ 29.5
Financed	('000)	Mar.	5.9	- 13.8	- 14.1	+ 37.2
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Apr.	96.7	+ 11.9	+ 42.2	+109.3
Residential	$ Million	Apr.	41.5	+ 9.9	+ 53.7	+ 76.6
Business	$ Million	Apr.	27.0	+ 15.8	+ 47.5	+ 46.7
Industrial	$ Million	Apr.	11.0	- 12.5	- 43.3	+266.7
Engineering	$ Million	Apr.	17.2	+ 71.0	+421.2	+1,223.1
Housing:						
Starts	No.	Mar.	2,172	+ 4.0	+ 10.6	+ 39.1
Completions	No.	Mar.	2,122	+ 16.9	- 13.0	- 24.2
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	122.9	- 1.2	- 1.5	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada) (1949 = 100)	Index	Mar.	121.0	- 2.3	- 2.7	- 0.3

FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Mar.	5,733	+ 3.6	+ 4.3	+ 15.0
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Feb.	72.6	+ 5.8	+ 4.6	+ 16.4
Industrial Stock	Index	Apr.	335.3	+ 2.4	+ 8.5	+ 2.8

NOTE:

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

All indexes are calculated on the base 1935-39 = 100 except
(1) The Industrial Employment and Payrolls Index, the Consumer Price Index, and the Residential and Non-Residential Building Materials Indexes on the base 1949 = 100, and,
(2) The Industrial Stock based on the last half of 1933 = 100.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO
A REGIONAL ANALYSIS

During the last five years manufacturing employment in Ontario has increased about fifteen per cent (see chart on page two) but this increase has by no means been characteristic of all regions of the Province or all manufacturing industries. Some industries have expanded more than others, and for some the process has been one of steady growth while others, like the textile industry, have experienced marked long-run fluctuations. Still others, like the food products industry, undergo a regular pattern of seasonal variation each year. The impact of these changes in manufacturing employment varies among the regions of the Province depending on the types of manufacturing industries and the relative importance of each in the regional economy.

Studies of manufacturing employment indices of each region for the period 1949 to 1953 have been undertaken in order to assess the long-run trend and the seasonal pattern (if any). The trend in each instance was determined by taking a twelve-month centred moving average of the employment indices. The result was a set of values in which short-term (and seasonal) fluctuations are reduced to a minimum. Consequently the long-run trend is shown more clearly. The actual indices were then compared to the resulting trend line and a statistical test used to determine seasonality. If the result was positive, a three-month moving average of per cent deviations of actual values from trend was computed and a set of seasonal correction factors determined. Similar studies were made of all important manufacturing industry groups in the Province in order to assess the importance of the various industries in determining the pattern of manufacturing employment in a particular region.

A summary of the results obtained for the eighteen regions and the Province is included in the next four pages. In order to treat the subject properly it would be desirable to include the graphs and work sheets prepared for each region but space does not permit this treatment. The material does serve however, to emphasize the differences between regions, and the extent to which diversity within a region can offset seasonality in manufacturing employment. Seasonality in manufacturing industry does not appear to contribute as much to unemployment in southern Ontario as is sometimes assumed. It must be emphasized, of course, that this analysis includes manufacturing employment only and cannot be used to assess the unemployment situation in a particular region without considering the influence of other industries such as trade, construction, services etc.

ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS

Regions and No. of Employees*	Industries	Trend 1949-53	Seasonal Variation
METROPOLITAN 234,000	Diversified, including iron and steel products, electrical apparatus, aircraft, food and beverages and clothing.	A steady upward trend, with a level period in early 1952. Little fluctuation in trend line. Increase 1949-53: 20%	No significant seasonal pattern.
BURLINGTON 76,800	Primary iron and steel, agricultural implements, textiles, electrical apparatus.	Upward trend to a peak in 1951. A slight decline since then. Little fluctuation in trend line. Similar pattern observed in the iron and steel products industry. Increase 1949-53: 5%	No significant seasonal pattern.
NIAGARA 42,600	Heavy steel products, automobile parts, pulp and paper, and food products.	Upward trend to a high in late 1952, then a slight decline. Little fluctuation in trend line. Increase 1949-53: 17%	Pronounced Low: Jan. High: Oct. Range: 8.3%
LAKE ERIE 3,800	Textiles, canning, tobacco processing.	Comparatively level long-run trend with severe seasonal fluctuations corresponding to tobacco harvesting and food canning. Increase 1949-53: 2%	Severe Low: June High: Oct. Range: 16.0%
UPPER THAMES 29,500	Food and beverages, iron and steel products and a number of smaller industries.	Upward trend to a peak in 1951, a decline in early 1952 and a peak in 1953. Moderate fluctuation in trend line. Increase 1949-53: 14%	Slight Low: Feb. High: July Range: 2.2%

*Estimated, 1953.

BORDER 49,400	Automotive equipment, iron and steel products.	An upward trend with marked short and long-run fluctuations due to automotive industry. Slight decline evident in 1953. Increase 1949-53: 10%	No significant seasonal pattern.
ST. CLAIR RIVER 9,500	Petroleum refining, petrochemicals, synthetic rubber.	A steady upward trend, leveling in 1953. Little fluctuation in trend line. Increase 1949-53: 14%	Moderate Low: Mar. High: July Range: 5.0%
UPPER GRAND RIVER 45,600	Diversified industries, including iron and steel products, rubber products, foods and beer, leather products.	A fluctuating long-run trend with a low in early 1950 and 1952. Similar pattern observed in the wood, leather and rubber products industries. Increase 1949-53: 3%	No significant seasonal pattern.
BLUE WATER 16,100	Iron and steel products, shipbuilding, wood products, flour milling.	Upward trend to 1951, level since then. Not much fluctuation in trend line. Pattern similar to that of the iron and steel products industry Increase 1949-53: 4%	No significant seasonal pattern.
KAWARTHA 32,200	Automotive equipment and allied products, electrical apparatus.	Rapid upward trend with peaks in 1951 and 1953. Marked decline in late 1953. Pattern similar to that of transportation equipment industry. Increase 1949-53: 23%	Slight Low: Jan. High: Oct. Range: 2.6%

Region and No. of Employees	Industries	Trend 1949-53	Seasonal Variation
QUINTE 16,500	Aluminum products, nylon products, electrical apparatus, commercial chemicals, canning.	Rising trend with a low in 1950. A slight decline in late 1953. Little fluctuation in trend line. Trend similar to that on non-ferrous metal products industry. Increase 1949-53: 11%	Pronounced Low: Feb. High: Sept. Range: 10.9%
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE 13,100	Cotton textiles, chemicals, electrical apparatus, paper.	Marked fluctuations in long-run trend with a high in 1951 and 1953. Influence of textile and chemical industries is evident. Increase 1949-53: 6%	No significant seasonal pattern.
OTTAWA VALLEY 21,400	Woollen textiles, pulp and paper, wood products, pharmaceuticals.	Upward trend since 1950 with moderate fluctuations. Pattern is similar to that of paper production industry. Increase 1949-53: 8%	Moderate Low: Mar. High: Aug. Range: 5.7%
HIGHLANDS 4,900	Paper and wood products, clothing.	Upward trend, with slight fluctuations in trend but severe seasonal variation. Increase 1949-53: 10%	Severe Low: Feb. High: Sept. Range: 26.0%
CLAY BELT 6,400	Pulp and paper mills.	Upward trend to a peak in 1951, a slight decline since then. Seasonal variation more severe than that in paper products industry as a whole. Increase 1949-53: 11%	Severe Low: Feb. High: Aug. Range: 15.2%

NICKEL RANGE 10,600	Smelting, pulp and paper mills.	An upward trend to 1951, level since then. Little fluctuation in trend. Influence of increasing employment in non-ferrous metal products industry is evident in this region. Increase 1949-53: 24%	Pronounced Low: Apr. High: Sept. Range: 8.9%
SAULT 9,700	Primary iron and steel, paper.	An upward trend with slight fluctuations. Highest rate of increase in the period 1949-53. Increase 1949-53: 29%	Pronounced Low: Feb. High: Aug. Range: 10.1%
LAKEHEAD 12,900	Transportation equipment, pulp and paper, flour milling.	An upward trend to 1952, then a level period in 1952-3. Little fluctuation in trend line. Increase 1949-53: 25%	Pronounced Low: Feb. High: Sept. Range: 9.7%
ONTARIO 632,000		An upward trend with moderate fluctuations. Peaks in 1951 and 1953. Increase 1949-53: 15%	Very slight Low: Feb. High: Aug. Range: 2.4%

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO

(1949 = 100)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar./54 / Mar./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Mar./54 / Mar./53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
1.	Metropolitan	35.2	Mar.1/53	118.1		163.3		62.01
	(Halton, Peel		Feb.1/54	120.2		170.8		63.75
	York)		Mar.1/54	120.2	+ 2.1	172.9	+ 9.6	64.55
2.	Burlington	13.4	Mar.1/53	106.0		142.0		63.85
	(Brant. Went.,		Feb.1/54	99.0		134.6		64.68
	Burlington)		Mar.1/54	98.8	- 7.2	134.5	- 7.5	64.75
3.	Niagara	7.3	Mar.1/53	115.3		157.6		67.64
	(Lincoln,		Feb.1/54	107.6		149.1		68.65
	Welland)		Mar.1/54	107.2	- 8.1	149.5	- 8.1	69.11
4.	Lake Erie	0.5	Mar.1/53	102.9		130.1		47.54
	(Haldimand,		Feb.1/54	89.1		118,4		49.94
	Norfolk)		Mar.1/54	90.2	- 12.7	121.5	- 8.6	50.64
5.	Upper Thames	4.6	Mar.1/53	113.3		152.2		55.48
	(Elgin, Midd.,		Feb.1/54	112.1		151.2		55.66
	Oxford)		Mar.1/54	111.0	- 2.3	153.0	+ 0.8	56.88
6.	Border	8.0	Mar.1/53	110.7		152.9		70.18
	(Essex, Kent)		Feb.1/54	105.3		144.5		69.76
			Mar.1/54	105.2	- 5.5	143.5		69.33
7.	St. Clair R.	1.6	Mar.1/53	111.3		160.4		70.82
	(Lambton)		Feb.1/54	112.9		168.0		74.65
			Mar.1/54	111.7	+ 0.4	167.3	+ 6.9	75.16
8.	Upper Grand R.	7.2	Mar.1/53	102.3		137.6		54.80
	(Perth., Water.,		Feb.1/54	96.6		130.7		54.84
	Wellington)		Mar.1/54	95.4	- 6.9	130.6	- 7.0	55.44
9.	Blue Water	2.3	Mar.1/53	102.6		138.3		47.91
	(Bruce, Duff.,Grey		Feb.1/54	104.6		144.8		49.20
	Huron, Simcoe)		Mar.1/54	103.3	+ 0.7	143.5	+ 5.2	49.37
10.	Kawartha	5.3	Mar.1/53	126.4		175.2		65.83
	(Durham, Ont.,Peter,		Feb.1/54	123.2		171.8		66.27
	Vic., Northumb'l'd)		Mar.1/54	122.8	- 3.6	170.0	- 5.2	65.82
11.	Quinte	2.5	Mar.1/53	106.5		150.2		55.89
	(Front, Hast, Len,		Feb.1/54	98.3		143.8		57.82
	&Add., Pr.Edward)		Mar.1/54	98.7	- 7.8	143.1	- 7.1	57.32
12.	U. St. Lawrence	2.0	Mar.1/53	103.5		135.6		55.29
	(Dun, Glen, Gren,		Feb.1/54	110.5		145.5		55.61
	Leeds, Stormont)		Mar.1/54	108.2	+ 4.7	144.8	+ 9.2	56.51

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

5 mo.

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar./54 Mar./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Mar./54 Mar./53 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
13.	Ottawa V.	3.1	Mar.1/53	103.8		137.8		53.40
	Carl., L.,Pres.,		Feb.1/54	102.0		144.9		57.15
	Ren., Russell)		Mar.1/54	100.6	- 3.2	144.3	+ 6.5	57.66
14.	Highlands	0.6	Mar.1/53	96.4		134.5		56.49
	(Hal., Muskoka		Feb.1/54	96.3		130.4		54.98
	Nip., Parry S.)		Mar.1/54	97.0	+ 0.6	131.9	- 2.6	55.20
15.	Clay Belt	0.9	Mar.1/53	103.6		136.2		70.12
	(Cochrane		Feb.1/54	101.9		141.4		74.28
	Temiskaming)		Mar.1/54	101.3	- 2.3	138.3	- 2.1	73.08
16.	Nickel Range	1.8	Mar.1/53	119.7		159.2		74.33
	(Manitoulin		Feb.1/54	119.2		166.1		77.93
	Sudbury)		Mar.1/54	119.1	- 0.6	163.0	+ 3.8	76.57
17.	Sault	1.6	Mar.1/53	116.8		157.1		71.70
	(Algoma)		Feb.1/54	105.1		139.7		70.73
			Mar.1/54	104.2	- 12.6	136.7	- 20.4	69.81
18.	Lakehead	2.1	Mar.1/53	120.5		157.5		69.07
	(Kenora, Rainy		Feb.1/54	114.3		155.5		71.89
	River, Thunder Bay)		Mar.1/54	111.5	- 9.0	152.5	- 5.0	72.33
	ONTARIO	100.0	Mar.1/53	114.0				62.40
			Feb.1/54	110.6		154.1		63.60
			Mar.1/54	110.1	- 3.4	154.4		63.99

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Mar./54 Mar./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Mar./54 Mar./53 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries
6.	Border	2.0	Mar.1/53	120.5		169.4		64.54
	(Salt, Natural		Feb.1/54	122.5		169.9		65.14
	Gas)		Mar.1/54	124.8	+ 4.3	173.3	+ 3.9	65.22
15.	Clay Belt	28.2	Mar.1/53	98.2		122.4		63.20
	(Gold, Silver)		Feb.1/54	82.5		100.7		62.06
			Mar.1/54	86.1	- 12.1	108.1	- 14.3	63.80
16.	Nickel Range	40.1	Mar.1/53	155.3		197.5		74.50
	(Nickel, Copper,		Feb.1/54	157.6		212.8		78.59
	Gold, Silver)		Mar.1/54	156.9	+ 1.6	209.9	+ 12.4	77.83
17.	Sault	1.7	Mar.1/53	115.5		158.8		75.65
	(Iron Ore)		Feb.1/54	140.3		224.2		87.64
			Mar.1/54	144.9	+ 29.4	218.7	+ 59.9	82.77
18.	Lakehead	3.7	Mar.1/53	102.1		139.8		73.30
	(Gold, Iron Ore)		Feb.1/54	109.6		163.8		79.63
			Mar.1/54	111.8	+ 9.7	162.7	+ 22.9	77.58
19.	James Bay	3.9	Mar.1/53	72.1		86.7		64.07
	(Gold, Silver)		Feb.1/54	75.4		92.9		65.75
			Mar.1/54	75.8	+ 3.7	94.2	+ 7.5	66.30
	All Mining Industries		Mar.1/53	105.3				68.88
			Feb.1/54	110.6		149.5		71.71
			Mar.1/54	112.3	+ 7.0	152.2		71.94

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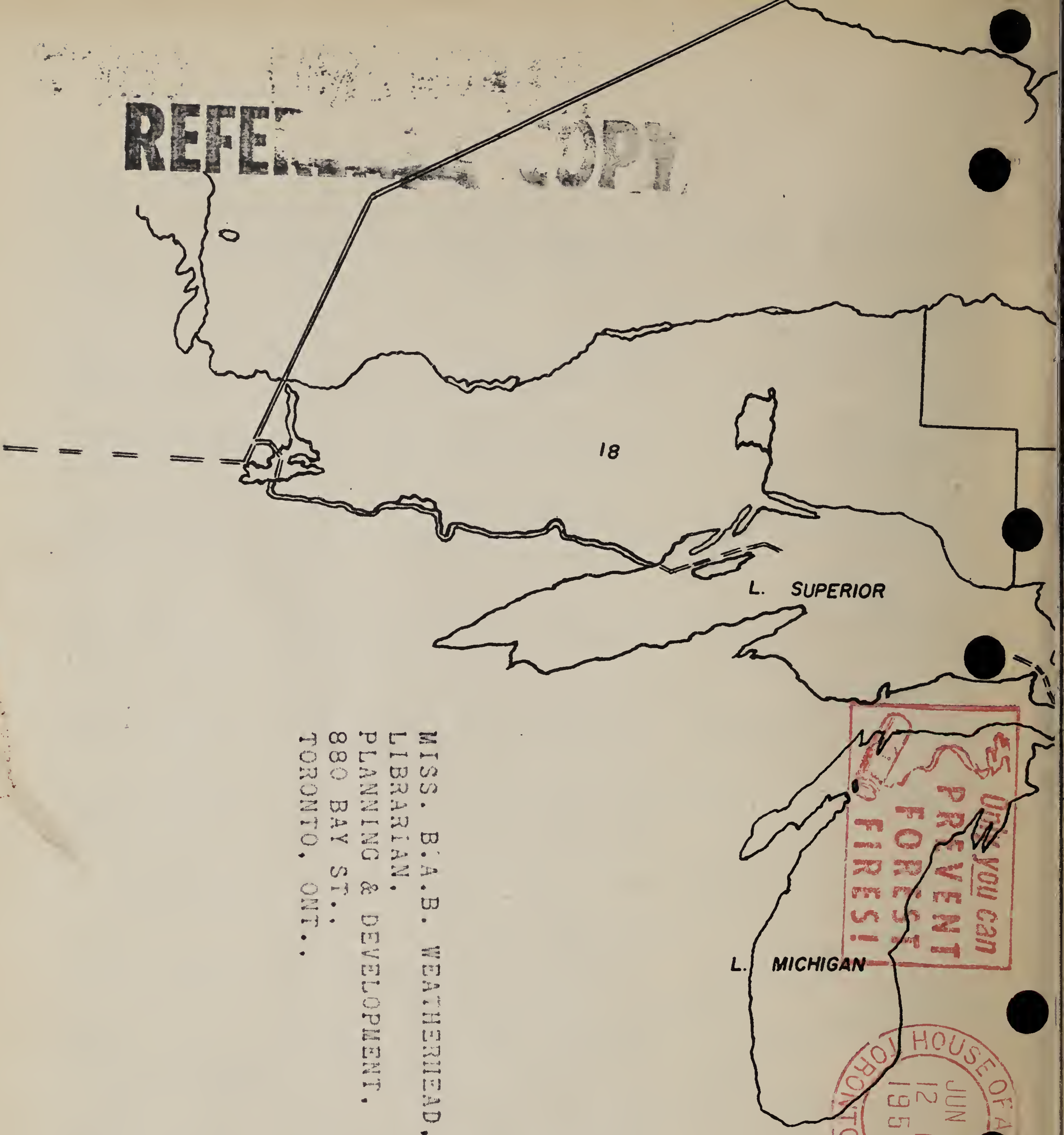

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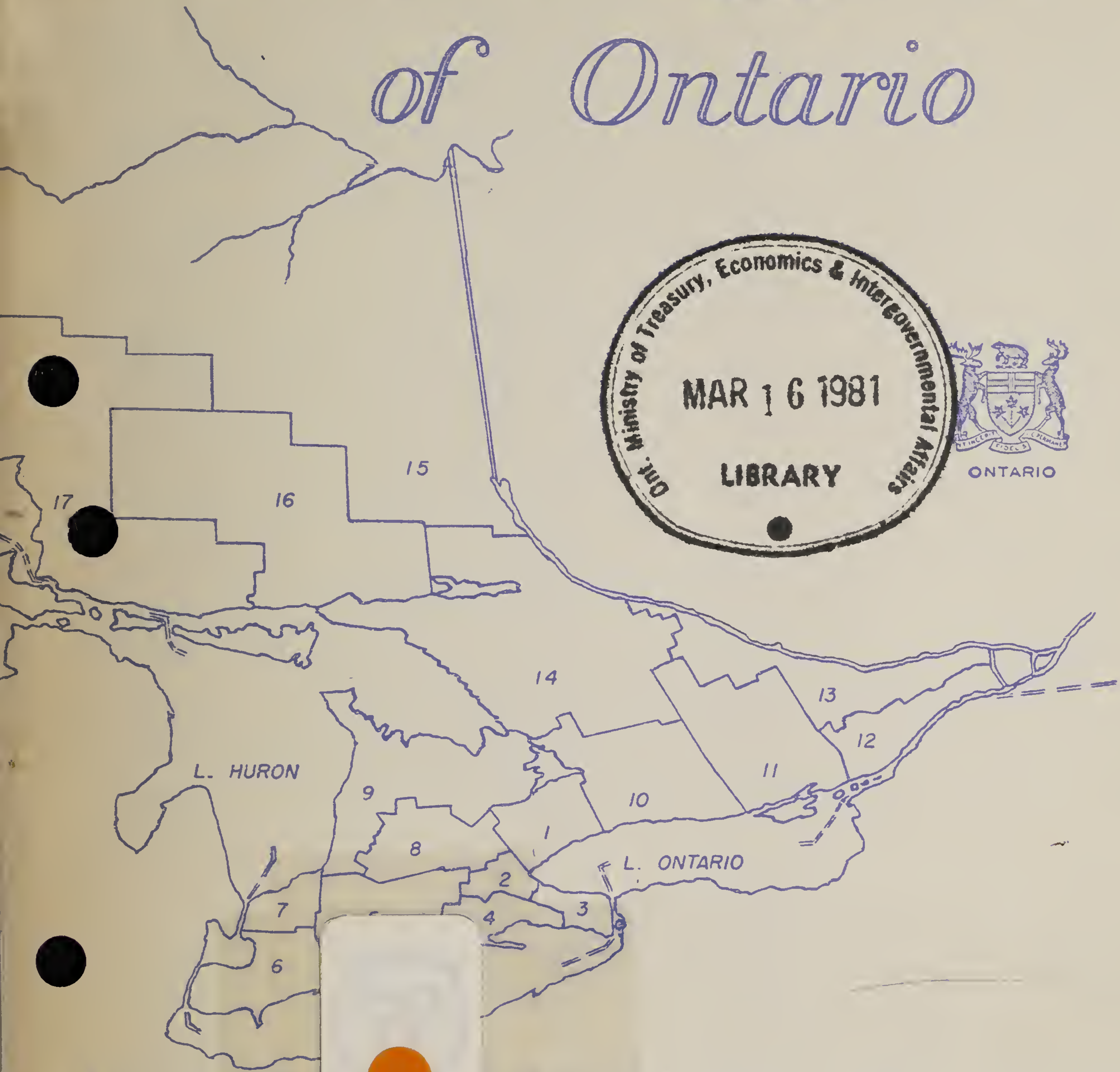

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Prime Minis al Treasurer

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East Block, Tower Queens Park
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POPULATION OF ONTARIO REGIONS AND INCORPORATED CENTRES OVER 5,000
ESTIMATED AT JUNE 1, 1953

METROPOLITAN	1,394,120
Brampton	10,470
Burlington	6,850
Forest Hill	16,560
Leaside	16,470
Long Branch	9,360
Mimico	12,130
Newmarket	5,810
New Toronto	9,850
Oakville	8,390
Swansea	8,340
Toronto	688,210
Weston	8,980
BURLINGTON	358,050
Brantford	36,640
Dundas	7,370
Hamilton	224,560
Paris	5,370
NIAGARA	241,870
Fort Erie	8,130
Merritton	5,060
Niagara Falls	25,210
Port Colborne	13,270
St. Catharines	39,240
Thorold	7,050
Welland	15,830
LAKE ERIE	69,920
Simcoe	7,540
UPPER THAMES	286,560
Ingersoll	6,600
London	98,850
St. Thomas	18,360
Tillsonburg	5,670
Woodstock	16,460
BORDER	309,490
Chatham	22,010
Leamington	7,130
Riverside	10,470
Wallaceburg	7,780
Windsor	122,060
ST. CLAIR RIVER	82,380
Sarnia	38,480
UPPER GRAND RIVER	259,160
Galt	21,340
Guelph	29,810
Kitchener	48,550
Preston	8,630
Stratford	19,290
Waterloo	13,110
BLUE WATER	277,160
Barrie	14,070
Collingwood	7,600
Goderich	5,640
Midland	7,490
Orillia	12,890
Owen Sound	16,630
KAWARTHA	251,090
Bowmanville	6,000
Cobourg	7,790
Lindsay	9,940
Oshawa	45,000
Peterborough	40,860
Port Hope	6,650
Whitby	6,230
QUINTE	186,390
Belleville	20,080
Kingston	39,000
Trenton	10,290
UPPER ST. LAWRENCE	144,210
Brockville	13,720
Cornwall	16,780
OTTAWA VALLEY	406,810
Eastview	15,760
Hawkesbury	7,520
Ottawa	213,020
Pembroke	13,300
Perth	5,160
Renfrew	7,900
Smith's Falls	8,480
HIGHLANDS	113,180
North Bay	19,050
Parry Sound	5,230
Sturgeon Falls	5,360
CLAY BELT	134,330
Timmins	27,660
NICKEL RANGE	129,140
Sudbury	41,930
SAULT	75,940
Sault Ste. Marie	36,270
LAKEHEAD	177,200
Fort Frances	8,090
Fort William	36,830
Kenora	9,040
Port Arthur	33,350
PROVINCE	4,897,000

Vol. 6 No. 6 June, 1954

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SUMMARY

The index of industrial employment continued to fall in April, representing a decline over both March of this year and April of last year. Additionally, industrial payrolls registered declines in April on both counts. The decline in payrolls was attributable to a reduction in the number of employed workers which was only partly offset by rises in average weekly wages and salaries in the mining and manufacturing industries. Obversely, unemployment has continued to be a source of worry in Ontario as elsewhere in Canada and the United States. The seasonal upswing in employment opportunities has failed to take up all of the slack in the labour force.

In general, industrial production fell during the first quarter of this year, vis-à-vis the comparable period of 1953. Notable exceptions were refined nickel, electrical apparatus, and newsprint. However, certain sectors of industry showed signs of improvement during March, the latest month for which statistics are available. Pig iron and refined nickel production displayed the largest increases over the preceding month.

More current statistics are available for the construction industry. While the total dollar value of contracts awarded in May was lower than both April of this year and May of last year, increases were registered in the residential and business sub-divisions. Housing starts were fifty percent greater numerically in April than in March, although somewhat less than April, 1953.

Retail trade in April was, in aggregate dollar value, virtually unchanged from the same month last year, but almost thirteen percent higher than March of this year. Cheques cashed, on the other hand, were lower in April than in March but about five percent higher than in April, 1953.

Within the Province, regional manufacturing employment indices were lower in April,1954, than in April,1953 with only two exceptions: the Metropolitan and Upper St. Lawrence Regions. Regional mining employment indices were also down in four out of six regions. The two exceptions were the Sault and Lakehead Regions. The effect on aggregate payrolls of reduced employment was more than offset in some cases by higher average weekly wages and salaries. CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Apr.	108.9	- 2.5	- 3.8	- 1.2
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Apr.	150.6	+ 1.7	- 0.5	- 1.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Mar.	237.7	- 2.1	- 3.7	- 0.5
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	Mar.	250.8	- 3.7	- 5.6	+ 0.1
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Mar.	305.0	- 6.0	- 8.7	- 1.5
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Mar.	216.2	- 1.3	- 2.5	+ 1.6
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Mar.	200.8	- 15.6	- 15.8	+ 10.3
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	247.9	- 24.0	- 29.6	+ 3.1
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Mar.	27.0	+ 7.7	+ 10.7	+ 14.4
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Mar.	45.4	- 0.5	- 12.0	+ 0.7
Electrical Apparatus (Ont.72%)	Index(2)	Mar.	473.5	+ 8.0	+ 4.1	- 2.8
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	500.2	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	- 3.0
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Apr.	1,945.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	- 6.4
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	May	198.1	- 7.9	- 10.8	+ 4.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	May	115.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Apr.	217.9	- 1.0	- 0.7	- 0.3
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Apr.	251.4	- 3.9	- 2.6	- 1.8
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Apr.	388.8	- 0.9	n.c.	+ 12.7
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Apr.	70.2	+ 7.6	+ 8.5	+ 2.5
Department Stores	$ Million	Apr.	29.0	+ 3.6	+ 11.4	+ 12.6
Department Stores (prelim.)	$ Million	May		not available		
Garage & Filling Stations	$ Million	Apr.	19.7	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	+ 21.1
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Apr.	9.8	- 6.1	- 10.9	+ 24.3
Furniture	$ Million	Apr.	6.1	- 6.7	- 4.8	+ 1.6
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	Apr.	8.9	- 1.0	- 11.3	- 23.7
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Apr.	19.7	- 15.5	- 5.0	+ 17.8
Financed	('000)	Apr.	6.2	- 15.1	- 17.7	+ 4.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	May	87.7	+ 7.8	- 1.5	- 9.3
Residential	$ Million	May	46.1	+ 23.7	+ 65.2	+ 11.1
Business	$ Million	May	30.2	+ 26.3	+ 68.7	+ 11.9
Industrial	$ Million	May	4.4	- 49.2	- 87.1	- 60.0
Engineering	$ Million	May	7.7	+ 30.6	- 23.9	- 59.3
Housing: Starts	No.	Apr.	3,269	- 5.1	- 17.2	+ 50.5
Completions	No.	Apr.	2,631	+ 13.3	+ 2.7	+ 24.0
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Apr.	122.6	- 1.4	- 1.8	- 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Apr.	121.1	- 2.7	- 2.9	+ 0.1
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Apr.	5,466.5	+ 3.8	+ 5.2	- 8.7
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Apr.	74.3	+ 7.3	+ 12.3	- 5.0
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	May	345.6	+ 3.5	+ 8.2	+ 3.1

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

(1) 1949 = 100
(2) 1935-39 = 100
(3) last half of 1933 = 100

n.c. - no change

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

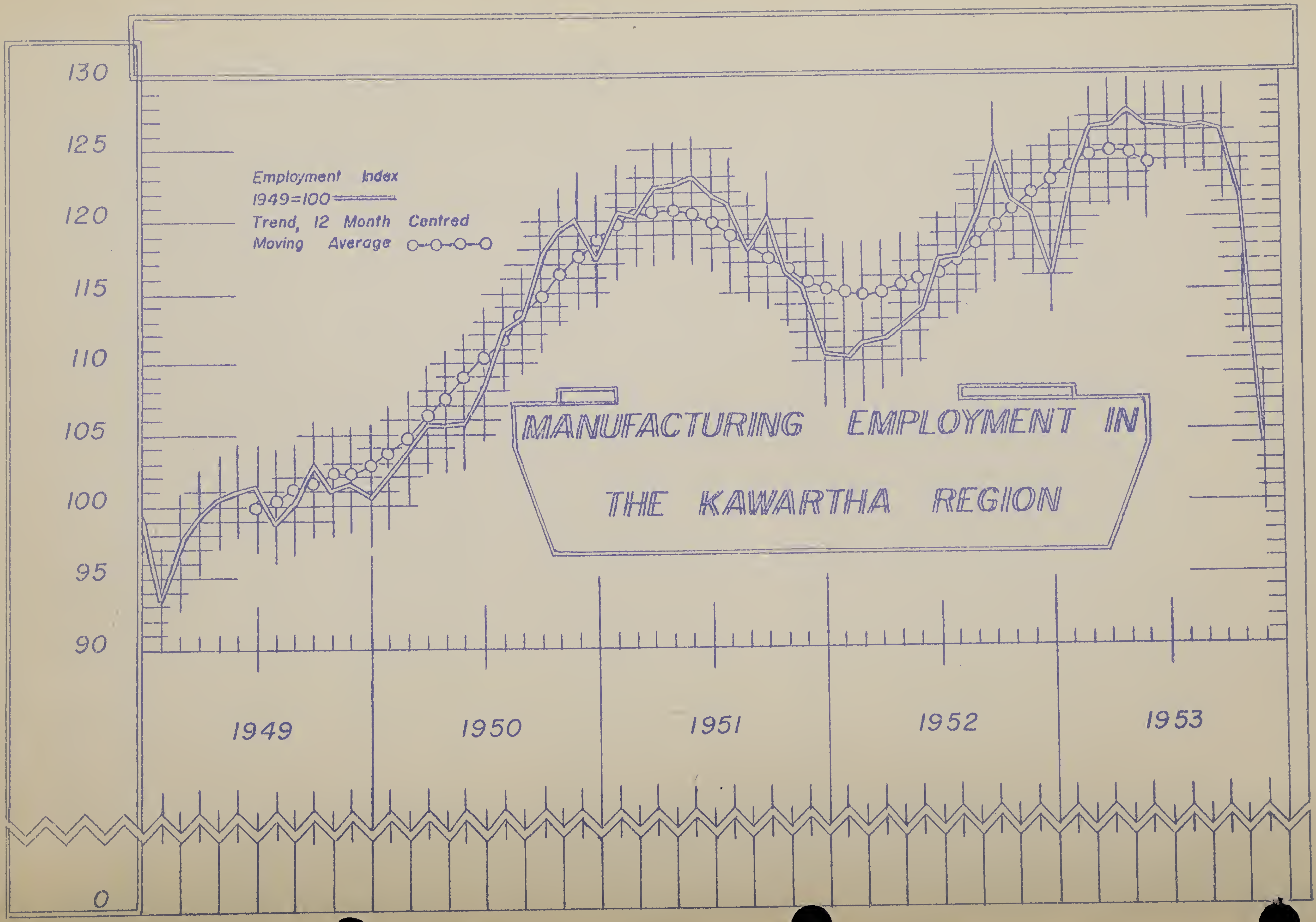
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE KAWARTHA AND QUINTE REGIONS

Kawartha Region

The importance of manufacturing in the Kawartha Region is made apparent by the proportion of the labour force, 41 percent, in that industrial group at the 1951 Census. The next largest category, agriculture, accounted for only 18 percent of the labour force. The proportion in manufacturing was exceeded only in the Burlington, Niagara and Upper Grand River Regions. In 1953 there was an estimated average of 32,200 employees in manufacturing in the Region. Average weekly wages and salaries were $63.20 for 1953, compared to $62.01 for the Province.

Manufacturing employment in the Kawartha Region has followed a rapid upward trend since 1949, with an increase over the period of 23 percent. High points were recorded in early 1951 and 1953 with the indices showing a sharp decline of 17 percent in late 1953, rising again to within 4 percent of the 1953 peak in the first two months of this year.

These fluctuations closely follow those of the motor vehicle industry and are comparable to those of the larger category, transportation equipment, which includes automobile parts and accessories, as well as motor vehicles and other types of transportation equipment. This is accounted for, of course, by the dominance of General Motors as an employer in the Region. Almost a third of the manufacturing employees in the Region, and over 90 percent of those in the city, are employed in the General Motors plant at Oshawa. Many of the products manufactured by the other fifty establishments in the city, including safety glass, castings, stampings, textiles and leather, are



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE KAWARTHA REGION used in the fabrication of motor vehicles, and firms producing them are wholly or partially dependent on the automobile industry. Factories manufacturing automobile parts are also situated in Uxbridge, Peterborough and Ajax. A factory manufacturing automotive hardware was established in Beaverton in 1953, and will eventually employ forty persons.

The sharp decline of 16 percent in manufacturing employment experienced in the Region in the last two months of 1953 was due to the lay-off of 7,000 General Motors employees while assembly lines were retooled for the annual model change-over. A smaller temporary decline occurred in May of this year, when 1,200 were laid off during the transfer of operations to a new assembly plant. The new plant brings capacity to 1,350 vehicles a day. Because the model changeover does not occur at the same time every year, a regular seasonal pattern is not discernible.

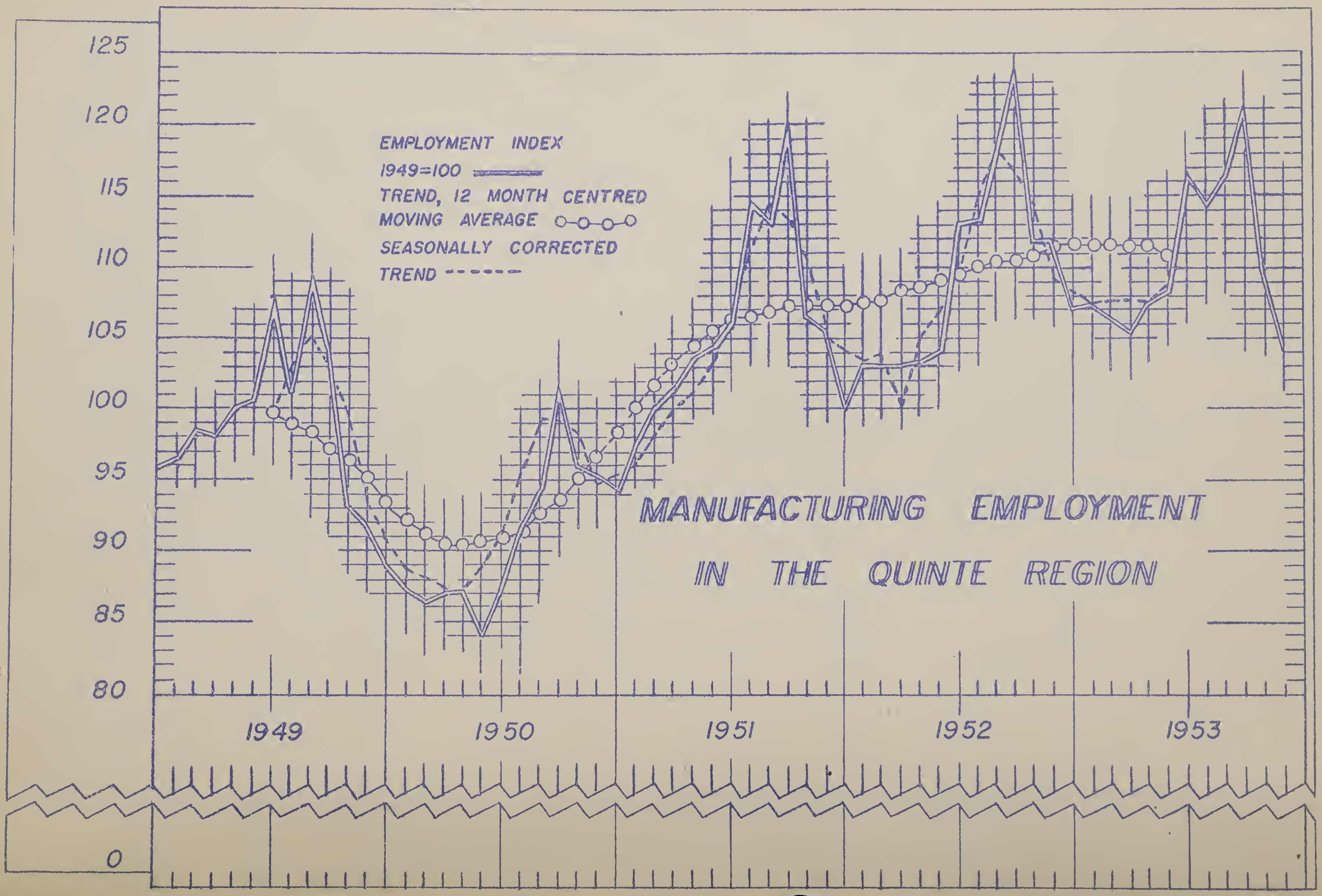
Manufacturing in Peterborough, the other city of the Region, is more diversified, and employment is therefore more stable than in Oshawa. Almost 10,000 employees were engaged in 100 factories in the city in 1950. The largest employer is the Canadian General Electric Company, employing over 40 percent of Peterborough's manufacturing labour force. The rapid growth of the electrical apparatus industry over the last decade is mainly responsible for the increased employment in the city during this period. Other large manufacturing employers in the city include Western Clock Company, Canada Packers Limited and Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited.

Manufacturers of radios and parts, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances at Belleville, Ajax, Cobourg and Port Union emphasize the importance of the electrical apparatus industry in the Region. An electrical appliance factory employing about 25 was established in Ajax last year.

QUINTE REGION

Manufacturing employs a small proportion of the total labour force in the Quinte Region. Twenty-four percent of the labour force was shown in the manufacturing industry group at the 1951 Census, with 28 percent in services and 18 percent in agriculture. There were an estimated 16,500 employees in manufacturing in 1953. Average weekly wages and salaries in 1953 were $54.98, among the lowest in the Province.

Employment has risen 11 percent in the period 1949 to 1953, declining and rising again in 1950. The increase over the five years has been more gradual than in most Regions of the Province. There is pronounced seasonal variation, low in February and high in September, with a range of 10.9 percent. A deeper than usual seasonal decline was registered during last winter with a 19 percent drop between October 1 and February 1, and a rise of 9 percent from February 1 to April 1, the last date for which indices are available.



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE QUINTE REGION

Fluctuations of employment in the non-ferrous metals industry are evident in the trend of manufacturing employment in the Region. The largest employer is the Aluminum Company of Canada, which began operations in Kingston in 1940. It employs about 45 percent of the manufacturing employees in Kingston, where 36 percent of the Region's manufacturing employees work. Products from the works include aluminum sheets and strips, extruded shapes including aircraft parts, tubes, foils and forgings.

Another large employer in the Kingston area is the Canadian Industries Limited* nylon plant, with nearly 1,000 employees manufacturing nylon yarn. Other textile firms in Trenton and Kingston employ about 330. A new $20 million synthetic textile fibre plant is being completed at Millhaven, near Kingston, by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

Transportation equipment is represented in the three largest centres, Kingston, Belleville and Trenton, which together accounted for nearly half of the Region's manufacturing labour force at the 1951 Census. In Kingston, Canadian Locomotive Company Limited, Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited and several smaller establishments operate, and in Belleville are located Canadian National Frog and Switch, Stewart-Warner Alemite Corporation and Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company of Canada Limited. A Trenton firm began production of aircraft and vehicle radiators in 1953. These enterprises together employ over 1,200.

Other important manufacturing employers in the Region produce electrical apparatus, hardware, bakelite products, shoes, silverware and paper products. Two electrical appliance factories together employing about 100 were established in Kingston and Trenton in 1953.

The pronounced seasonal variation evident in the employment indices for manufacturing may be partly attributed to the canning and cheese processing industries in the Region. About 8 percent of the manufacturing labour force in the three towns with over 5,000 population was in food and beverage industries, but the proportion is considerably higher throughout the Region. Canning factories are in Picton, Wellington and Bloomfield as well as in the three main centres.

*This plant becomes Dupont of Canada Limited at June 30, 1954

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Highlighting recent industrial developments are the lay-offs in the automotive industry. Conditions remain generally unfavourable in textiles and iron and steel products, the latter including the depressed agricultural implement industry. Lay-offs have been made in some cases, and in others resort has been had to reductions in the number of working hours per week.

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr./54 Apr./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Apr./54 Apr./53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
1.	Metropolitan	35.2	Apr. 1/54	119.6		172.7		64.81
	(Halton, Peel		Mar. 1/54	120.4		173.1		64.54
	York)		Apr. 1/53	118.9	+ 0.6	164.0	+ 5.3	62.21
2.	Burlington	13.4	Apr. 1/54	97.3		134.8		65.89
	(Brant, Went.,		Mar. 1/54	98.4		134.1		64.77
	Burlington)		Apr. 1/53	106.2	- 8.4	142.7	- 5.5	64.26
3.	Niagara	7.3	Apr. 1/54	106.3		147.5		68.71
	(Lincoln,		Mar. 1/54	107.1		149.4		69.10
	Welland)		Apr. 1/53	115.9	- 8.3	158.1	- 6.7	67.55
4.	Lake Erie	0.5	Apr. 1/54	82.3		115.6		52.80
	(Haldimand,		Mar. 1/54	90.2		121.5		50.64
	Norfolk)		Apr. 1/53	103.4	- 20.4	131.2	- 11.9	47.72
5.	Upper Thames	4.6	Apr. 1/54	108.6		150.0		57.02
	(Elgin, Midd.,		Mar. 1/54	111.2		152.9		56.80
	Oxford)		Apr. 1/53	114.6	- 5.2	155.4	- 3.5	56.02
6.	Border	8.0	Apr. 1/54	100.6		138.5		70.05
	(Essex, Kent)		Mar. 1/54	105.1		143.3		69.30
			Apr. 1/53	112.6	- 10.7	158.4	- 12.6	71.73
7.	St. Clair R.	1.6	Apr. 1/54	111.6		168.7		75.86
	(Lambton)		Mar. 1/54	111.7		167.3		75.16
			Apr. 1/53	111.8	- 0.2	162.9	+ 3.6	71.41
8.	Upper Grand R.	7.2	Apr. 1/54	94.1		129.3		55.66
	(Perth, Water.,		Mar. 1/54	95.6		131.1		55.52
	Wellington)		Apr. 1/53	102.6	- 8.3	138.6	- 6.7	54.87
9.	Blue Water	2.3	Apr. 1/54	102.7		144.2		49.87
	(Bruce, Duff.,Grey		Mar. 1/54	103.3		143.5		49.37
	Huron, Simcoe)		Apr. 1/53	103.0	- 0.3	139.5	+ 3.4	48.14
10.	Kawartha	5.3	Apr. 1/54	121.6		164.7		64.05
	(Durham, Ont, Peter,		Mar. 1/54	122.3		169.5		65.84
	Vic., Northumb'l'd)		Apr. 1/53	126.7	- 4.0	174.1	- 5.4	65.31
11.	Quinte	2.5	Apr. 1/54	97.0		143.1		58.27
	(Front, Hast, Len		Mar. 1/54	98.1		142.6		57.44
	& Add, Pr. Edward)		Apr. 1/53	105.7	- 8.2	149.0	- 4.0	55.94
12.	U. St. Lawrence	2.0	Apr. 1/54	109.7		149.3		57.49
	(Dun, Glen, Gren,		Mar. 1/54	108.0		146.4		57.25
	Leeds, Stormont)		Apr. 1/53	104.1	+ 5.4	132.0	+ 13.1	53.57

(1) Original Data Reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr./54 / Apr./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Apr./54 / Apr./53 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13.	Ottawa V.	3.1	Apr. 1/54	100.4		143.3		57.38
	Carl., L., Pres.,		Mar. 1/54	100.7		144.4		57.63
	Ren., Russell)		Apr. 1/53	104.5	- 3.9	139.3	+ 2.9	53.55
14.	Highlands	0.6	Apr. 1/54	94.7		130.2		55.81
	(Hal., Muskoka		Mar. 1/54	97.0		131.9		55.20
	Nip., Parry S.)		Apr. 1/53	102.0	- 7.2	137.0	- 5.0	54.22
15.	Clay Belt	0.9	Apr. 1/54	100.3		134.3		71.62
	(Cochrane		Mar. 1/54	101.3		138.3		73.08
	Temiskaming)		Apr. 1/53	104.8	- 4.3	136.2	- 1.4	69.10
16.	Nickel Range	1.8	Apr. 1/54	119.7		164.3		76.78
	(Manitoulin		Mar. 1/54	119.1		163.0		76.57
	Sudbury)		Apr. 1/53	119.9	- 0.2	158.5	+ 3.7	74.00
17.	Sault	1.6	Apr. 1/54	101.3		119.9		62.97
	(Algoma)		Mar. 1/54	104.2		136.2		69.56
			Apr. 1/53	122.7	- 17.4	156.1	- 23.2	67.94
18.	Lakehead	2.1	Apr. 1/54	107.5		151.4		74.40
	(Kenora, Rainy		Mar. 1/54	111.5		152.5		72.33
	River, Thunder Bay)		Apr. 1/53	121.4	- 11.5	157.4	- 3.8	68.49
	ONTARIO	100.0	Apr. 1/54	108.8		153.0		64.19
			Mar. 1/54	110.1		154.5		63.99
			Apr. 1/53	114.8	- 5.2	157.2	- 2.7	62.56

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES (1)

	Region	Weight	Date	Employment	Apr./54 / Apr./53 + or - %	Payrolls	Apr./54 / Apr./53 + or - %	Av. Weekly Wages and Salaries $
6.	Border	2.0	Apr. 1/54	125.6		172.7		64.60
	(Salt, Natural		Mar. 1/54	124.8		173.3		65.22
	Gas)		Apr. 1/53	127.3	- 1.3	174.2	- 0.9	63.43
15.	Clay Belt	28.2	Apr. 1/54	89.4		114.2		64.92
	(Gold, Silver)		Mar. 1/54	86.8		110.5		64.66
			Apr. 1/53	98.2	- 9.0	121.8	- 6.2	63.02
16.	Nickel Range	40.1	Apr. 1/54	152.9		204.2		77.73
	(Nickel, Copper,		Mar. 1/54	156.9		209.9		77.83
	Gold, Silver)		Apr. 1/53	155.5	- 1.7	199.1	+ 2.6	74.93
17.	Sault	1.7	Apr. 1/54	149.3		219.4		80.63
	(Iron Ore)		Mar. 1/54	144.9		218.7		82.77
			Apr. 1/53	116.6	+ 28.0	167.5	+ 31.0	78.79
18.	Lakehead	3.7	Apr. 1/54	111.6		163.1		77.92
	(Gold, Iron Ore)		Mar. 1/54	111.8		162.7		77.58
			Apr. 1/53	101.9	+ 9.5	144.7	+ 12.7	75.69
19.	James Bay	3.9	Apr. 1/54	73.9		92.2		66.52
	(Gold, Silver)		Mar. 1/54	75.8		94.2		66.30
			Apr. 1/53	74.3	- 0.5	89.8	+ 2.7	64.45
	All Mining Industries		Apr. 1/54	113.1				71.87
			Mar. 1/54	112.7		153.3		72.11
			Apr. 1/53	115.4	- 2.0	153.2		60.04

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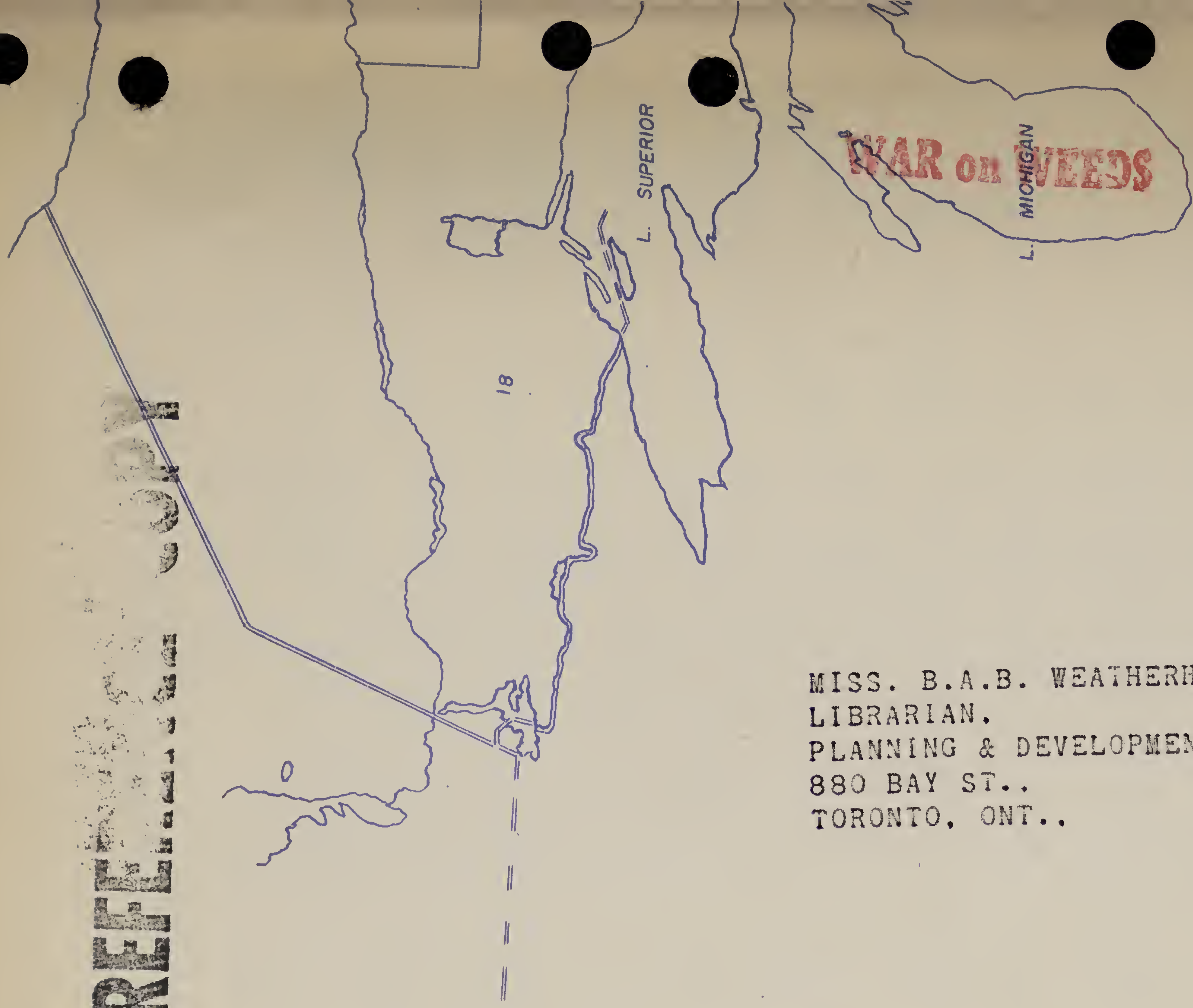

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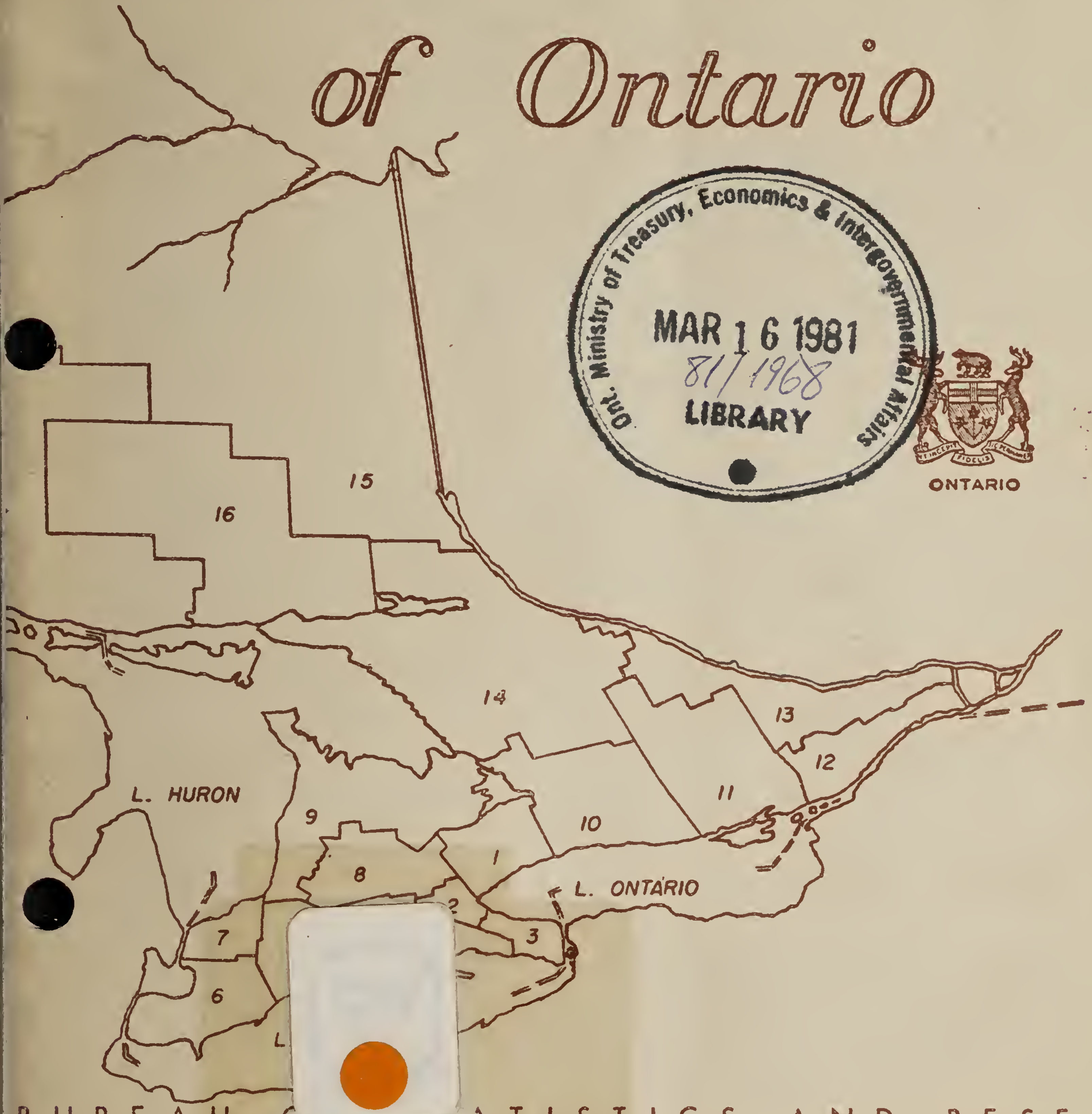

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July, 1954

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SUMMARY

The index of industrial employment for May was slightly higher than in April, but was still lower for the first five months than for the corresponding period last year. Further, although there were 9,600 fewer applications for employment in the Ontario Region at June 17th than a month before, there were 52,500 more than a year ago.

In manufacturing as a whole, the overall level of employment is below that of last year. Many workers in Chatham, Hamilton, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Toronto and Windsor are affected by the reduced activity in the motor vehicle and parts industry, occasioned largely by a drop of 15 percent in passenger car sales and 30 percent in truck sales. In the farm implements industry, Massey-Harris-Ferguson in Toronto laid off 500 workers in July and International Harvester in Hamilton announced an indefinite shutdown affecting about 1,500 employees. The textile industry is still very slow with continued lay-offs and short time. Courtaulds Limited have closed down their synthetic fibre plant in Cornwall, temporarily releasing about 500 workers. The seasonal food processing industry has been hiring workers but there have been many more applicants than positions.

Industrial production to the end of April was still almost three percent behind last year. This is due largely to an attempt to reduce inventories, and is symptomatic of the period of economic readjustment through which the Province and Canada is now passing.

Closely related to the reduction in employment, production and retail sales, are the number of business failures in Ontario. During the first half of 1954, 166 businesses have failed, an increase of 64.4 percent over the first half of 1953, and the amount of liabilities has increased by 177.8 percent, to reach a high of $9,850,000.

(Continued on page 23.)

PROPOSED REVISION OF ONTARIO'S ECONOMIC REGIONS

The plan of nineteen economic regions which has been used by this Bureau for the past seven years in the presentation of statistics has been found to be reasonably satisfactory in most respects. However, for the past several years, the original plan has been subjected to intensive study by Federal officials and the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research. In addition, advice has been received from geographers, economists, agriculturalists, etc. on specific points of contention.

As a result of this research, a new plan, representing a refinement of the original, has been developed. The revised regional plan for Ontario forms part of an overall plan for Canada. Ontario has been divided into ten provincial economic regions constituting groupings of counties. This Bureau, however, has maintained that these ten regions should, in some cases, be further subdivided for statistical purposes into "sub-regions". In the transition from the original nineteen regions to the proposed ten (or, in effect, seventeen including the suggested subdivisions), two regions lose their indentities (Burlington and Lake Erie) and become part of other regions. In the new plan, as in the original, regions are made to conform to county boundaries, since it is for these jurisdictions that statistical data are most readily available at the present time.

The accompanying map shows the overall ten economic regions and, in addition, the necessary subdivisions. Also shown are the nineteen original regions as now in use. The final consideration will, of course, have to be the basis on which statistical data from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics can be made available.

March The present proposed plan is expected to be finalized early in ~~December~~, 1955, at the second Federal-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics. The first Conference was held in January, 1953 at which time regional statistics were discussed. When the plan is accepted it will form the basis of statistical presentation for the whole of Canada.

In the meantime, this Bureau invites written comments and suggestions from interested persons or bodies on the proposed regional plan for Ontario.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC REGIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF ONTARIO, SHOWING COUNTY DISTRIBUTION

50 OTTAWA - EASTERN ONTARIO

A - OTTAWA VALLEY
- Carleton
- Lanark
- Prescott
- Renfrew
- Russell

B - UPPER ST. LAWRENCE
- Dundas
- Glengarry
- Grenville
- Leeds
- Stormont

51 KINGSTON - PETERBOROUGH - LAKE ONTARIO

A - QUINTE
- Frontenac
- Hastings
- Lennox & Addington
- Prince Edward

B - KAWARTHA
- Durham
- Haliburton
- Northumberland
- Peterborough
- Victoria

52 TORONTO METROPOLITAN

- Halton (Exc. Nelson Twp.)
- Ontario
- Peel
- York

53 HAMILTON - ST. CATHARINES - NIAGARA

A - WENTWORTH
- Wentworth (plus Nelson Twp.)

B - NIAGARA
- Haldimand
- Lincoln
- Welland

54 LONDON - LAKE ERIE

- Brant
- Elgin
- Middlesex
- Norfolk
- Oxford

55 WINDSOR - LAKE ST. CLAIR

A - ST. CLAIR RIVER
- Essex
- Kent

B - LAMBTON

56 KITCHENER - GRAND VALLEY

- Huron
- Perth
- Waterloo
- Wellington

57 LAKE HURON - GEORGIAN BAY

A - BLUE WATER
- Bruce
- Dufferin
- Grey
- Simcoe

B - HIGHLANDS
- Muskoka
- Parry Sound

58 NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

A - CLAY BELT
- Cochrane
- Nipissing
- Timiskaming

B - NICKEL RANGE
- Manitoulin
- Sudbury

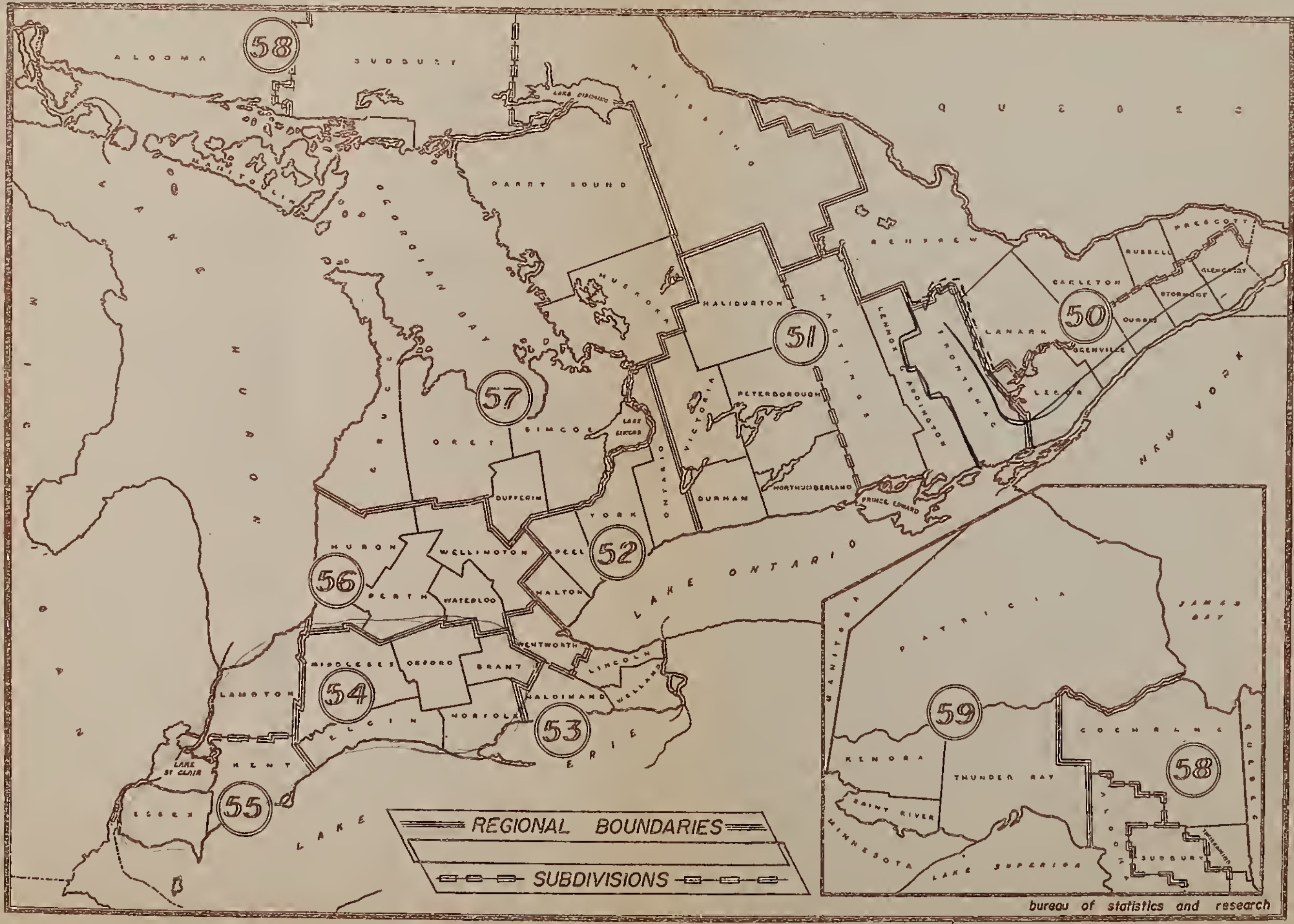
C - SAULT
- Algoma

59 LAKEHEAD - NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

- Kenora (incl. Patricia)
- Rainy River
- Thunder Bay

TEN PROPOSED ECONOMIC REGIONS OF ONTARIO (50–59)

TOGETHER WITH SUBDIVISIONS

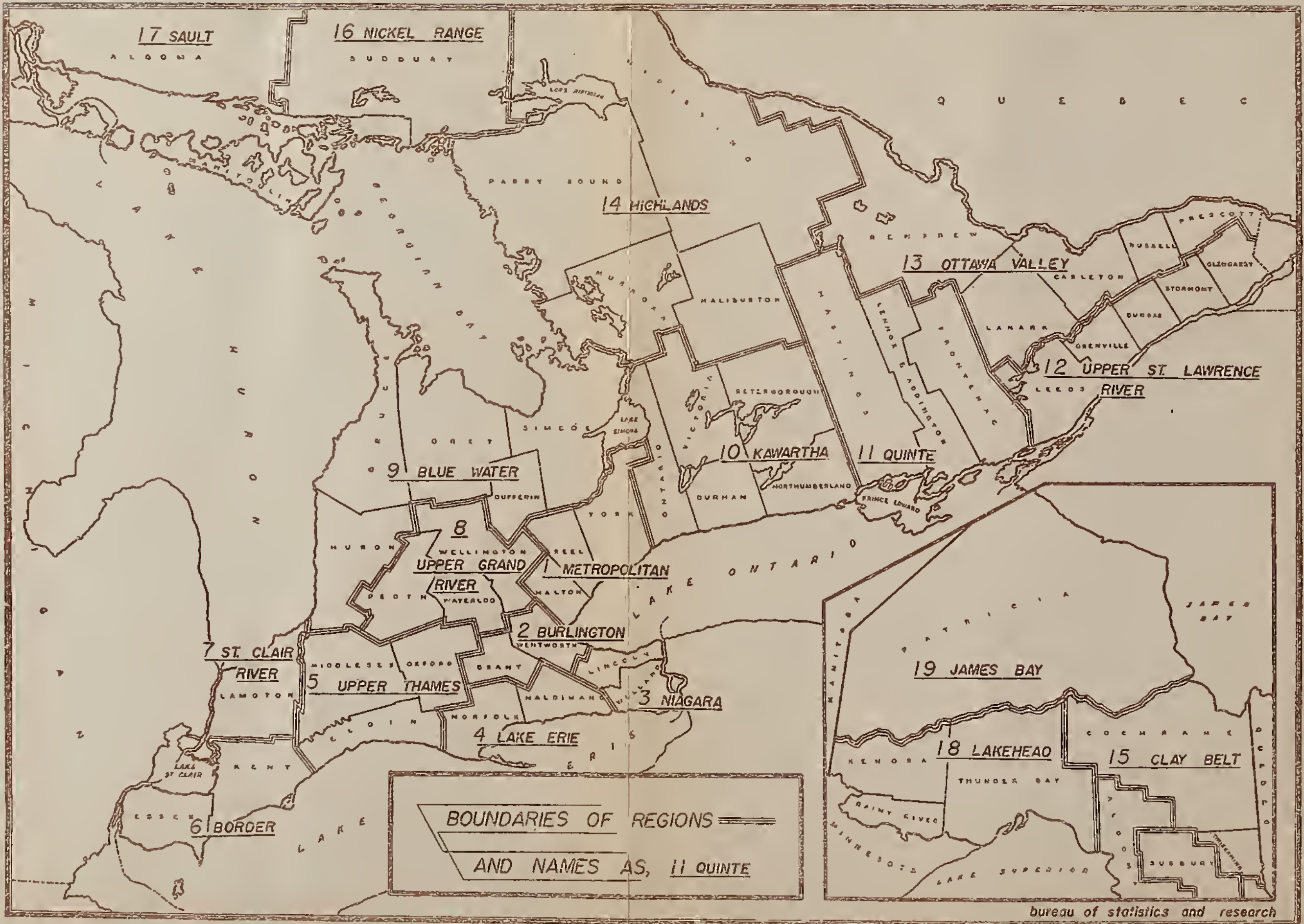


bureau of statistics and research

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF REGIONS IN ONTARIO

R. W. Mengel

ADOPTED 1947



THE MOTOR VEHICLES INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Seven percent of Canada's labour force, approximately 375,000 people, owe their jobs either directly or indirectly to the motor vehicles industry. At May 31st this year, there were over 36,000 manufacturing, sales and service employees of motor vehicle companies.(1) Nearly 30,000 men and women, with wages and salaries of almost $100 million, manufactured cars, trucks and buses in Ontario in 1951. The industry draws heavily on primary producers and hundreds of feeder plants for its raw materials, amounting to $460 million in 1951, 63 percent of the gross value of production. The iron and steel, textile rubber, glass, leather, and electrical apparatus industries are important suppliers.

In addition, the motor vehicle parts industry employed over 20,000 in Ontario. There were over 22,000 engaged in motor vehicle and accessory wholesale and retail trade, and 15,400 selling gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases.

In terms of employees, wages and salaries, cost of materials used, and both net and gross value of the product, the motor vehicles industry is Ontario's leading manufacturing industry. In 1951, the most recent year for which comparative statistics are available, motor vehicles accounted for nine percent of the gross value of all manufacturing in Ontario, and 7.5 percent of the net value. Including motor vehicle parts, the proportion of net value of production was 10.6 percent. The proportion has declined since, but is still considerably above the net value of the pulp and paper, textile, and petroleum industries, which produced 6.0, 3.8 and 3.7 percent of the net value of manufacturing production in Ontario in 1951.

The Canadian motor vehicles industry is centralized in Ontario. Some trucks are built in Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, but Ontario produced 98.2 percent of the net value of motor vehicles and employed 96.5 percent of the total engaged in the industry in 1951. Twelve of the nineteen establishments listed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (2) as manufacturing cars, trucks or buses in 1952 were in Ontario. One factory has ceased production since that time.

Within Ontario, the industry is concentrated largely in Windsor and Oshawa. These cities are located in the Border and Kawartha Regions, respectively.

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(1) Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.

(2) The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The Canadian automobile industry started in 1904 when the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited began to manufacture automobiles for the Canadian market and for export. In that year, 17 employees were paid $12,000 to help assemble 117 cars. All the parts were ferried across the river from Detroit. Last year, Ford of Canada employed an average of 25,000. Ten thousand of these were employed in wholly owned subsidiaries which operate sales branches and assembly plants in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, and India, and a manufacturing plant in Australia.

Three years after Ford entered the field, the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was established at Oshawa, building automobiles powered with Buick motors. As well as motor cars, the McLaughlin company continued to make carriages and wagons. Following the reorganization in 1912, when the company became General Motors Corporation of Canada, Chevrolet, Pontiac, and Oldsmobile were added to Buick and the manufacture of horsedrawn vehicles was discontinued.

Another famous carriage and wagon builder, Studebaker, began building motor cars at its Walkerville plant in 1909 but did not concentrate on automobiles to the exclusion of other vehicles until 1920. The Studebaker plant in Walkerville closed in 1936 and, in 1948, production was resumed at a new plant in Hamilton.

The Chrysler Corporation of Canada began production relatively late, in 1924. The company is still expanding.

Although they have never been large producers in Canada, both Packard and Hudson are important names in the automobile industry. Packard motor cars were produced in Windsor from 1931 until the plant was turned over to the government in 1941. Since 1932, Hudson has operated a plant at Tilbury. The amalgamations of Packard with Studebaker and Hudson with Nash are too recent for their effect on the Canadian activities of the firms to be assessed.

Many pioneer motor cars are no longer in production. The names of some were changed as improved designs superseded earlier models. Some, like Menard, concentrated on trucks, when the gasoline-driven vehicle was still considered a pleasure adjunct, instead of a commercial necessity. (3) Others lacked funds to underwrite mass production methods. Still others lost interest in a project which, in its early years, seemed to promise more headaches than profits. As a result the automotive industry, as we know it today in Ontario, consists of four companies producing both passenger cars and trucks, two companies producing passenger cars only and five companies engaged exclusively in the production of commercial vehicles.

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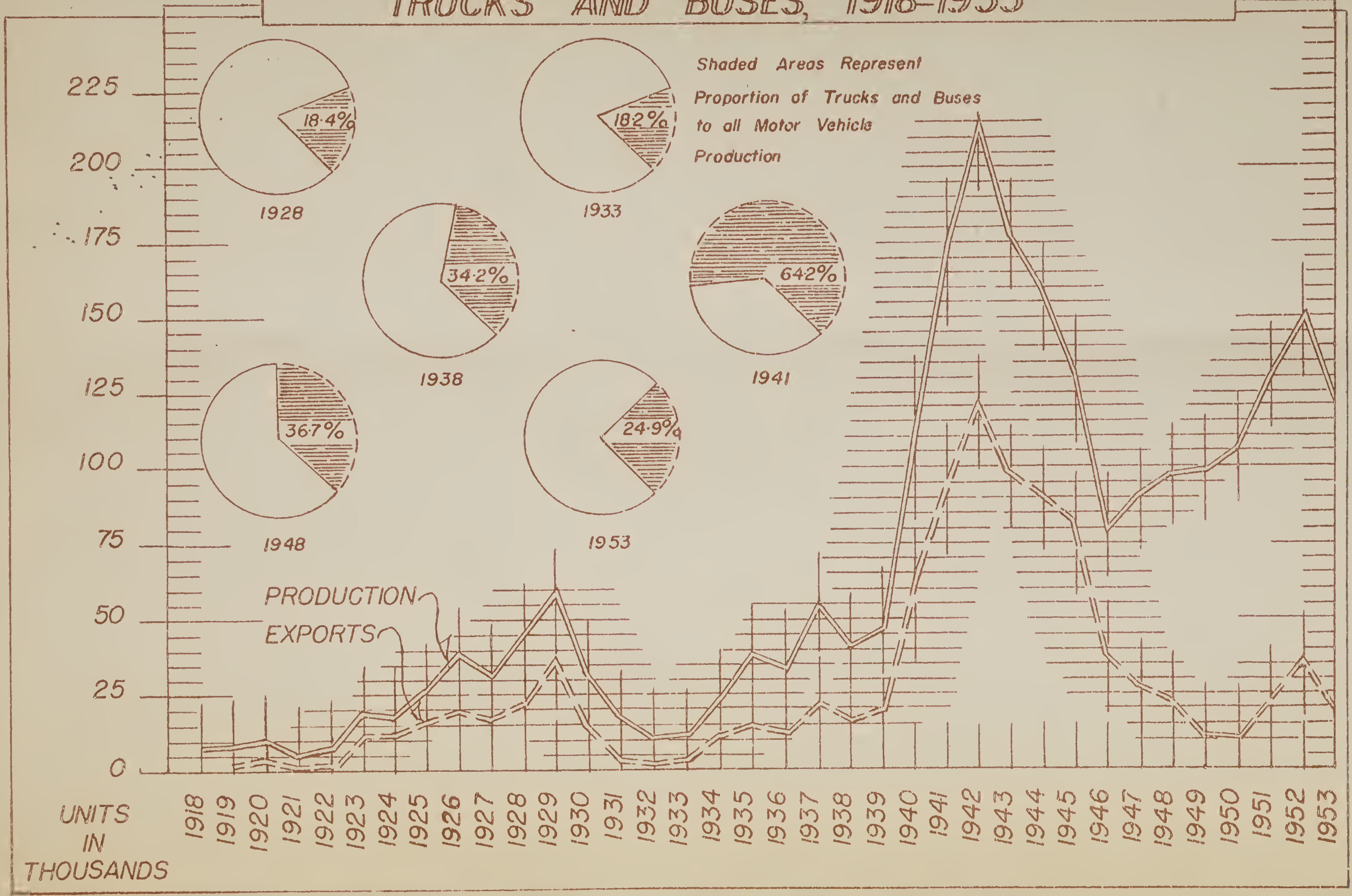
(3) The Windsor Daily Star, June 5, 1954.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF TRUCKS AND BUSES, 1918-1953



There have been four main historical phases in the manufacture of cars and trucks in Canada. The establishment of the industry, depression, war, and the period from 1946 to the present are reflected in production figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and charted on page 14. In the first twelve years after establishment of the industry in 1904, 135,000 motor vehicles were built. The number produced annually continued to rise until 1929, when the depression was reflected in annual declines of nearly 60 percent in both 1930 and 1931. In 1933 production began to rise again, surpassing the 1929 high of 263,000 cars and trucks in 1941.

During the war, the Canadian automotive industry discontinued manufacturing for the civilian market and placed its facilities and personnel at the government's disposal. Enormous quantities of troop-carrying and supply line vehicles, shells, rocket tubes, aircraft parts and other munitions continued to pour out of automobile factories until the war was over. The ratio of cars to trucks manufactured, about 70:30 in the five years 1934 to 1938, changed to 5:95 in 1942. In the two following years, no cars at all were produced. Since 1946 cars have again made up the larger part of motor vehicles manufactured, and the proportion has now returned to approximately the pre-war ratio, as indicated by the chart on page 9.

Factory shipments of both cars and trucks increased from 1946 to 1953, when they totalled 479,649. Production continued to increase in the first months of 1954, but a decline began in March. Factory shipments for the first four months of 1954 showed a decline of 4 percent from the same period of 1953. Domestic sales in May of new cars and trucks were 44,007 for Canada, down 17 percent from May last year, and sales for the five month period showed a decline of 15 percent.

These figures seem to indicate that the major companies miscalculated the market for 1954 by ten to fifteen percent. Sales are expected to be down by about 75,000 from the 1953 peak, (4) and production may be stabilized at a lower figure in the future.

One reason for the decreased production is the decline in exports. Exports accounted for 32 percent of the industry's business in the five years before the war. Canadian manufacturers were able to spread their fixed operating costs over a larger output than the domestic market required. Because the overseas demand was not subject to seasonal variations, it cushioned Canadian firms against the peaks and dips in production which have always plagued American plants. During the war, exports were confined almost entirely to trucks for war purposes, which went mainly to Britain, British and French Africa, Egypt, India and Australia.

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(4) Rhys M. Sale, President, Ford of Canada, quoted in The Globe and Mail, Toronto, June 5, 1954.

Exports did not assume their former importance after the war, owing partly to the backlog of domestic demand, but they did make up 17.5 percent of total shipments in 1952.

While production rose in 1953, exports declined from 75,782 in the previous year to 60,267, only 12.6 percent of total shipments. The decline has continued in 1954. In the first four months of this year exports made up only 7.3 percent of total factory shipments.

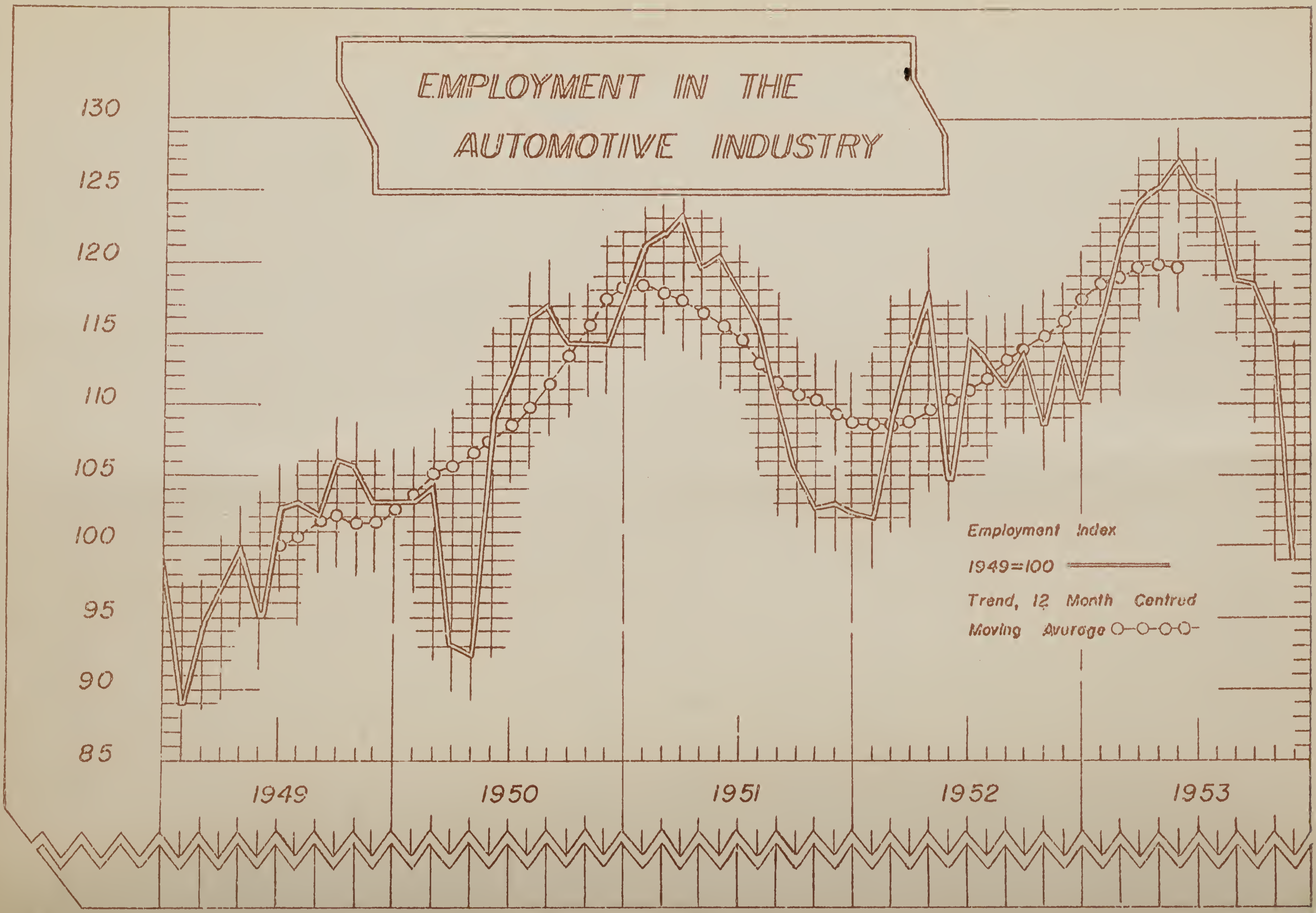
One reason for the drop in exports is the return to the United States of overseas markets previously taken over by Canadian manufacturers from parent firms because of metal scarcities. Another is the development of automotive industries in customer countries as part of a dollar conservation program.

The motor vehicles industry in Canada has the advantage of a 99 percent drawback on customs duties paid on imported materials and components which go into vehicles produced for export, and has accepted a lower profit on export units. However, import restrictions set up by all commonwealth countries have curtailed exports. The industry in Britain has taken over part of the Canadian export market in the sterling bloc. In 1939, Canada exported 58,500 motor vehicles compared to 46,500 from the United Kingdom. In 1951, Canadian vehicle exports totalled 60,500, but U.K. exports had grown to 507,000.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN CARS AND TRUCKS TO PRINCIPAL BUYERS

	1952	1953	1954 (1st quarter)
Australia	21,965	7,122	1,540
Brazil	17,724	1,073	1
Mexico	9,457	7,104	25
Union of South Africa	7,184	10,389	1
Belgium	6,017	6,973	65
Venezuela	4,402	4,172	20
Malaya	1,597	158	52
Morocco	1,334	1,329	3
New Zealand	1,250	12	8
Pakistan	1,195	147	5
Switzerland	541	1,453	69
All Other Countries	7,268	5,290	305
Total	79,934	45,222	2,094

Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



EMPLOYMENT IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Canada ranked second only to the United States as a motor vehicle exporter in 1939, but in 1951 the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Germany surpassed this country.

While export markets have been dwindling, imports of motor vehicles into Canada have increased. However, as shown by the chart on page 14, imports have not been an important part of domestic consumption. When Canadian made cars were in short supply immediately after the war, some British and European cars were imported. In the peak import year, 1950, 88,492 cars and trucks were imported, over 95 percent of them from Great Britain. Over 93 percent of the 60,056 motor vehicles imported in 1953 came from the United Kingdom and the United States, each in about the same proportion. Imports from the United States show a preponderance in the total, 11,110, for the first quarter of 1954.

There is a 17½ percent tariff on motor vehicles imported from the U.S. Automobiles from the United Kingdom are admitted free under British preference agreements.

Production within the last five years has shown a sharp seasonal pattern, with a peak in the early part of the year and two annual low points, in August and in November or December. In 1953, nearly 60 percent of the total production took place in the first six months of the year. An even greater imbalance appears likely in 1954. Production is high at the beginning of the year, as deliveries of new models to dealers are made in time for an early spring rise in the market. The year-end decline is a result of retooling of the assembly line for model changeover.

Variations in the number employed in the industry have not followed variations in production in the last five years, as shown by the chart on page 12. This is because a large amount of overtime is worked during periods of high production in the early winter, and reduced production has been achieved partly by cutting hours of work rather than by extensive lay-offs. Average number employed does decline sharply with production in November or December for the annual model changeover.

Recent extensive lay-offs in automobile factories are a result of sharp production cuts by the major manufacturers, beginning in April of this year. About 3,500 men were on indefinite lay-off in the middle of June, and another 5,300 were on temporary lay-off for five to ten days. A complete shutdown of the automobile industry is indicated for some period during the summer. Model changeover periods and vacations will probably be used as extended shutdown time. (5)

Sharp fluctuations in the number of hours worked per week have been common in the past. Partly to compensate for this characteristic of the industry, wages have been higher than in most manufacturing

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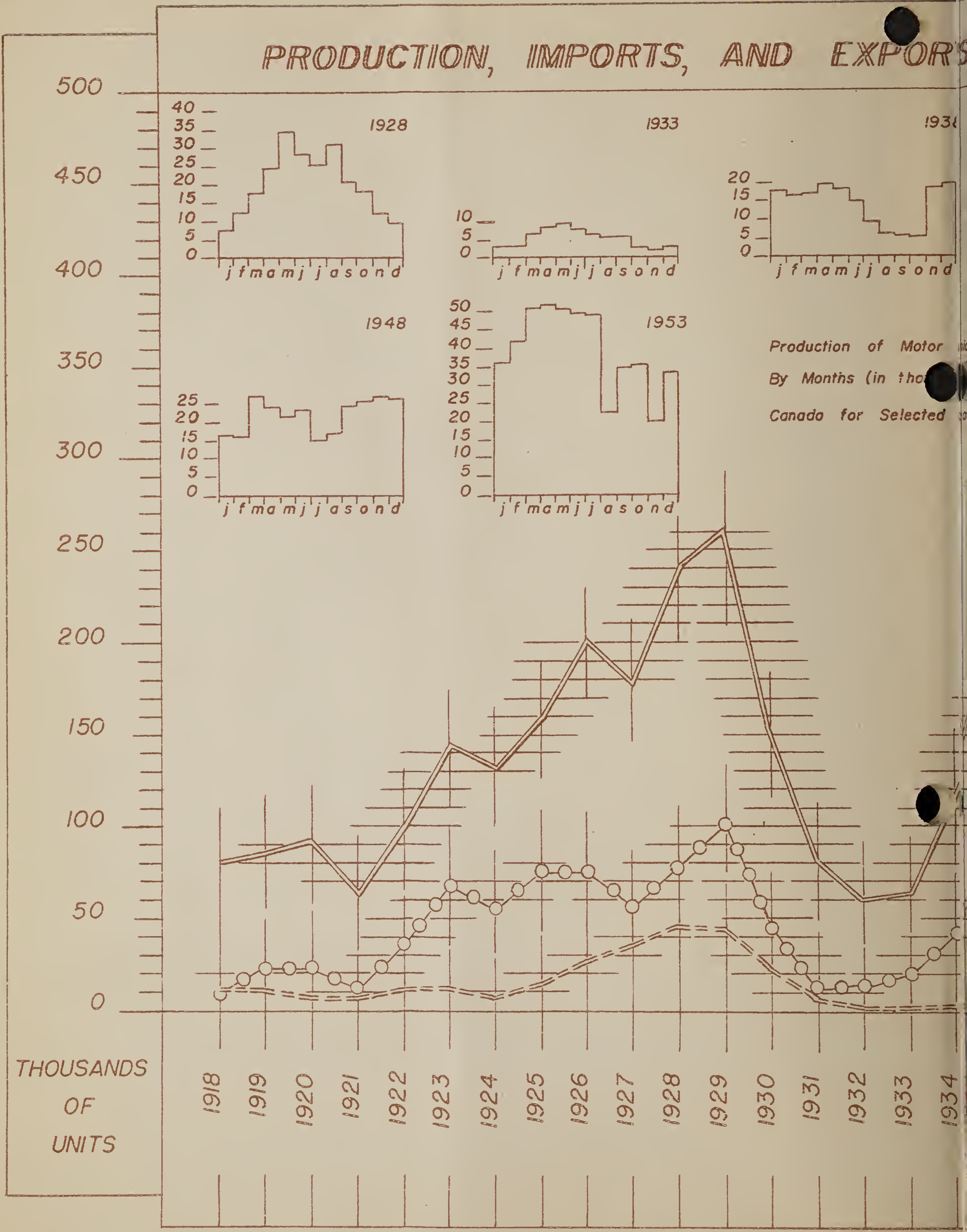
(5) Financial Post, July 10, 1954.



PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND EXPOR

Production of Motor

By Months (in tho

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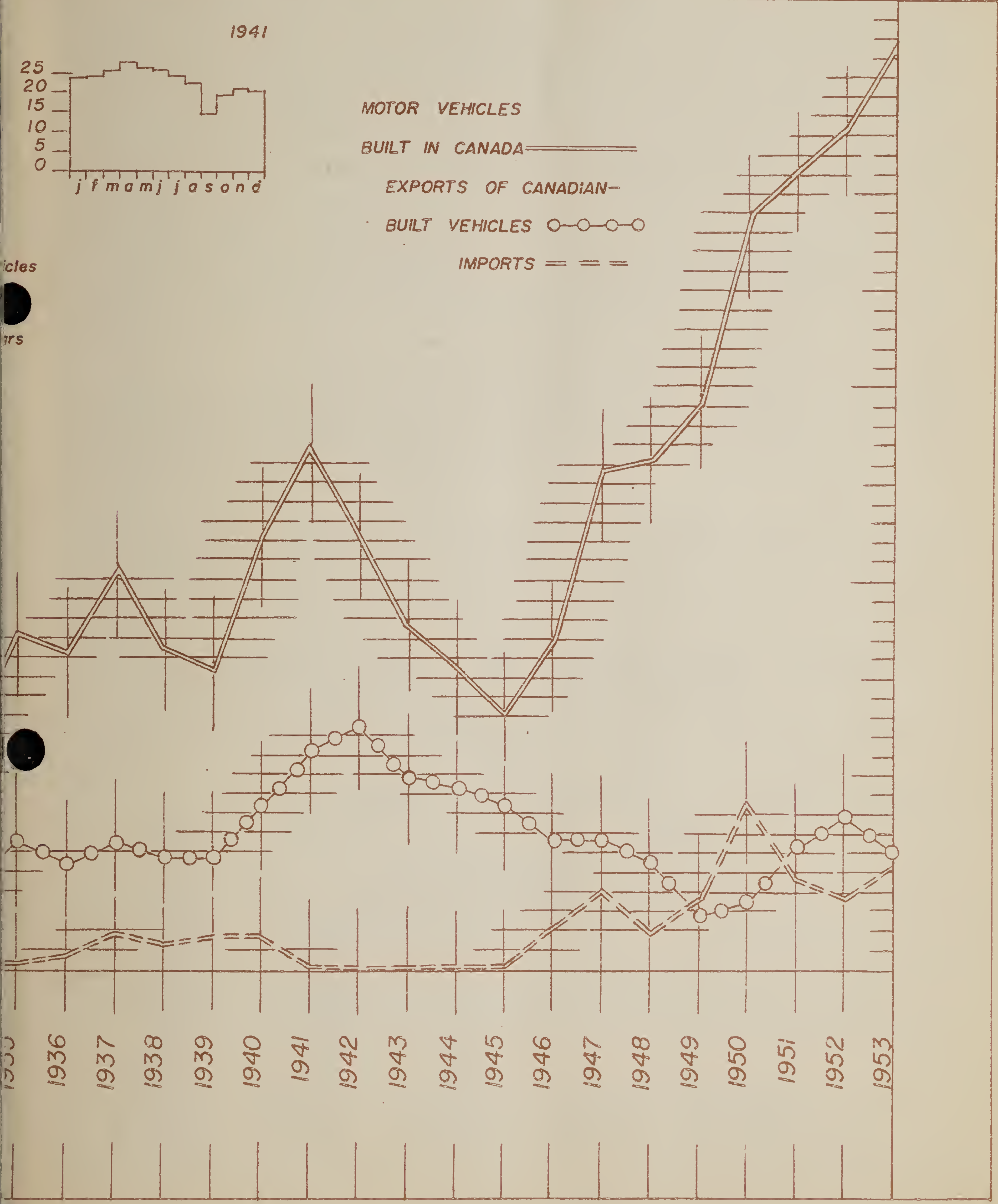
S OF MOTOR VEHICLES, CANADA 1918–1953



industries. Only the aircraft and parts, primary iron and steel, smelting and refining, and pulp and paper industries paid higher than the average wage of $1.71 an hour in 1953. Average weekly wages of hourly-rated employees in the motor vehicles industry were $69.30, compared to $58.65 for all manufacturing in the Province. The average weekly hours in the same year were 40.6, compared to 40.9 hours in all manufacturing. At April 1st, 1954, average weekly wages in the motor vehicles industry were $67.56, with an average 39.6 hour week.

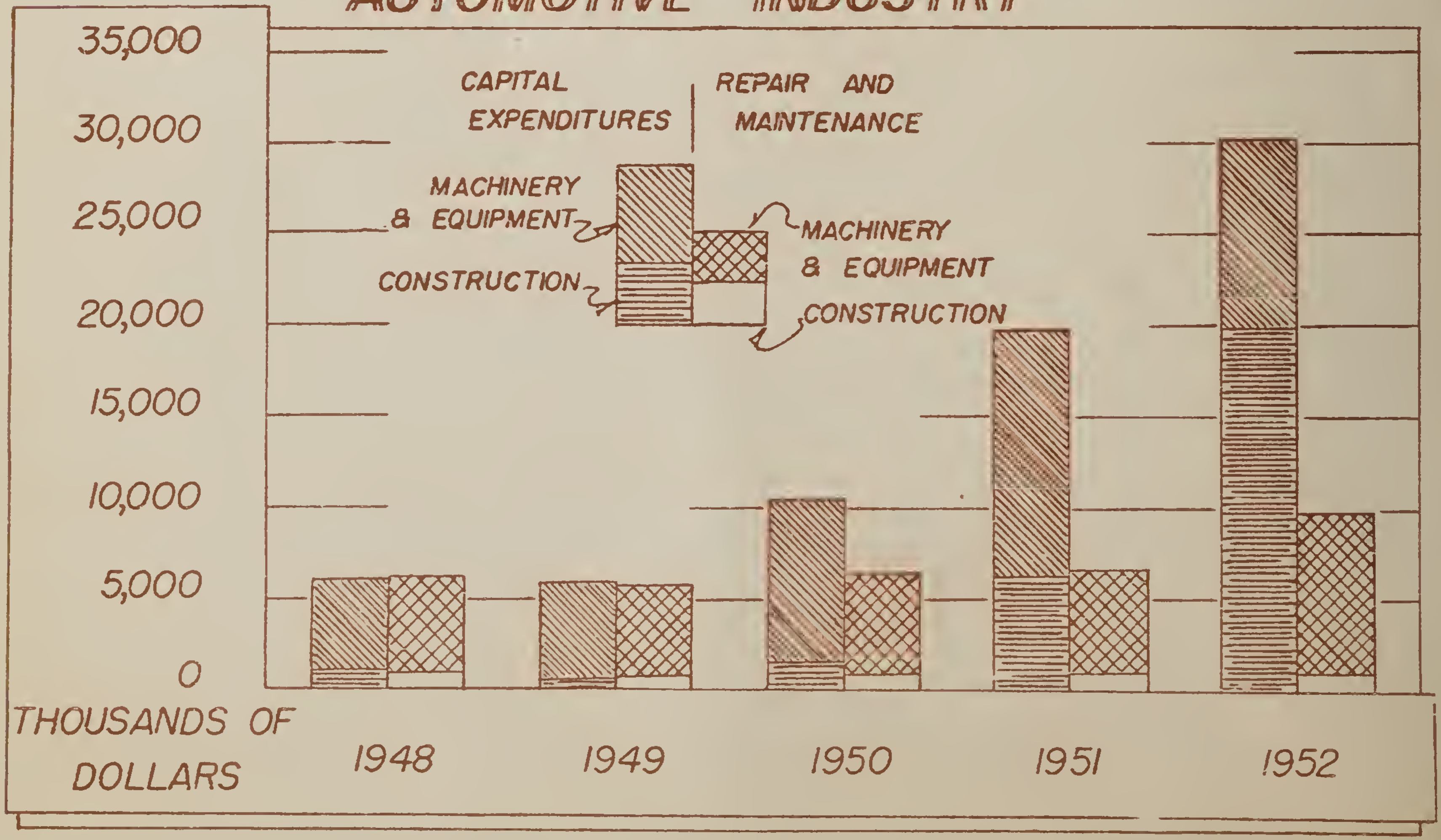
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES INDUSTRY IN CANADA, 1946-52

	Average No. of Employees	Total Salaries & Wages	Cost of Materials at Works	Cost of Fuel & Electricity at Works	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works *
		$,000	$,000	$,000	$,000
1946	21,647	43,969	1,969	135,556	193,440
1947	23,837	58,408	2,332	226,845	340,918
1948	24,703	68,478	2,701	249,754	398,057
1949	27,022	76,684	2,996	300,705	485,757
1950	29,355	94,415	2,586	388,497	675,867
1951	30,479	101,343	2,668	469,114	742,896
1952	31,102	113,607	2,781	497,474	767,355

* Includes value of parts and any other products made in auto factories. The total under this heading for 1952 refers to factory shipments.

Source: The Motor Vehicles Industry, 1952, D.B.S., Ottawa.

NEW INVESTMENT IN THE CANADIAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY



The industry is dominated by the "Big Three"--Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. These companies together produced over 90 percent of the nearly 500,000 motor vehicles made in Canada in 1953. General Motors led production, with an estimated 45 percent of the total. Ford accounted for an estimated 32 percent, Chrysler for about 16 percent.

These three companies have undertaken extensive expansion programs recently, so that their production shares may vary in the future. General Motors last year completed a passenger car assembly plant which brought production capacity to 1,350 vehicles a day. Combined production of the Windsor and Oakville plants of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, was 900 passenger cars and trucks daily in January of this year. The Chrysler Corporation is completing an expansion program which will increase production capacity to 512 passenger cars and 100 trucks a day.

Of the remaining motor vehicle companies, The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited, is the largest producer, manufacturing 10,615 units in 1953 with an average of 750 hourly-rated employees. Studebaker is also contemplating expansion from its factory in Hamilton to a site near Burlington.

Nash Motors of Canada Limited began manufacturing in its Toronto plant in 1950. Its average working force was 287 in 1953.

Chatco Steel Products Limited, Tilbury; Welles Corporation Limited, Windsor; International Harvester Co. of Canada Limited, Chatham; Fitzjohn Coach of Canada, Limited, Brantford; Four Wheel Drive Auto Co. Ltd., Kitchener; and the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd., Fort William, all manufacture a small number of motor vehicles. Their operations are mainly confined to trucks and buses.

The importance of the "Big Three" implies centralization of the industry. In the Border and Kawartha Regions the automobile industry dominates the entire economy.

The Border Region is more completely dependent on the automobile industry than Kawartha. More than three-fifths of the population of Windsor depend directly on the payrolls of Ford, Chrysler and General Motors subsidiaries, and perhaps another one-fifth upon supplier industries. (6) Three other, smaller companies manufacture trucks, buses and parts in the Region. There are thirty other establishments at Windsor, Chatham, Kingsville, and Harrow, making metal parts and accessories as their main products.

Almost a third of the manufacturing employees in the Kawartha Region, and over 90 percent of those in Oshawa, work at the

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(6) W.A. Wicker, Presentation to the "Rump" of the House of Commons, by the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, February 1953, p.5.

General Motors plant. Many of the products manufactured by other establishments in the city, including safety glass, castings, stampings, textiles and leather, are used in the fabrication of motor vehicles, and firms producing them are wholly or partially dependent on the automobile industry. Factories manufacturing parts in the Region are also situated in Uxbridge, Peterborough, and Ajax.

The recent move of a large part of Ford's operations to the Oakville plant may indicate a trend away from centralization.

The industry in Canada is, of course, closely linked to that in the United States. The main manufacturers now operating in this country were established by American parent companies. Some are now separate Canadian companies, but all still work closely with their American counterparts.

Their concentration near Detroit emphasizes their dependence, as indicated by E.C. Row, president of Chrysler Corp. of Canada:

> The benefit of being within a few miles of the Detroit plant where engines and body stampings are being turned out, and being able to drive there in 20 minutes to discuss production and supply problems with officials of the parent company outweigh the advantage of being closer to the market as the plant would be if it moved to the Toronto-Hamilton area .(7)

Ford, similarly, followed American production of body stampings from Detroit to Buffalo by moving its assembly operations from Windsor to Oakville.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada is a separate company. The General Motors Corporation operates four subsidiaries in Canada from its head office in Detroit. These include General Motors of Canada, Limited, The McKinnon Industries, Limited (a motor vehicle parts manufacturer), Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, and General Motors Diesel,Limited. The Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, is wholly owned by the American company.

In the field of design and technique of manufacture the motor vehicle companies are also closely allied to the American industry. The first Canadian establishments imported parts from their American owners to assemble in this country. Today, 70 percent of the material and labour content of Ford motor vehicles is of Canadian origin. (8)

Because of the relatively small volume, it is uneconomical for Canadian manufacturers to make certain parts in Canada or to assume independently the cost of research and related overhead items. All the designing is done at present in the U.S., and Canadian firms pay only in proportion to Canadian volume. Every Canadian automobile manufacturer imports body panels and vehicle frames from the U.S.(8) and these make up a large part of the foreign content. The body panels are made from a type and width of steel which is not made in Canada, and the stamping process entails expensive dies and presses.

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(7) Financial Post, February 28, 1952.

(8) Rhys M. Sale, Presentation to the House of Commons, op.cit., Part III, p. 7.

In addition, certain materials, such as rubber, tin and cotton, cannot be produced in Canada.

On the basis of an annual demand of 100,000 cars, it was estimated in 1948 (9) that the retail price of a car would increase by one third if the Canadian industry manufactured all its own parts. Since annual production is now between four and five times that assumed in the 1948 study, increased cost per car would be considerably less. Total American passenger car production is over twenty times as great as Canadian, but there are more models produced, and some assembly line runs are small, as are British and European. However, the Canadian industry's efficiency, considered second only to the United States, is mostly dependent on the use of American tools and dies.

The relation of the industry to that in the United States is also reflected in the unionization of the Canadian factories. Canada is District 7 of nine regional divisions of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (U.A.W.-C.I.O.). The Canadian regional director is a member of the International Executive Board of the Union.

In 1937, the United States headquarters of the U.A.W. sent an organizer to the General Motors plant in Oshawa.. Union demands at this time centred on collective bargaining and recognition of affiliation with the U.A.W. International.(10) This implied the active participation of the international representative in negotiations, and patterning of union policy and action after the U.A.W. in the United States. General Motors preferred to deal with a union of its own employees exclusively.

With the support of the then Premier of Ontario, the company prevailed in its view of collective bargaining. The first Canadian contract was signed on this basis between General Motors and the local union on April 23, 1937. Similar agreements were signed in St. Catharines and Windsor with McKinnon Industries Ltd., and various other firms, but Ford of Canada and Chrysler remained unorganized.

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(9) Ronald Williams, The Financial Post, January 17, 1948.

(10) H.A. Logan, Trade Unions in Canada, MacMillan, 1948, p. 234

Not until January 1942 did the union win an agreement with Ford of Canada. It provided neither union shop nor check-off, but it did recognize the International.

During the war the union gave no-strike pledges, but in 1945 a strike was called at Ford of Canada in Windsor. Union security was the main issue. The Windsor local demanded the union shop and check-off, which had been granted at Dearborn. The size of the Ford local (14,000 members), the intensity and length of the dispute, participation by other unions and government officials, and wide press and parliamentary publicity magnified the importance of the strike.

The strike ended with both parties agreeing to arbitration of the security issue. Justice Rand of the Supreme Court of Canada made an award denying the union shop but granting check-off of dues for all employees, whether union members or not. The union was required to obtain a majority vote of all employees covered by the agreement before striking, and to repudiate strikes not called by itself. Employees taking part in unauthorized strikes were to be penalized.

All the major motor vehicle plants in Canada, as well as many parts plants, are now unionized. U.A.W. membership in Canada stood at 57,905 at January 1, 1953.

In the submission of the Ford local recently before a conciliation board, the union asked for replacement of the Rand Formula by union shop (making union membership a condition of employment), a national agreement for all Ford plants, and a guaranteed forty hour week, as well as increased wage rates and fringe benefits. The guaranteed forty hour week is considered the first step toward the union goal of a guaranteed annual wage now being sought in the U.S. The union prefers reduced employment to a "share the work" plan with production employees working less than forty hours a week. (11)

The Ford Company submission, besides rejecting union demands, requested the elimination of bargaining unit-wide seniority now in the contract. At present the master seniority list covers over 7,000 production employees in 115 departments at seven plants in Windsor. Within the bargaining unit there are several hundred "occupational groups... the members of which are qualified to perform any specific operations or duties therein as specified by the company...". (12) When lay-offs take place, men most recently hired within each occupational group are released. Recall after lay-off and promotion within the occupational group are also by seniority. Transfer of an employee to another occupational group may be made if he is "able and willing to do the work".

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(11) Financial Post, June 25, 1954.

(12) Agreement Between Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited and International Union U.A.W. - C.I.O.

Unusual emphasis by the union on seniority stipulations governing lay-off and retiring has been a result of the susceptibility of the industry to seasonal and cyclical fluctuations. The company claims that replacing men with senior employees who may not be as well qualified to do the job led to inefficiencies costing $612,000 in 1953. They contemplate decentralizing operations by moving plants to other locations where seniority would be confined to plant operation if unit-wide seniority is continued in the new contract. (13)

A 15 percent excise tax and a 10 percent sales tax are levied on the sale price of the automobile when manufactured or imported. Ten major motor vehicle manufacturers remitted a total of $162,765,000 (14) in sales and excise taxes to the federal government in 1953. The Department of National Revenue shows receipts of $78,200,000 in excise taxes from automobiles for the fiscal year 1952-53. An estimated $70 million dollars, 11 percent of the total collected for Canada, was turned over in sales tax in the same period. In addition, corporation taxes on companies manufacturing automobiles, parts and equipment totalled $39,638,000, six percent of this type of revenue from all manufacturers, in the 1951 taxation year.

The Provincial Government is also the recipient of taxes depending on the use of the automobile. Net revenue from the Ontario tax on gasoline to cover use of highways by motor vehicles was $77,648,000, and registration of motor vehicles accounted for revenue of $25,491,000 in the 1952-53 fiscal year.

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(13) Financial Post, June 25, 1954.
(14) Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.

NOTE: Source of figures from which the graphs have been made is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Figures charted in the graph on page 14 as production for 1952 and 1953 are factory shipments. The difference is not large.

THIS IS THE FIRST in a series of studies of the leading industries of Ontario, to be published in the Economic Review. A discussion of industries related to and dependent on the Motor Vehicles Industry will appear in the August issue.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or -	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or -	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	May	109.1	- 2.8	- 3.8	+ 0.1
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	May	151.1	+ 1.1	- 1.1	+ 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Apr.	242.9	- 2.9	- 4.6	+ 2.8
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	Apr.	253.8	- 4.5	- 6.3	+ 1.8
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Apr.	307.5	- 6.8	- 9.0	+ 1.1
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Apr.	219.4	- 2.2	- 3.7	+ 2.5
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Apr.	194.3	- 16.6	- 16.6	- 3.2
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	May	253.0	- 25.1	- 29.5	+ 2.1
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Apr.	25.9	+ 8.2	+ 9.7	- 4.1
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Apr.	46.6	- 5.5	- 11.0	+ 2.6
Electrical Apparatus (Ont.72%)	Index(2)	Apr.	463.9	+ 4.8	- 3.8	- 1.6
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	May	497.2	+ 3.8	+ 3.5	- 0.6
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	May	1,975.9	+ 2.7	+ 3.4	+ 1.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	June	211.0	- 7.8	- 7.4	+ 6.5
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	June	116.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	May	218.2	- 1.0	- 0.8	+ 0.1
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	May	254.1	- 3.6	- 2.4	+ 0.8
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	May	410.3	- 0.7	n.c.	+ 5.5
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	May	74.6	+ 7.0	+ 5.2	+ 6.2
Department Stores	$ Million	May	27.6	+ 1.8	- 4.1	- 5.0
Department Stores (prelim.)	$ Million	June	28.4	+ 2.7	+ 6.6	+ 3.0
Mens' Clothing	$ Million	May	7.0	- 3.8	- 14.4	- 1.7
Womens' Clothing	$ Million	May	7.0	- 5.0	- 9.4	- 7.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	May	12.9	- 5.9	- 5.4	+32.0
Furniture	$ Million	May	6.5	- 5.9	- 3.0	+ 5.8
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	May	9.6	- 3.7	- 14.5	+ 6.8
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	May	19.6	- 14.7	- 12.3	- 0.3
Financed	('000)	May	7.1	- 11.3	+ 1.4	+14.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	June	100.5	+ 11.3	+ 23.8	+14.6
Residential	$ Million	June	46.5	+ 17.6	+ 2.6	+ 0.9
Business	$ Million	June	21.7	+ 21.9	+ 2.8	-28.1
Industrial	$ Million	June	8.6	- 44.6	- 12.2	+95.5
Engineering	$ Million	June	23.7	+ 94.4	+364.7	+238.6
Housing: Starts	No.	May	5,772	+ 1.8	+ 14.4	- 76.6
Completions	No.	May	3,417	+ 16.0	+ 26.3	+ 29.9
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	May	121.1	- 1.7	- 2.9	- 1.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	May	121.0	- 2.7	- 3.0	- 0.1
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	May	5,561.8	+ 5.1	+ 11.0	+ 1.7
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	May	74.3	+ 8.1	+ 11.5	- 0.1
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	June	344.1	+ 5.1	+ 13.7	- 0.4

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

(1) 1949 = 100
(2) 1935-39 = 100
(3) last half of 1933 = 100

n.c. - no change

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

Summary, continued from page 2.

The brightest spot in the economic picture is the construction industry, which reached an all time high during the first six months of 1954. Contracts awarded in June totalled $100.5 million, $23.8 million more than in June of last year. The largest increase (364.7%) occurred in engineering construction, while the only decrease (12%) was in the industrial category. The following contracts, valued at one million dollars or more, were granted in June (Building Reporter, Hugh C. McLean Publications Limited): a metal refinery at Port Hope, $2.5 million; a brewery in Toronto, $2.1 million; a manufacturing plant at Oakville, $1 million; a store at Sarnia, $1 million; and an office building in Ottawa, $1 million. Tenders have been called for work on the St. Lawrence Power project.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment (2)	May/54 May/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls (2)	May/54 May/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
1.	Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	35.2	May 1/53	118.9		164.7		62.16
			Apr.1/54	119.7		172.4		64.61
			May 1/54	119.3	+ 0.3	172.1	+ 4.5	64.72
2.	Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	13.4	May 1/53	105.6		142.1		63.99
			Apr.1/54	97.1		134.7		65.92
			May 1/54	95.7	- 9.4	133.2	- 6.3	66.18
3.	Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	7.3	May 1/53	116.2		159.1		67.73
			Apr.1/54	106.1		147.5		68.88
			May 1/54	104.5	- 10.1	146.5	- 7.9	69.46
4.	Lake Erie (Haldimand,Norfolk)	0.5	May 1/53	95.6		124.1		48.79
			Apr.1/54	82.3		115.6		52.80
			May 1/54	86.5	- 9.5	114.3	- 7.9	49.70
5.	Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.6	May 1/53	113.8		156.1		56.64
			Apr.1/54	108.6		150.0		57.02
			May 1/54	107.7	- 5.4	149.0	- 4.5	57.09
6.	Border (Essex, Kent)	8.0	May 1/53	112.6		157.7		71.20
			Apr.1/54	100.8		138.8		70.05
			May 1/54	98.2	- 12.8	136.0	- 13.8	70.45
7.	St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.6	May 1/53	113.0		170.2		74.23
			Apr.1/54	111.6		168.7		75.86
			May 1/54	111.4	- 1.4	174.6	+ 2.6	78.68
8.	Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.2	May 1/53	101.7		137.4		54.72
			Apr.1/54	94.1		129.3		55.65
			May 1/54	93.9	- 7.7	127.5	- 7.2	55.01
9.	Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.3	May 1/53	102.2		138.9		48.31
			Apr.1/54	102.9		144.5		49.93
			May 1/54	101.9	- 0.3	143.7	+ 3.5	50.12
10.	Kawartha (Durham,Ont., Peter., Vic.,Northumberland)	5.3	May 1/53	127.7		172.2		64.13
			Apr.1/54	121.6		164.0		64.09
			May 1/54	120.7	- 5.5	165.6	- 3.8	65.19
11.	Quinte (Front.,Hast.,Len. & Add.,Pr. Edward)	2.5	May 1/53	107.8		151.1		55.64
			Apr.1/54	97.0		143.1		58.27
			May 1/54	96.7	- 10.3	142.0	- 6.0	58.01
12.	U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen.,Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	May 1/53	105.5		135.9		54.39
			Apr.1/54	109.7		149.3		57.49
			May 1/54	111.1	+ 5.3	150.6	+ 10.8	57.26

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(2) 1949=100

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment (2)	May/54 May/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls (2)	May/54 May/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13.	Ottawa Valley	3.1	May 1/53	107.5		143.6		53.80
	(Carleton, Lanark,		Apr.1/54	100.4		143.3		57.38
	Pres. Ren. Russ.)		May 1/54	101.3	+ 5.8	146.6	+ 2.1	58.18
14.	Highlands	0.6	May 1/53	118.4		154.4		52.95
	(Haliburton, Muskoka,		Apr.1/54	94.7		130.2		55.81
	Nipissing, Parry S.)		May 1/54	103.5	- 12.6	142.4	- 7.8	55.83
15.	Clay Belt	0.9	May 1/53	106.0		135.8		67.98
	(Cochrane,		Apr.1/54	100.6		135.2		71.87
	Temiskaming)		May 1/54	100.9	- 4.8	135.5	- 0.2	71.87
16.	Nickel Range	1.8	May 1/53	121.6		159.4		73.44
	(Manitoulin,		Apr.1/54	119.7		164.4		76.78
	Sudbury)		May 1/54	119.6	- 1.6	163.6	+ 2.6	76.52
17.	Sault	1.6	May 1/53	128.3		158.7		65.78
	(Algoma)		Apr.1/54	101.3		119.9		62.97
			May 1/54	100.9	- 21.4	130.3	- 17.9	68.64
18.	Lakehead	2.1	May 1/53	119.6		155.1		68.66
	(Kenora, Rainy		Apr.1/54	107.5		151.4		74.49
	River, Thunder Bay)		May 1/54	106.4	- 11.0	145.4	- 6.3	72.20
	ONTARIO	100.0	May 1/53	115.6		155.4		62.48
			Apr.1/54	108.8		152.9		64.13
			May 1/54	108.0	- 6.6	152.4	- 1.9	64.39

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	+ or -	Index of Payrolls	+ or -	Weekly Wages and Salaries
6.	Border	2.0	May 1/53	133.7		175.0		60.89
	(Salt, Natural		Apr.1/54	125.6		172.7		64.60
	Gas)		May 1/54	132.4	- 1.0	178.2	+ 1.8	63.23
15.	Clay Belt	28.2	May 1/53	96.7		120.3		63.27
	(Gold, Silver)		Apr.1/54	90.8		116.0		64.89
			May 1/54	90.9	- 6.0	117.5	- 2.3	65.67
16.	Nickel Range	40.1	May 1/53	157.8		202.0		74.79
	(Nickel, Copper,		Apr.1/54	152.9		204.2		77.73
	Gold, Silver)		May 1/54	151.1	- 4.2	202.6	+ 0.3	78.04
17.	Sault	1.7	May 1/53	114.9		163.5		78.07
	(Iron Ore)		Apr.1/54	149.3		219.4		80.63
			May 1/54	147.0	+ 27.9	227.4	+ 39.1	84.83
18.	Lakehead	3.7	May 1/53	102.6		146.1		75.90
	(Gold, Iron Ore)		Apr.1/54	111.6		163.1		77.92
			May 1/54	108.7	+ 5.9	158.8	+ 8.7	77.85
19.	James Bay	3.9	May 1/53	74.6		89.8		64.20
	(Gold, Silver)			73.9		92.2		66.52
				73.8	- 1.1	90.7	+ 1.0	65.55
	All Mining Industries		May 1/53	110.0				69.20
			Apr.1/54	113.8		154.0		71.81
			May 1/54	113.7	+ 3.4	155.5		72.56

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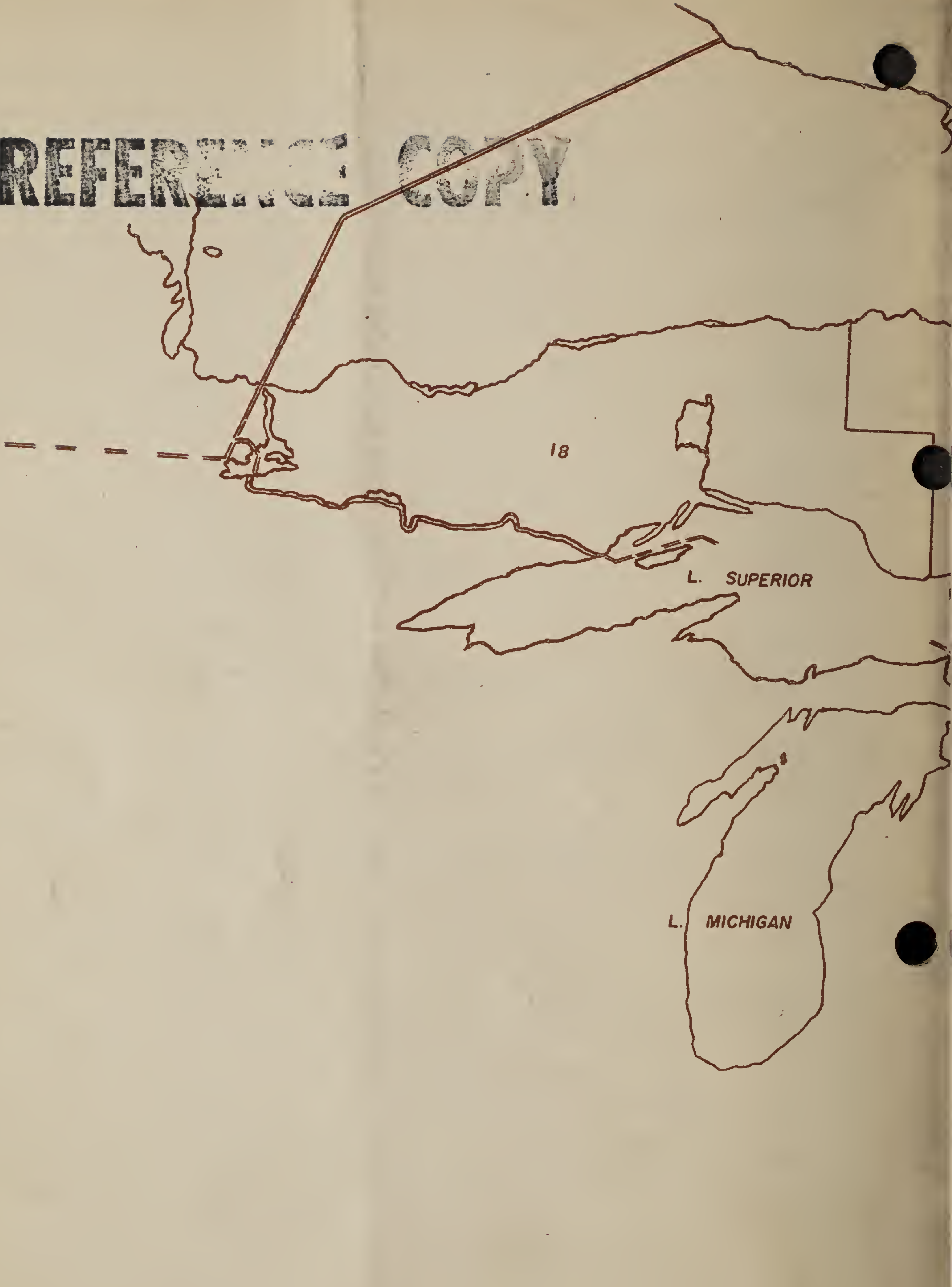

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Provincial Treasurer

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INDUSTRIES RELATED TO AND DEPENDENT ON THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Directly dependent on the automotive industry for livelihood are a number of related industries and services. Among those affected are the manufacturers of parts and accessories and those which supply the material used in their production. The wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories and of such items as gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases are vitally concerned. Motor vehicle dealers and salesmen, retailers of automobile parts, tires, batteries, etc., and of gasoline, are all affected by the well-being of the automotive industry itself. Also somewhat dependent on this industry are the companies which insure and finance the sale of motor vehicles.

Related to the main industry is the motor carrier industry, carrying both passengers and freight in equipment including buses, trucks, trailers and tractors.

Most of Canada's primary and many of her secondary industries are necessary to the manufacture of automotive parts and accessories. Mining, lumbering, iron and steel, chemical, pulp and paper, textile, and glass industries all contribute. Many men are employed in these activities, not only directly, but also in making the materials and articles used in them: the fuel for heating steel for rolling and forging; the forging dies, the cutting and grinding tools. There must also be labour to supply the necessary power, transportation and other services. In addition, the investment in machinery and equipment must be taken into account.

Of the carbon and alloy steel shipped by the Canadian primary iron and steel industries, 6.6 percent and 55.3 percent respectively went to automotive industries in 1953. Nearly 30 percent of the radio receiving sets produced in Canada were for installation in automobiles. Electric storage batteries for automobile engines accounted for 78 percent of the value of factory sales of all types of batteries in the same year. Tires and tubes produced for motor vehicles by the Canadian rubber products industry in 1952 were valued at $130 million, 45 percent of the total gross value of production for the industry.

In terms of employment, an estimated 375,000 people, 7 percent of the labour force, owe their jobs directly or indirectly to the automotive industry in Canada. The motor vehicles industry itself accounts for less than a tenth of this estimated total. A rough breakdown shows the distribution among dependent industry groups at the 1951 Census:

Manufacturing:	motor vehicle parts and accessories	16,600
	petroleum refining and products	12,700
	auto repair and garages	57,500

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

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SUMMARY

Unemployment appears to have been relatively stable for several weeks. Layoffs continue, particularly in the automotive and agricultural implement industries. The important question now is what will happen in the next month or so when summer seasonal employment begins to wane. Will the general economic climate have shown sufficient improvement to offset the customary seasonal trend? The condition of a few key industries will be an important factor.

While unemployment has levelled off in the very short run, manufacturing employment in Ontario continues generally below the level at this time last year. The latest available figures relate to June 1. At that time the over-all manufacturing employment index was 5.8 percent lower than at the same date in 1953. However, reduced employment is by no means uniform throughout the Province. Talking again in terms of June 1 manufacturing employment indices, the Sault and Border Regions showed the most marked declines, followed by the Lakehead, Quinte, and Niagara Regions. Increases were recorded for only three regions: Metropolitan, Upper St. Lawrence, and Nickel Range. As might be expected, the biggest manufacturing payroll decreases also occurred in the Border and Sault Regions. The Ottawa Valley, Metropolitan, and Upper St. Lawrence Regions showed payroll increases, with the latter up by 11.2 percent over June 1, 1953, a substantial increase. For Ontario as a whole, payrolls fell by 4.3 percent.

The construction industry continues to offer the greatest reason for optimism. The value of contracts awarded in July was 129.8 percent higher than in July, 1953. All classes of construction showed marked advances in this respect, the most notable being in the engineering and industrial groups. Plans to proceed before the end of August with the construction of a $10 million mental hopsital near North Bay were announced.

As usual at this time of the year, collective bargaining has been proceeding in several industries, including the automotive industry. Several strikes were settled during August, notably in Leamington, London, and Windsor. The threat of a non-operating railway workers strike has now passed and the situation is scheduled for study by an arbitration board.

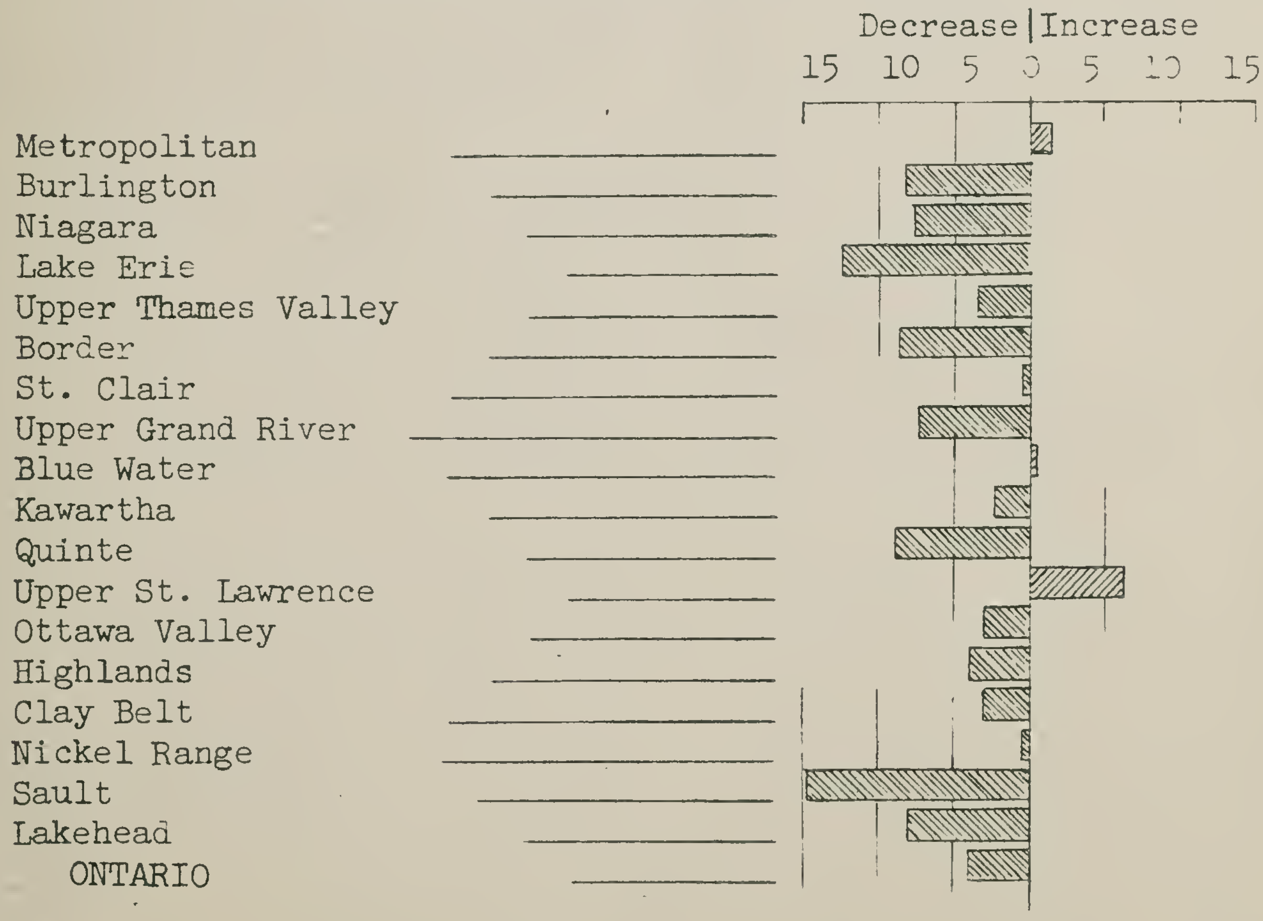
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment (2)	June/54 June/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls (2)	June/54 June/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
1. Metropolitan	35.2	June 1/53	119.0		165.5		62.34
(Halton, Peel,		May 1/54	119.4		172.5		64.79
York)		June 1/54	119.3	+ 0.3	170.9	+ 3.3	64.29
2. Burlington	13.4	June 1/53	105.5		141.8		63.90
(Brant, Wentworth,		May 1/54	95.7		133.2		66.18
Burlington)		June 1/54	95.8	- 9.2	131.8	- 7.1	65.39
3. Niagara	7.3	June 1/53	116.5		159.7		67.76
(Lincoln,		May 1/54	104.5		146.5		69.46
Welland)		June 1/54	104.9	- 10.0	145.3	- 9.0	68.63
4. Lake Erie	0.5	June 1/53	94.9		124.0		49.09
(Haldimand,		May 1/54	86.5		114.3		49.70
Norfolk)		June 1/54	86.2	- 9.2	119.3	- 3.8	52.03
5. Upper Thames	4.6	June 1/53	116.3		160.2		56.87
(Elgin, Middlesex,		May 1/54	107.6		148.8		57.12
Oxford)		June 1/54	106.4	- 8.5	146.6	- 8.5	56.87
6. Border	8.0	June 1/53	112.3		155.8		70.52
(Essex, Kent)		May 1/54	97.3		136.5		71.31
		June 1/54	92.2	- 17.9	122.9	- 21.1	67.74
7. St. Clair River	1.6	June 1/53	114.1		167.3		72.63
(Lambton)		May 1/54	110.4		173.5		78.86
		June 1/54	111.8	- 2.0	167.3	n.c.	75.08
8. Upper Grand River	7.2	June 1/53	101.9		138.0		54.88
(Perth, Waterloo,		May 1/54	93.9		127.4		54.97
Wellington)		June 1/54	92.7	- 9.0	126.6	- 8.3	55.33
9. Blue Water	2.3	June 1/53	103.5		140.4		48.17
(Bruce, Dufferin,		May 1/54	101.5		143.2		50.15
Huron, Simcoe, Grey)		June 1/54	99.2	- 4.2	136.5	- 2.8	48.91
10. Kawartha	5.3	June 1/53	126.6		171.2		64.27
(Durham, Ont., Peter.,		May 1/54	120.5		165.6		65.27
Vic., Northumber'd)		June 1/54	119.6	- 5.5	159.1	- 7.1	63.19
11. Quinte	2.5	June 1/53	108.4		152.6		55.58
(Front., Hast., Len.		May 1/54	96.7		142.0		58.01
& Add., Pr. Edward)		June 1/54	95.8	- 11.6	140.2	- 8.1	57.81
12. U.St. Lawrence	2.0	June 1/53	105.8		137.8		55.08
(Dundas, Glen, Gren.,		May 1/54	111.1		150.6		57.26
Leeds, Stormont)		June 1/54	110.4	+ 4.3	153.3	+ 11.2	58.65
13. Ottawa Valley	3.1	June 1/53	110.2		146.9		53.70
(Carleton, Lanark		May 1/54	101.0		146.0		58.14
Pres., Ren., Russ.)		June 1/54	105.4	- 4.4	150.5	+ 2.5	57.42

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment (2)	June/54 June/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls (2)	June/54 June/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
14. **Highlands**	0.6	June 1/53	120.4		159.8		53.57
(Hal.,Muskoka,		May 1/54	103.5		142.4		55.83
Nipissing,Parry S.)		June 1/54	117.2	- 2.7	159.7	- 0.1	55.31
15. **Clay Belt**	0.9	June 1/53	110.4		143.4		68.82
(Cochrane,		May 1/54	100.9		135.5		71.87
Temiskaming)		June 1/54	106.9	- 3.2	143.3	- 0.1	71.70
16. **Nickel Range**	1.8	June 1/53	122.9		171.0		78.02
(Manitoulin,		May 1/54	119.6		163.6		76.52
Sudbury)		June 1/54	124.6	+ 1.4	168.6	- 1.4	75.72
17. **Sault**	1.6	June 1/53	136.4		179.3		69.97
(Algoma)		May 1/54	100.9		130.3		68.64
		June 1/54	107.8	- 21.0	143.6	- 19.9	70.86
18. **Lakehead**	2.1	June 1/53	127.1		167.5		69.79
(Kenora, Rainy		May 1/54	107.0		146.5		72.20
River, Thunder Bay)		June 1/54	111.5	- 12.3	151.1	- 9.8	71.43
ONTARIO	100.0	June 1/53	114.4		157.2		62.67
		May 1/54	107.9		152.5		64.48
		June 1/54	107.8	- 5.8	150.5	- 4.3	63.73

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (2) 1949=100. n.c. = no significant change

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS
FIRST HALF 1954 OVER FIRST HALF 1953



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

Trade, Retail and Wholesale:	motor vehicles, parts, tires, batteries, and accessories	55,300
	gas, lubricating oil, and greases	32,700
Transportation:	truck	60,600
	taxi and interurban bus and coach	30,100
Construction:	highway, bridge and street	52,400

Another estimated 26,000 may be added to this for employees of iron and steel and other metal industries, rubber, textile and glass industries, and finance and insurance companies serving the automotive industry.

MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY

Considered as a separate manufacturing industry, the motor vehicle parts industry, as measured by gross value of products, is the seventh largest in Ontario. The most recent comparative statistics, for 1951, show gross value of products over $255 million, 3.2 percent of the total for all manufacturing industries.

In 1952, 172 plants in Canada manufactured metal parts and accessories for motor vehicles as their chief products. Ninety-eight of these were in Ontario. Although this represents only 57 percent of the plants in Canada, 94 percent of the 21,791 persons employed and 95 percent of the salaries and wages earned in the industry were attributable to this Province. Ninety-six percent of the gross selling value of the goods manufactured by the industry was produced in Ontario.

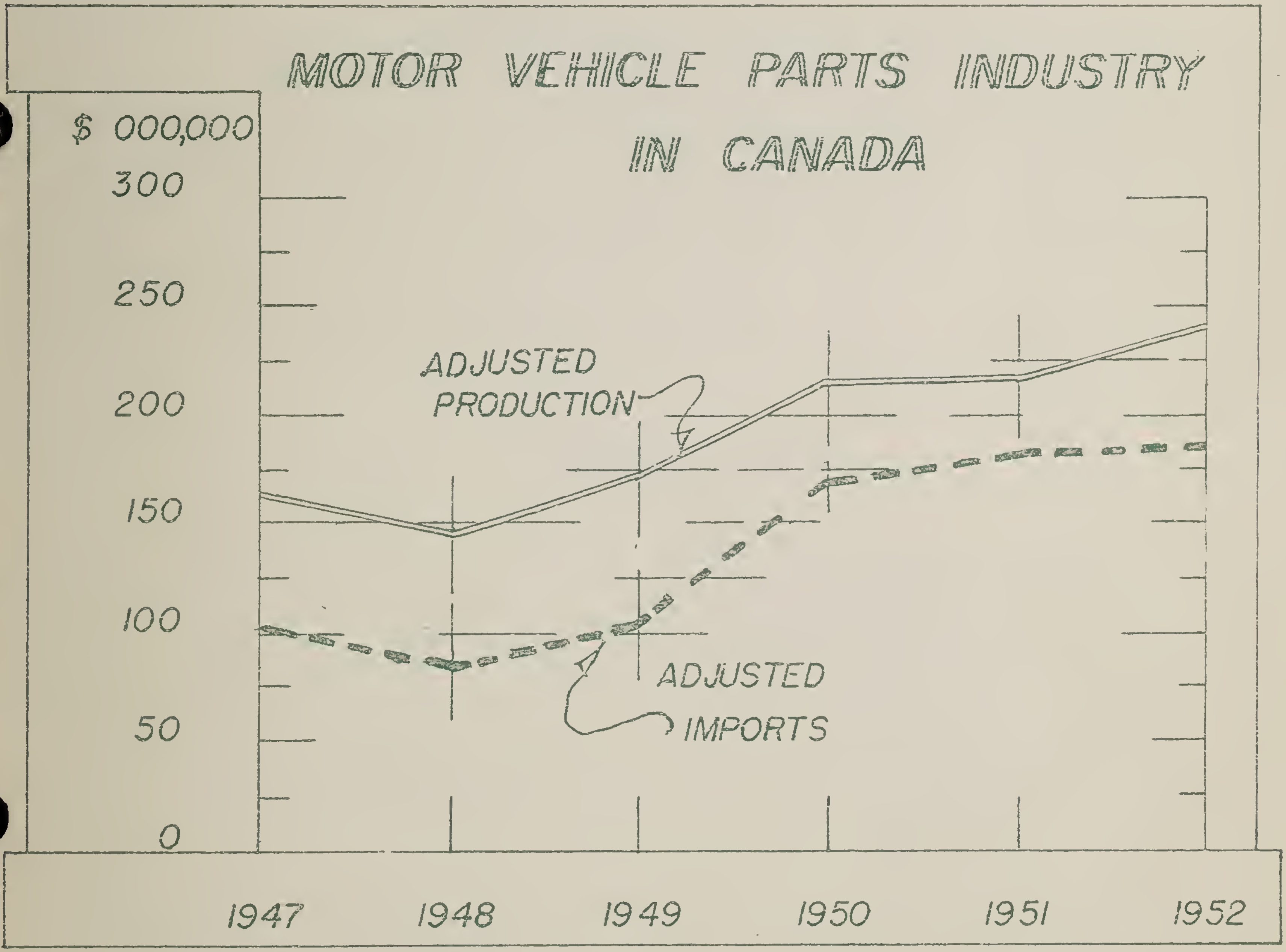
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	Number of Plants	Average No. of Employees	Total Salaries & Wages	Cost of Materials at Works	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works
			$'000	$'000	$'000
1947	82	16,424	34,661	63,201	126,539
1948	92	15,532	37,457	67,909	135,300
1949	97	17,191,	44,153	86,524	167,724
1950	96	18,999	54,502	120,300	222,116
1951	94	20,205	62,844	139,052	255,217
1952	98	20,479	68,925	141,537	266,351

Source: The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Products made by nearly 100 parts establishments in Ontario include axles, bodies and cabs, chassis springs, spark plugs, engine parts, radiators, car heaters, headlights, brakes, and automobile hardware. Fifty-seven percent of the metal automobile parts and accessories made in Canada in 1952 came from these 172 plants. The remainder were manufactured in factories making other commodities as their chief products. Other automobile materials such as lacquers and upholstering are not recorded separately.

Production in the Canadian motor vehicle parts industry shown in the graph below is in 1949 dollars. In actual dollars, total gross value of production in 1952 amounted to $266,351,000. The original figures used in this graph are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



Over two hundred million dollars worth of motor vehicle parts were imported in 1952. Imports shown in the graph are also in terms of 1949 dollars. Many parts imported are in a semi-finished state and go to the Canadian parts industry to be used as components of the final product.

Except for 1.8 percent from the United Kingdom and 0.1 percent from other countries, all imports were from the United States.

Every Canadian automobile manufacturer imports parts for its cars. The Canadian parts industry is protected from U.S. imports by a complicated tariff system. Under this system automobile parts which have been declared "made in Canada" are subject to a $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent tariff. A large number of parts not "made in Canada" are admitted free from the United States if the importing car maker incurs a stated percentage of his factory production costs in the British Commonwealth, which means, for practical purposes, in Canada. The required Canadian content varies according to the number of passenger cars produced annually. Factories producing less than 10,000 units must have 40 percent, 10 to 20,000 units, 50 percent, and over 20,000 units, 60 percent Canadian content in order to import American parts not "made in Canada" duty-free.

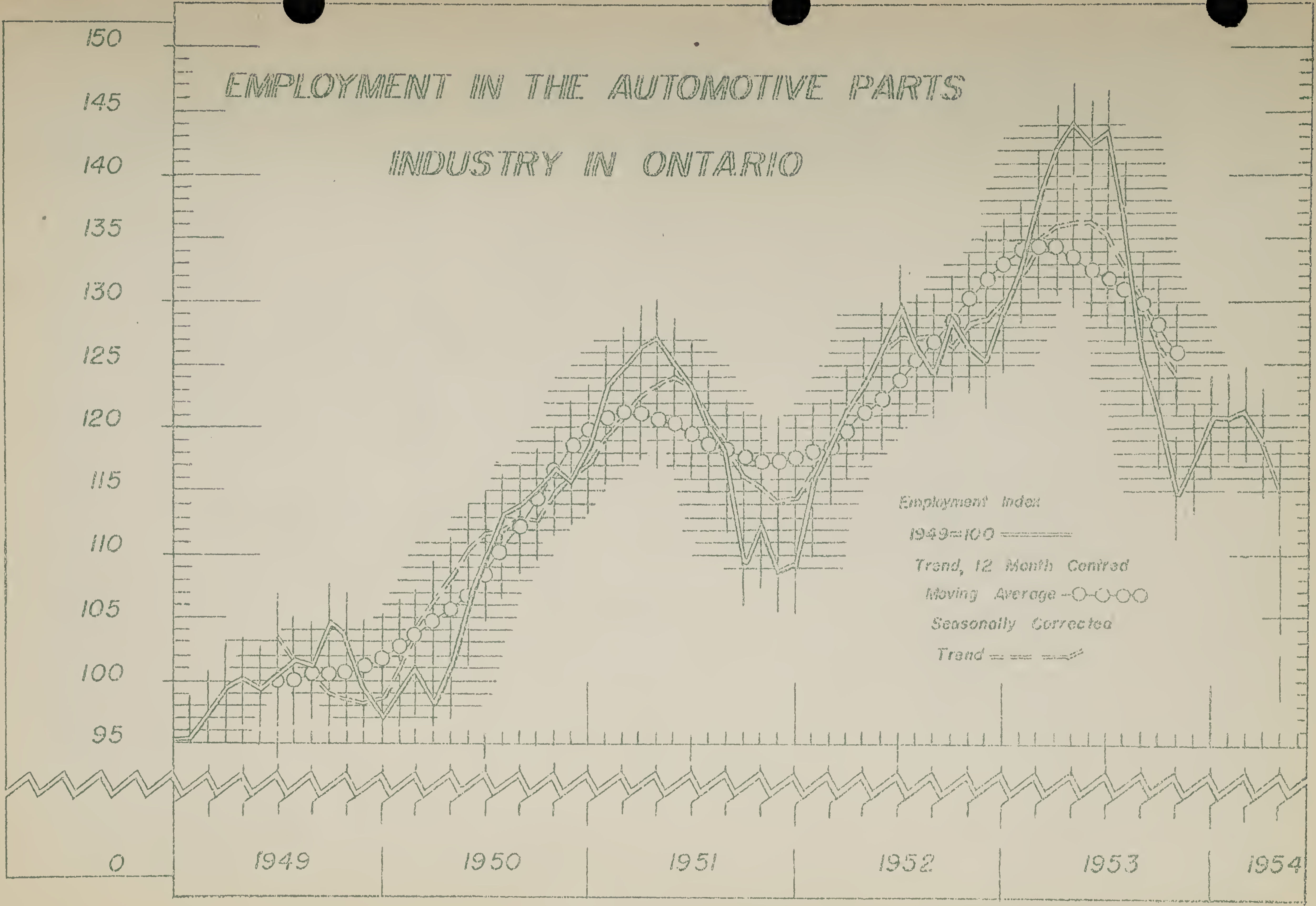
Most imported truck parts which are also "made in Canada" are dutiable at 25 percent. If they are not declared "made in Canada" they are admitted at $17\frac{1}{2}$ percent tariff, or, if the importing manufacturer achieves the required Canadian content, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Factories producing yearly less than 10,000 trucks must have 40 percent, and over 10,000 units, 50 percent Canadian content to take advantage of the reduced tariff.

Forty-six percent of specified motor vehicle parts imported from the United States in 1952 were admitted duty free.

Only $18 million worth of Canadian-made motor vehicle parts, 6.7 percent of total Canadian production, were exported in 1952.

The cost of materials used in the motor vehicle parts industry in Canada amounted to $145.7 million in 1952, an increase of two percent over the previous year. The various types of iron and steel used cost $40.6 million, copper $3.9 million, brass and bronze $3.4 million, and aluminum $1.7 million. Other metals such as lead, nickel, tin, and zinc are also used, as well as coke, various types of sands, and lumber. In Ontario the cost of materials amounted to $141.5 million, 97.1 percent of the total for Canada and 53.1 percent of the gross value of products.

There was an average of 20,480 employees in the Ontario motor vehicle parts industry in 1952. At June 1, 1954, there were 18,680 wage and salary earners reported. A peak in employment was reached in the summer of 1953, when a total of 24,700 was employed. A seasonal fluctuation in employment is evident in the chart on page 9. High employment periods occur in the early summer, with a drop to a low in November and December. In the automotive industry proper, high employment normally occurs in the spring and early summer with model change-over layoffs in the late fall.



EMPLOYMENT IN THE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Following decreased employment in the parent industry, employment in the parts industry declined to the 1951 level in the first half of this year.

Wages and salaries in the motor vehicle parts industries are slightly lower than in the motor vehicles industry. Both average hourly earnings and average weekly wages of hourly rated wage earners were 8 percent lower in 1953. The differential had declined to about 6 percent by May, 1954. Parts plants are under the jurisdiction of the United Automobile Workers (U.A.W. - C.I.O.), and agreements generally follow those made in the automobile plants.

ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR HOURLY-RATED EMPLOYEES MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES - ONTARIO

	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages
		¢	$
1951	41.7	138.4	57.71
1952	40.3	153.0	61.66
1953	40.3	157.9	63.63
1954 - June	38.4	161.5	62.02

Source: Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, 1945-1953, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

More than half of the Ontario metal parts and accessories plants are located in and around two cities - Toronto, with 30 establishments, and Windsor, with 22. However, the largest plant in the industry, employing about 4,600 persons, is situated in St. Catharines, where there are three other parts plants.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS INDUSTRY ONTARIO - BY REGIONS

Region	1945	1952	Region	1945	1952
Metropolitan	27	33	Blue Water	1	3
Burlington	2	2	Kawartha	2	6
Niagara	9	5	Quinte	1	1
Upper Thames	3	8	Upper St. Lawrence	1	1
Border	17	31	Ottawa Valley	1	1
St. Clair River	1	1			
Upper Grand River	4	6	TOTAL	69	98

Source: The Motor Vehicle Parts,Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The tendency to centralization of establishments in the Border and Kawartha Regions, where the "Big Three" of the automobile industry are located, has accentuated recent unemployment problems in these areas. Other enterprises in Oshawa and Windsor manufacture products used in the fabrication of motor vehicles but not included in the statistics of the parts industry.

SALES AND SERVICES

In 1951 there were about 4,000 persons engaged in the wholesaling of motor vehicles and accessories and 6,800 in the wholesale trade of gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases in Ontario. In the same year 59 companies, 24 of which were in Ontario, were wholesaling parts and accessories in Canada. Average sales per firm in Ontario were $529,014.

At the retail level in 1951 there were 15,664 persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, 8,590 in selling gasoline, lubricating oils, and greases, and 2,304 in the sale of automobile parts, tires, and batteries. The estimated 1953 retail sales in Ontario for motor vehicle dealers amounted to $841.5 million, and for garages and filling stations to $230.9 million, 37 and 43 percent, respectively, of the Canadian total. In 1952, there were more than 12,600 retail gasoline outlets in Ontario. This figure includes all retail outlets having gasoline pumps and licenced to sell gasoline. There were also 3,319 garages engaged in servicing and repairing motor vehicles, and 6,850 storage garages, parking lots, used car lots, etc. During 1952, more than 695 million gallons(1) of gasoline were sold in the Province, an increase of 52.8 million gallons over the previous year.

ESTIMATED RETAIL SALES IN ONTARIO
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1951	1952	1953	First Half 1954
Motor Vehicle Dealers	384,221	774,855	841,543	431,997
Garages & Filling Stations	211,305	216,350	230,940	114,891

Source: Retail Trade Monthly, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Ontario retail sales for motor vehicles and for garage and filling stations were respectively 8.6 percent and 6.7 percent higher in 1953 than in 1952. In the first four months of 1954, however, motor vehicle sales were down 11.6 percent while garage and filling station sales were up 2.9 percent over the same period of the previous year. During 1953, 158,087 new passenger cars with a retail value of $394.9

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(1) This figure is net sales, i.e., gross sales less sales of gasoline which is exempt from tax or on which tax was refunded.

million, and 35,477 new commercial vehicles retailing at $92.8 million, were sold in Ontario. Up to the end of June, 1954, 96,763 new motor vehicles, with a retail value of $249.7 million, were sold in Ontario, a drop of 14.1 percent in number and 12 percent in value from the corresponding period in 1953.

Although it is not known exactly how many persons are engaged in the financing of motor vehicle purchases, it is interesting to note that 36.9 percent, 71,343, of the new motor vehicles sold in Ontario during 1953 were financed to the amount of 25.1 percent of their total value. More than 80 percent of these were passenger cars. In Canada as a whole, 40.9 percent of all new motor vehicles sold were financed to an amount equal to 29.4 percent of their total value. In Ontario, 191,061, and in Canada, 451,460 used car sales were financed in 1953.

During the first half of 1954, the number of new cars financed dropped to 34,309, a 9.6 percent decline from the same period in 1953. The value financed declined by 4.8 percent.

MOTOR TRANSPORT

The motor transport industry in Canada and in Ontario has increased markedly since the end of World War II, both as to the number of trucks in use and the variety of services which they perform. Many different types of goods are carried by trucks, including farm and market garden produce, raw materials, waste and garbage, and manufactured articles.

About one in every five motor vehicles on the road in Ontario is a commercial vehicle. The Provincial Department of Highways issued licences to 5,983 firms operating 19,673 trucks and trailers for public commercial purposes in 1953. The truck transportation industry in Ontario occupied over 20,000 at the 1951 Census.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 677 establishments transported nearly seven million tons of freight between cities and rural areas in Ontario in 1951. This is estimated by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario to be approximately one-third of the actual tonnage hauled. In the same year, 67 million tons of railway freight was carried from points in the Province.

Over 64 million passengers were carried on intercity and rural bus routes in Ontario in 1951.

The number of commercial motor vehicles registered in Ontario during 1953 reached a total of 261,923, an increase of 7.5 percent over the previous year. This figure includes 3,848 motor buses, 201 trolley buses and an unknown number of tractors. Trailers registered totalled 80,673.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO

Among the possible indicators of economic decline is the rate of business failure. During the first half of this year, business failures in Ontario increased 72 percent over the same period of 1953. One hundred and seventy-five business concerns failed, a rate of approximately 21 per 10,000 establishments, compared to 12 per 10,000 in the first half of 1953. The rate in Ontario for the year of 1953 was nearly 30 per 10,000, lower than the rate for Canada of 44.

Total liabilities of business failures under the Bankruptcy Act was more than three times higher in the first half of this year than in the first half of 1953.

Retail establishments selling television and electrical apparatus were most frequent failures. A television manufacturing plant in the Border Region failed with liabilities of over one million dollars.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN ONTARIO BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

	1st HALF 1953		2nd HALF 1953		1st HALF 1954	
Region	No.	Liabilities $'000	No.	Liabilities $'000	No.	Liabilities $'000
Metropolitan	41	1,711.9	66	2,891.8	76	3,728.5
Burlington	4	48.9	6	341.4	11	150.4
Niagara	2	22.6	2	39.9	6	388.0
Lake Erie	1	21.2	1	5.2	-	-
Upper Thames	14	236.4	11	389.8	3	78.0
Border	10	184.1	9	357.1	17	1,841.5
St. Clair River	-	-	-	-	3	55.3
Upper Grand River	1	2.5	8	99.3	6	251.2
Blue Water	4	521.7	7	535.7	11	951.5
Kawartha	2	21.0	5	51.3	12	1,856.1
Quinte	4	61.0	-	-	-	-
Upper St. Lawrence	6	53.6	6	21.4	3	23.8
Ottawa Valley	6	57.0	6	52.0	16	679.6
Highlands	-	-	3	64.0	-	-
Clay Belt	1	30.0	3	27.1	2	57.0
Nickel Range	1	26.7	1	49.3	4	111.0
Sault	-	-	1	15.5	-	-
Lakehead	3	27.1	4	42.7	5	105.1
James Bay	2	47.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	102	3,072.9	139	4,983.5	175	10,277.1

Source of original figures: Dun and Bradstreet.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or -	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or -	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	June	110.7	- 2.8	- 2.6	+ 1.6
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	June	151.7	+ 0.7	- 1.2	+ 0.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	May	246.0	- 3.0	- 3.5	+ 1.5
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	May	255.0	- 4.8	- 6.2	+ 0.6
Durable Goods	Index(2)	May	300.4	- 7.6	- 10.8	- 2.4
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	May	225.9	- 2.2	- 1.9	+ 3.3
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	May	178.7	- 20.5	- 34.2	- 8.0
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	June	259.6	- 25.0	- 24.2	+ 2.6
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	May	26.7	+ 9.6	+ 15.6	+ 3.1
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	May	38.2	- 8.0	- 24.4	- 18.1
Electrical Apparatus (Ont.72%)	Index(2)	May	444.4	+ 2.2	- 6.9	- 3.4
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	June	490.7	+ 4.1	+ 5.9	- 1.3
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	June	1,910.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.8	- 3.3
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	July	211.6	- 8.2	- 10.4	+ 0.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	July	116.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	June	217.8	- 1.1	- 1.7	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	May	254.1	- 3.6	- 2.4	+ 0.8
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	June	412.9	- 0.2	+ 2.3	+ 0.6
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	June	73.6	+ 7.2	+ 8.1	- 1.3
Department Stores	$ Million	June	28.4	+ 2.6	+ 6.2	+ 3.0
Mens' Clothing	$ Million	June	7.1	- 4.8	- 8.7	+ 2.5
Womens' Clothing	$ Million	June	7.2	- 4.3	- 1.0	+ 3.3
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	June	13.9	- 4.6	- 0.1	+ 7.6
Furniture	$ Million	June	6.7	- 5.5	- 3.6	+ 2.8
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	June	----------not	available	---------	
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	June	17.1	- 14.1	- 11.2	- 13.0
Financed	('000)	June	7.0	- 9.6	- 2.6	- 1.9
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	July	122.0	+ 26.0	+129.8	+ 21.4
Residential	$ Million	July	50.4	+ 25.6	+ 66.9	+ 8.4
Business	$ Million	July	27.7	+ 28.0	+ 69.9	+ 27.6
Industrial	$ Million	July	13.1	- 31.4	+244.7	+ 52.3
Engineering	$ Million	July	30.9	+180.7	+1,003.6	+ 30.4
Housing: Starts	No.	May	5,772	+ 1.8	+ 14.4	- 76.6
Completions	No.	May	3,417	+ 16.0	+ 26.3	+ 29.9
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	June	121.2	- 1.9	- 2.7	+ 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	June	121.7	- 2.7	- 2.3	+ 0.6
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	June	6,065.6	+ 7.1	+ 17.2	+ 9.1
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	June	80.7	+ 9.3	+ 9.1	+ 3.0
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	July	347.9	+ 6.2	+ 13.2	+ 15.0

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO, continued

FOOTNOTES:

(1) 1949 = 100
(2) 1935-39 = 100
(3) last half of 1933 = 100

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12)

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN ONTARIO

	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Other Vehicles	Total
1951	958,082	225,271	21,745	1,205,098
1952	1,024,816	243,591	23,346	1,291,753
1953	1,117,175	261,923	27,021	1,406,119
1954 (First Half)	1,107,560	247,573	29,896	1,385,029

Source: Motor Vehicles Branch, Ontario Department of Highways.

The rapid expansion in the number of motor vehicles in Ontario, from 178 to 1,406,119 in just fifty years, has been one of the prime motive forces in the development of more and better roads. In 1952, there were 81,281 miles of road in Ontario, an increase of 9.8 percent over the previous year. The building of new roads and the maintenance and improvement of old roads, plus the planning and general staff work which must precede these operations, provide employment for many persons.

It may be seen that the effects of the automotive industry on the economy of the Province and of the country as a whole are not limited to the actual production of motor vehicles, but spread far out through secondary and related industries.

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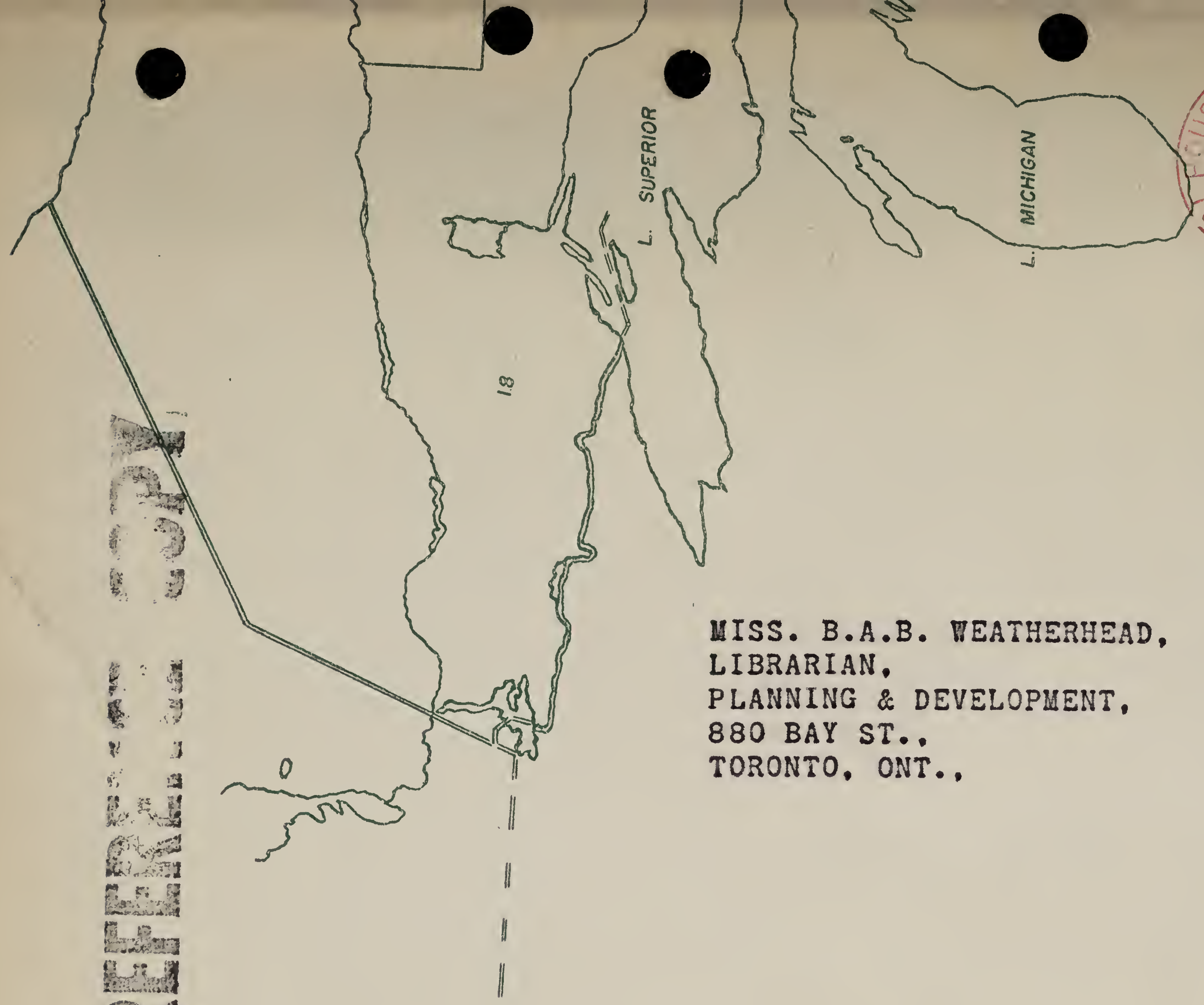

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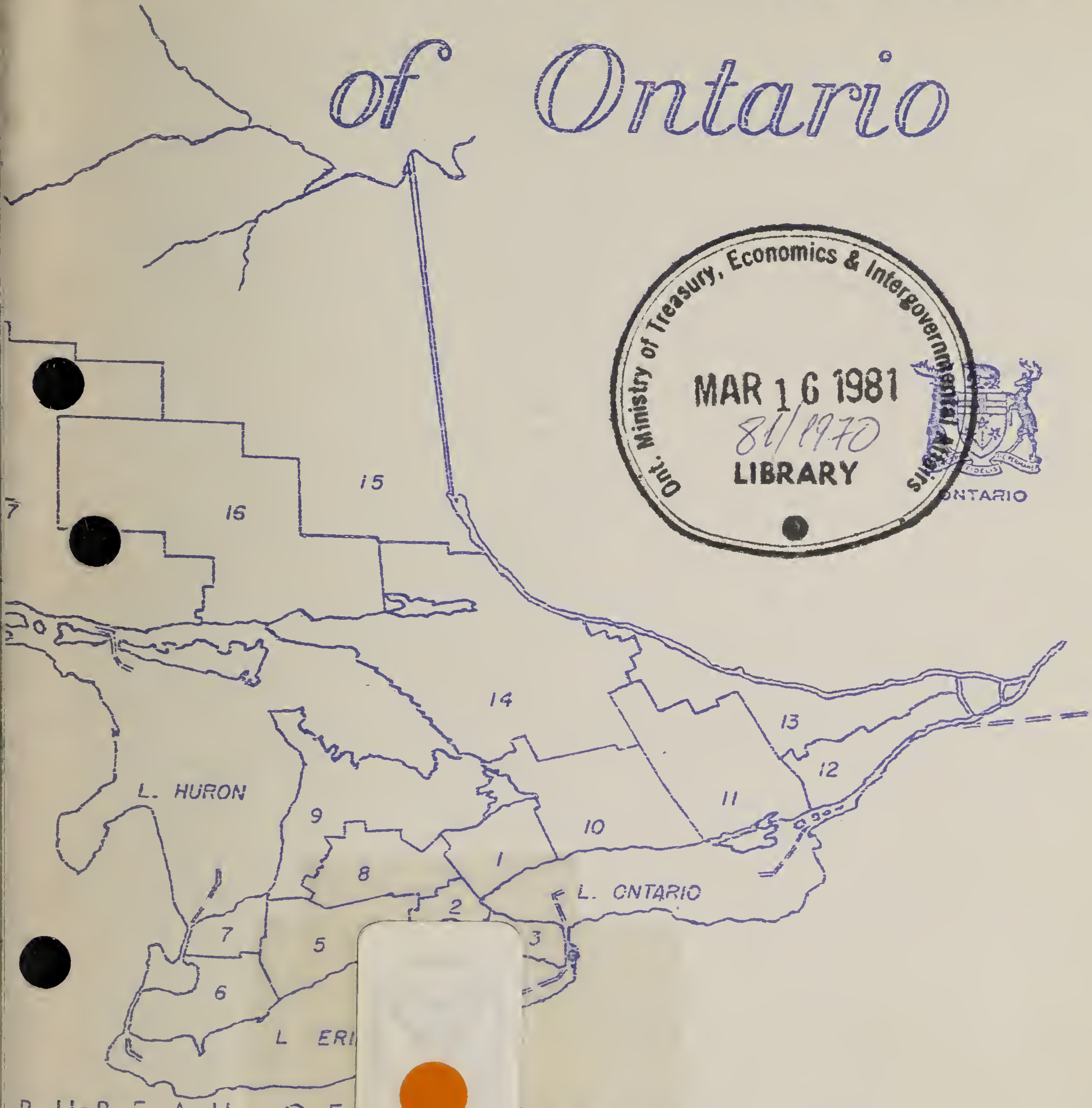

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Toronto, 2.

SUMMARY

Labour unrest evidenced in strikes and threats of strikes is widespread in Ontario this month. Two disputes, involving more than 23,000 workers with the Steel Company of Canada in Hamilton and Massey-Harris-Ferguson plants in Brantford and Woodstock, have been settled. Negotiations affecting about 5,000 employees at the Algoma Steel Corporation in Sault Ste. Marie were re-opened. After a strike vote, negotiations were also re-opened at the Windsor plant of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. A strike in this plant would not only affect the 5,700 factory and 2,500 office workers in Windsor, but might result in the Oakville branch with about 2,600 employees being closed down. Two strikes have actually been called: One is in Sarnia where electrical workers have halted construction on projects valued at about six million dollars. The other is in the Toronto plant of the Massey-Harris- Ferguson Company. This involves about 3,000 workers.

The number of applications for employment at the end of July was almost 96,300 or 99.2 percent greater than in July of last year. The Upper St. Lawrence Region showed the smallest increase (26.5%) and at the same time registered a 6.2 percent increase in manufacturing employment, thus indicating a certain amount of industrial activity resulting largely from the opening of several new plants in the fall of 1953. Only one other Region - the Nickel Range - shows an increase in manufacturing employment (3.9%) while for the province as a whole a drop of 6.8 percent has occurred.

The number of revenue railway cars loaded is again lower for August than for the same month last year, both in the Eastern Division and in the whole of Canada. For the year to the end of August, the drop was 8.1 percent in the East, 12.3 percent in the West, and 9.6 percent for Canada as a whole. The decreases are caused largely by declining shipments in such categories as grain (number of cars dropped by 31,668 or 41.6%), primary iron and steel (45.4%), iron ore (36.8%), and agricultural implements (38.0%).

The construction industry is still moving ahead with residential construction leading the way. Fifty percent more contracts were awarded in August this year than in August 1953. Eight contracts valued at one million dollars or more were awarded in Ontario. The largest of these is for a mail order warehouse in North York Township to cost $9.5 million.

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REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Weights shown in the table of Employment and Payroll Indices on page 4 have been revised in this issue. They now show the percent distribution of employment in Ontario regions, based on estimates of average manufacturing employment in 1953.

Minor changes are constantly occurring in the distribution of manufacturing employment between the regions. In 1943, the Metropolitan Region employed 37.4 percent of manufacturing workers in the Province. In 1950, the proportion had fallen to 35.6 percent, but 1953 estimates show a return to 37.2 percent. Concurrently the relative position of other regions has fluctuated, although in the last ten years the proportion in each region has changed less than one percent. The Niagara Region employed 7.3 percent of Ontario's manufacturing employees in 1943, but the proportion had declined to 6.6 percent ten years later. A decline was recorded in nearly all regions between 1950 and 1953, to account for the 1.6 percent rise in the Metropolitan Region.

Payroll distribution roughly follows employment weights, with annual payrolls relatively large in comparison with employment in Metropolitan, Burlington, Niagara and Border Regions.

The weights for mining employment have also been revised, on the basis of average employment in 1952 as shown in the Economic Survey of Ontario.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 - 100)

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	July/54 July/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	July/54 July/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
1.	Metropolitan	37.2	July 1/53	120.8		168.5		62.54
	(Halton, Peel,		June 1/54	119.2		170.8		64.27
	York)		July 1/54	119.4	- 1.2	172.8	+ 2.6	64.91
2.	Burlington	11.9	July 1/53	105.3		139.4		63.05
	(Brant, Wentworth,		June 1/54	95.8		131.9		65.43
	Burlington)		July 1/54	95.8	- 9.0	131.7	- 5.5	65.40
3.	Niagara	6.6	July 1/53	118.4		160.7		67.11
	(Lincoln, Welland)		June 1/54	105.2		145.9		68.74
			July 1/54	106.5	- 10.1	147.2	- 8.4	68.48
4.	Lake Erie	0.6	July 1/53	99.0		131.9		50.15
	(Haldimand,		June 1/54	86.2		119.3		52.03
	Norfolk)		July 1/54	89.6	- 9.5	134.0	+ 1.6	56.24
5.	Upper Thames	4.7	July 1/53	118.0		161.8		56.57
	(Elgin, Middlesex		June 1/54	106.4		146.7		56.93
	Oxford)		July 1/54	108.0	- 8.5	149.2	- 7.8	57.06
6.	Border	7.9	July 1/53	114.5		156.7		69.59
	(Essex, Kent)		June 1/54	92.2		122.8		67.72
			July 1/54	93.6	- 18.3	127.9	- 18.4	69.46
7.	St. Clair River	1.4	July 1/53	116.8		169.5		72.72
	(Lambton)		June 1/54	111.8		167.3		75.08
			July 1/54	113.1	- 3.2	174.1	+ 2.7	77.27
8.	Upper Grand River	7.1	July 1/53	102.3		138.3		54.81
	(Perth, Waterloo,		June 1/54	92.6		126.5		55.34
	Wellington)		July 1/54	92.1	- 10.0	127.6	- 7.7	56.08
9.	Blue Water	2.5	July 1/53	104.9		142.8		48.29
	(Bruce, Dufferin,		June 1/54	99.2		136.5		48.91
	Huron, Simcoe, Grey.		July 1/54	98.0	- 6.6	135.2	- 5.3	49.03
10.	Kawartha	5.4	July 1/53	126.8		173.1		64.89
	(Durham, Ont., Peter.,		June 1/54	119.4		158.7		63.12
	Vic., Northumberland)		July 1/54	111.2	- 12.3	149.6	- 13.6	63.93
11.	Quinte	2.5	July 1/53	116.7		159.8		54.03
	(Front.,Hast.,Len.,		June 1/54	95.8		140.2		57.81
	& Add.,Pr. Edward)		July 1/54	101.6	- 12.9	144.1	- 9.8	56.05
12.	U. St. Lawrence	2.0	July 1/53	106.1		137.7		54.86
	(Dundas, Glen.,Gren.,		June 1/54	110.4		151.7		58.03
	Leeds, Stormont)		July 1/54	112.7	+ 6.2	158.0	+ 14.7	59.22

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	July/54 July/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	July/54 July/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
	Ottawa Valley	3.3	July 1/53	112.3		150.4		54.03
	(Carleton, Lanark,		June 1/54	105.0		150.9		57.76
	Pres. Ren. Russ.)		July 1/54	107.6	- 4.2	156.5	+ 4.1	58.51
14.	Highlands	0.7	July 1/53	121.4		162.0		53.95
	(Haliburton, Muskoka,		June 1/54	116.4		158.5		55.27
	Nipissing, Parry S.)		July 1/54	120.0	- 1.2	166.2	+ 2.6	56.21
15.	Clay Belt	0.9	July 1/53	120.8		155.0		68.65
	(Cochrane		June 1/54	108.3		144.7		71.49
	Temiskaming)		July 1/54	114.7	- 5.1	148.5	- 4.2	69.28
16.	Nickel Range	1.7	July 1/53	122.9		176.5		80.46
	(Manitoulin,		June 1/54	125.2		169.2		75.60
	Sudbury)		July 1/54	127.7	+ 3.9	173.6	- 1.6	76.07
17.	Sault	1.5	July 1/53	137.8		178.6		69.02
	(Algoma)		June 1/54	107.8		143.6		70.86
			July 1/54	110.1	- 20.1	144.2	- 19.3	69.65
18.	Lakehead	2.0	July 1/53	130.7		169.5		68.71
	(Kenora, Rainy		June 1/54	112.1		151.4		71.23
	River, Thunder Bay)		July 1/54	114.6	- 12.3	155.1	- 8.5	71.35
	ONTARIO	100.0	July 1/53	116.0		158.9		62.51
			June 1/54	107.8		150.5		63.72
			July 1/54	108.1	- 6.8	152.2	- 4.2	64.22

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	July/54 July/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	July/54 July/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
6.	Border	2.4	July 1/53	142.2		193.0		63.06
	(Salt, Natural		June 1/54	153.7		199.1		60.86
	Gas)		July 1/54	157.2	+ 10.5	213.4	+ 10.6	63.77
15.	Clay Belt	27.3	July 1/53	97.2		119.4		62.45
	(Gold, Silver)		June 1/54	91.5		119.1		66.12
			July 1/54	92.4	- 4.9	120.1	+ 0.6	66.05
16.	Nickel Range	41.6	July 1/53	154.1		202.6		76.51
	(Nickel, Copper,		June 1/54	151.7		202.6		77.75
	Gold, Silver)		July 1/54	152.3	- 1.2	201.6	- 0.5	77.02
[illegible].	Sault	1.7	July 1/53	122.7		173.6		77.74
	(Iron Ore)		June 1/54	131.2		198.2		82.86
			July 1/54	128.8	+ 5.0	190.8	+ 9.9	81.23
18.	Lakehead	3.2	July 1/53	106.5		156.8		78.74
	(Gold, Iron Ore)		June 1/54	107.5		162.0		80.25
			July 1/54	110.1	+ 3.4	153.7	- 2.0	74.37
19.	James Bay	3.3	July 1/53	69.8		85.3		65.21
	(Gold, Silver)		June 1/54	72.8		89.6		65.63
			July 1/54	73.2	+ 4.9	88.7	+ 4.0	64.61
	All Mining Industries		July 1/53	117.2		152.9		69.20
			June 1/54	115.0		156.2		72.10
			July 1/54	116.3	- 0.8	157.2	+ 2.8	71.73

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATOR	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or -	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or -	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	July	112.2	- 2.8	- 3.0	+ 1.4
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	July	155.0	+ 0.5	- 0.8	+ 2.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	June	251.3	- 3.0	- 2.4	+ 2.4
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	June	258.1	- 5.0	- 5.6	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	Index(2)	June	298.6	- 8.3	- 11.7	- 0.2
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	June	232.3	- 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	June	167.2	- 23.5	- 37.2	- 6.4
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	July	255.3	- 24.2	- 19.0	- 1.7
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	May	26.7	+ 9.6	+ 15.6	+ 3.1
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	July	26.3	- 18.6	- 46.8	- 13.0
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	June	439.3	- 0.6	- 10.3	+ 1.9
Newsprint (Ont.30%)	'000 Tons	July	504.0	+ 3.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.7
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	July	1,844.7	+ 3.0	+ 4.0	- 3.4
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	204.1	- 8.1	- 7.9	- [illegible]
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Aug.	117.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	July	217.4	- 1.2	- 1.6	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	July	260.0	- 3.4	- 1.8	+ 1.6
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	July	401.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	- 2.7
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	July	79.5	+ 8.3	+ 14.6	+ 8.0
Department Stores	$ Million	July	20.5	+ 1.7	- 4.3	- 28.1
Mens' Clothing	$ Million	July	5.5	- 5.8	- 12.3	- 23.4
Womens' Clothing	$ Million	July	7.0	- 3.8	- 1.3	- 1.9
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	July	15.2	- 3.7	+ 0.4	+ 9.6
Furniture	$ Million	July	6.2	- 5.1	- 2.9	- 6.8
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	July	---------	not available	--------	
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	July	14.9	- 14.9	- 19.7	- 12.6
Financed	('000)	July	6.1	- 10.4	- 14.7	- 13.2
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Aug.	87.5	+ 29.1	+ 51.9	- 28.3
Residential	$ Million	Aug.	46.9	+ 33.3	+ 92.2	- 6[illegible]
Business	$ Million	Aug.	33.4	+ 29.7	+ 38.6	+ 20[illegible]
Industrial	$ Million	Aug.	1.9	- 33.9	- 68.9	- 85.5
Engingeering	$ Million	Aug.	5.2	+169.9	+ 67.7	- 83.2
Housing: Starts	No.	July	4,368	+ 7.0	+ 7.3	- 6.8
Completions	No.	July	3,369	+ 14.6	+ 26.1	+ 47.8
Non-Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	July	121.2	- 2.0	- 2.8	n.c.
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	July	122.0	- 2.6	- 2.1	+ 0.2
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	July	5,629.9	+ 6.2	+ 1.0	- 7.2
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	July	76.1	+ 8.9	+ 6.5	- 5.6
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Aug.	354.1	+ 7.2	+ 13.8	+ 1.8

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

(1) 1949 = 100
(2) 1935-39 = 100
(3) last half of 1933 = 100

n.c. - no change

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, and (2) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLLS(1)
ONTARIO 1950 - 1953

REGION	EMPLOYEES		PAYROLLS	
	1953	Percent Change 1953/1950 %	1953 $'000	Percent Change 1953/1950 %
1. Metropolitan	238,370	+ 18.1	766,093	+ 53.0
2. Burlington	76,650	+ 5.5	250,639	+ 33.7
3. Niagara	42,660	+ 17.4	145,137	+ 43.1
4. Lake Erie	3,870	+ 7.3	9,652	+ 35.9
5. Upper Thames	30,190	+ 11.4	86,062	+ 40.3
6. Border	50,430	+ 7.6	182,494	+ 36.9
7. St. Clair River	9,180	+ 8.2	33,606	+ 45.9
8. Upper Grand River	45,550	+ 4.1	129,329	+ 32.6
9. Blue Water	16,000	+ 8.0	39,802	+ 42.0
10. Kawartha	34,720	+ 20.8	110,019	+ 43.7
11. Quinte	15,870	+ 17.4	44,481	+ 54.3
12. Upper St. Lawrence	12,990	+ 4.9	34,569	+ 26.7
13. Ottawa Valley	21,460	+ 15.6	56,579	+ 43.7
14. Highlands	4,690	+ 2.8	11,776	+ 35.2
15. Clay Belt	6,020	- 0.1	19,820	+ 27.1
16. Nickel Range	10,780	+ 21.0	39,779	+ 55.4
17. Sault	9,510	+ 18.4	34,197	+ 54.0
18. Lakehead	12,690	+ 23.4	42,962	+ 49.8
TOTAL	641,630	+ 13.3	2,036,996	+ 44.2

Note: Regional figures have been adjusted in order to add to Provincial figures.

(1) 1953 figures are estimated by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics and Research.

CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO

Construction activity in Ontario continued to increase, although less rapidly than last year, according to a comparison of building permits issued in the first half of 1954 and 1953. Increased construction in the Metropolitan Region was the main factor in the overall rise of eight percent during the period. The Region accounted for nearly 50 percent of the value of permits issued in the Province during the first six months of the year. The Ottawa and Border Regions, with nine and seven percent respectively of the the total value, also showed increases, but excluding the Metropolitan Region, the value for the Province declined four percent. The value of permits issued declined in the Burlington Region, where seven percent of the Provincial total originated.

Residential and institutional categories increased 11 and 30 percent respectively, while industrial and commercial building as indicated by permits issued declined 7 and 14 percent. In all but one case a decline in total value of building permits was accompanied by a decline in the residential category. This type of building makes up more than 50 percent of construction activity in nearly all Regions. Among the exceptions is the Upper St. Lawrence Region, where residential construction has declined pending the beginning of the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Permits for institutional and government construction in this area came to $1.8 million, 35 percent of that Region's total for the half year. In the Province as a whole, permits for institutional and government construction were valued at $44,575,000.

Building permits issued cannot be taken as an absolute indication of the value of construction to be carried out. The amount of the permit depends on the statement of the applicant, and considerable changes may be made before completion of the operation. Actual operations normally follow the granting of permits, but some projects are not undertaken. Another measure of construction activity, not directly comparable to permits issued, is contracts awarded, which show an 11 percent increase for Ontario in the half year. Contracts awarded for residential construction increased 18 percent.

Figures shown in the accompanying table for permits issued in 1954 are preliminary, as returns are outstanding from a few municipalities. Revisions will be minor, however. Source of original figures is a special release to this Bureau by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN ONTARIO BY REGIONS - 1st HALF 1954 AND 1953

Region		Residential $'000	Industrial $'000	Commercial $'000	Institutional & Other $'000	Total $'000	Cumulative % Change
Metropolitan	1954	104,423	26,027	14,931	19,323	164,704	+ 22.8
	1953	79,695	22,686	19,592	12,184	134,158	
Burlington	1954	13,904	3,112	3,779	3,191	23,987	- 2.5
	1953	16,380	1,591	3,565	3,074	24,610	
Niagara	1954	8,501	1,411	1,047	1,409	12,368	- 29.0
	1953	13,369	1,486	1,994	560	17,409	
Lake Erie	1954	527	564	473	-	1,565	+ 15.5
	1953	591	140	347	277	1,355	
Upper Thames	1954	6,531	1,400	1,094	3,493	12,518	+ 21.7
	1953	6,317	1,791	1,452	725	10,285	
Border	1954	12,061	6,741	1,636	2,892	23,329	+ 44.1
	1953	9,391	2,555	2,427	1,817	16,190	
Clair R.	1954	2,182	1,480	1,378	573	5,612	+ 56.9
	1953	2,824	196	369	187	3,576	
Upper Grand R.	1954	10,197	1,127	1,410	1,878	14,612	- 26.4
	1953	9,944	7,432	898	1,570	19,845	
Blue Water	1954	2,117	901	521	1,950	5,489	+ 8.2
	1953	2,610	1,312	474	678	5,074	
Kawartha	1954	8,576	2,211	1,658	824	13,269	- 37.1
	1953	8,895	8,894	905	2,728	21,422	
Quinte	1954	2,859	366	551	1,871	5,647	+ 3.5
	1953	2,753	534	767	1,403	5,457	
U. St. Lawrence	1954	1,821	1,102	356	1,762	5,041	+ 63.2
	1953	2,080	467	356	185	3,089	
Ottawa Valley	1954	19,844	2,117	3,563	5,668	31,192	+ 17.4
	1953	14,615	1,458	3,949	6,545	26,567	
Highlands	1954	1,502	568	312	274	2,655	- 5.3
	1953	1,508	277	393	627	2,805	
Clay Belt	1954	811	59	422	697	1,989	+ 7.2
	1953	1,118	94	354	288	1,855	
Nickel Range	1954	3,504	368	340	1,673	5,885	+ 9.3
	1953	3,420	390	413	1,159	5,382	
Sault	1954	920	80	189	648	1,836	- 68.2
	1953	3,927	50	502	1,114	5,594	
Lakehead	1954	2,667	209	426	578	3,881	- 44.5
	1953	3,255	1,957	904	875	6,991	
PROVINCE	1954	202,947	49,843	34,084	48,705	335,579	+ 7.7
	1953	182,693	53,312	39,662	35,996	311,663	

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Canada has been generously endowed by nature with two vital natural resources - wood and water - but in order to derive full benefit from these gifts, man had to give of his imagination, energy, courage and capital. Thus was he able to bring together these two resources and so make possible the large-scale production of cheap paper.

It was not until the 1860's that wood was used in Canada as a basis for the manufacture of paper. Prior to that time almost all paper was made from linen and cotton rags. (A small amount of straw and of other fibres was used in the manufacture of board and other coarse materials.) The supply of rags was limited, however, and as a result of the growing demand, became very expensive. After much experimentation with the fibres of various plants, it was decided that spruce, balsam and hemlock were the most suitable for the production of paper. Today, 95 percent of all Canadian pulp is made from wood.

Water, too, played its role in the development of what is to-day, Canada's leading industry. Not only does it provide a cheap and practical means for transporting logs from the limits to the pulp mill, but vast quantities are used in the processes by which wood is converted into pulp and pulp into paper. In addition, it is used to produce the hydro-electric power of which the industry uses so much. It is estimated that some 250 tons of water may be used to produce one ton of paper.

The effects of this development are felt throughout the Canadian economy touching, directly or indirectly, people in all walks of life. Directly concerned are the more than 246,000 workers, permanent and seasonal, who cut the pulpwood. Then there are the men who bring the logs to the mills where some 58,000 workers convert them into woodpulp and various grades of paper. The manufacture of paper products such as roofing paper, and paper boxes and bags provides employment for an additional 25,000 persons. Sulphite pulp is used not only for making paper, but is a raw material in the manufacture of rayon, cellophane, photographic film, plastics, and similar products with a cellulose base. The many workers looking after the wants and needs of the thousands of men who work in the woods, should also be remembered. Workers who convert the by-products of the pulp and paper industry into such products as turpentine, yeast, road binders and commercial alcohol are affected by the health of the industry. Also concerned are workers in the chemical, machinery and electrical industries, and in the fields of transportation, agriculture and hydro-electric power.

The gross value of production of the pulp and paper industry in Canada ($1.2 billion in 1952) is more than five percent of the gross national product. In other words, this industry produces directly one dollar in every twenty dollars which arise from the productive effort of Canadians. Its indirect results are more difficult to assess, but it is estimated that pulp and paper alone generates at least one dollar of every ten earned by Canadians.(1)

The pulp and paper industry is the leading industry in Canada, ranking first in both gross and net value of production, in salaries and wages, in value of exports and, if the men permanently employed in the woods are included, in employment. In Ontario, pulp and paper in 1952 ranked fourth in gross value of production and in salaries and wages, and fifth in number of employees.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY - ONTARIO

	Average Number of Employees*	Salaries and Wages* $'000	Cost of Fuel and Electricity $'000	Cost of Materials Used $'000	Gross Value of Products $'000
1949	16,793	51,577	18,833	113,685	264,183
1950	16,977	55,131	20,398	121,452	299,446
1951	18,348	69,105	20,980	152,196	387,042
1952	18,883	72,580	19,673	148,362	342,613

*Does not include Woods workers - mill workers only.
Source: The Pulp and Paper Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The pulp and paper industry has grown tremendously since the turn of the century when the gross value of production for 53 mills reached $8.6 million. The greatest expansion occurred between 1911 and 1921, when gross value of production increased by 550 percent.

In 1952, there were 128 mills in Canada - 55 in Quebec, 44 in Ontario, 12 in British Columbia, 7 in New Brunswick, 4 in Nova Soctia, and 3 each in Manitoba and Newfoundland. Only Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island are unrepresented. These establishments employed 57,803 workers who earned wages and salaries totalling over $225 million. The gross value of production which exceeded one billion dollars, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than in 1951. This reflects lower prices for exported pulp and a decrease in the output of paperboard and of paper other than newsprint. The decline in Ontario was more marked with a drop of $11\frac{1}{2}$ percent or more than $44 million, below the 1951 level.

Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia rank in that order in gross value of production, amount of salaries and wages, number of establishments, and cost. New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Manitoba follow in that order. Quebec produces about half of Canada's pulpwood, wood pulp and paper.

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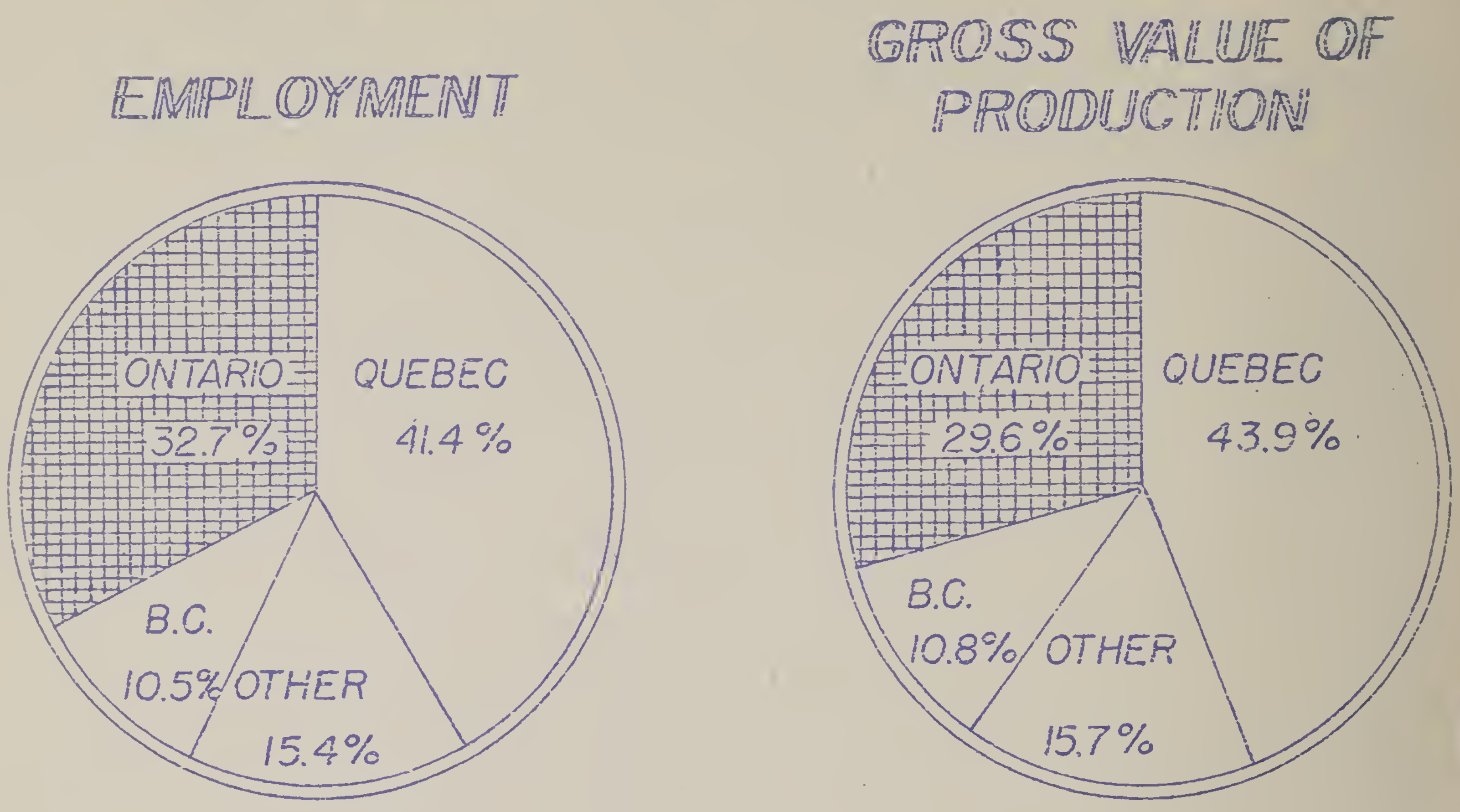
(1) From Watershed to Watermark - The Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada.



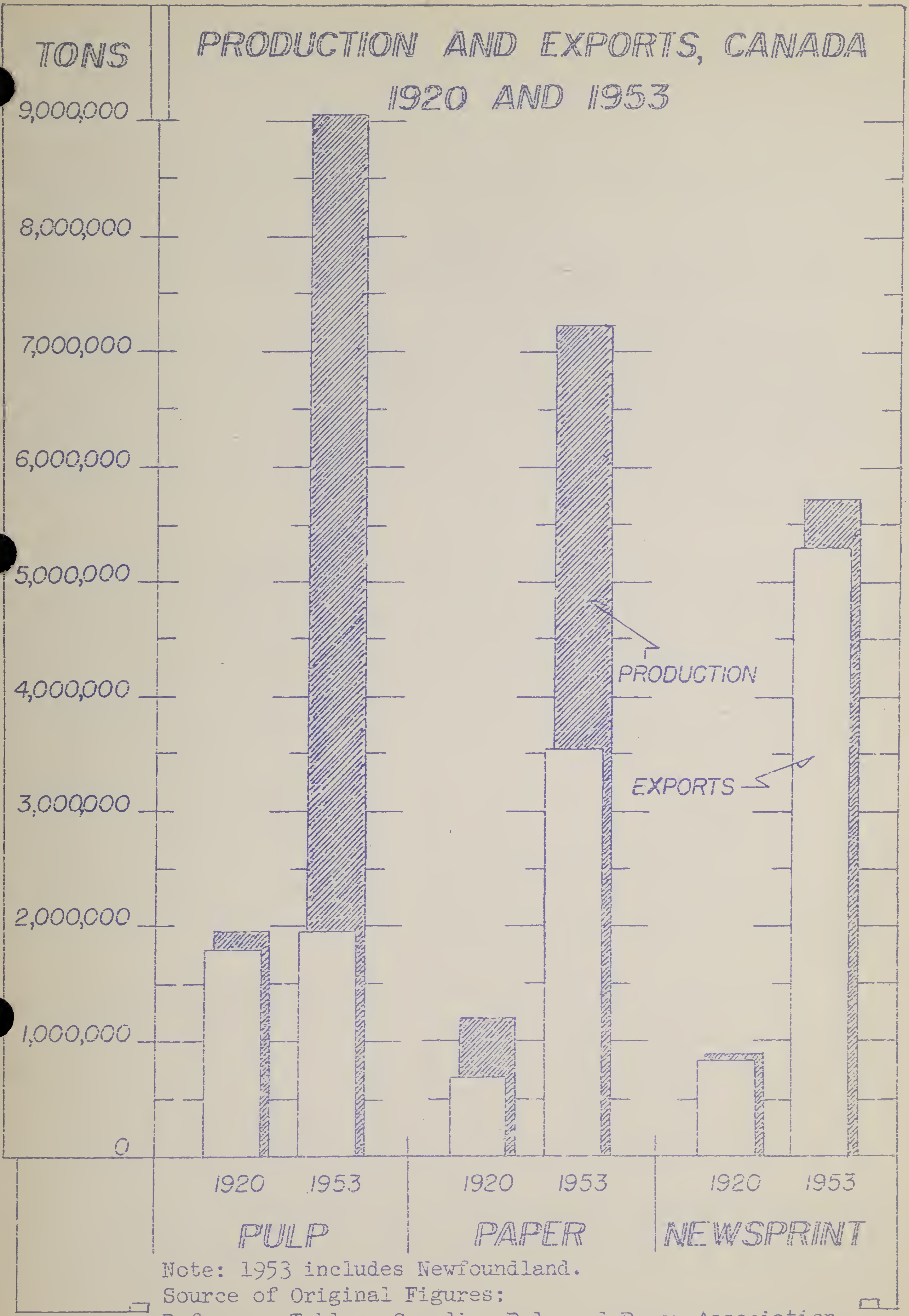
PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY—1952

GROWTH OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN CANADA

	No. of Establishments	Employees*	Salaries and Wages* $'000,000	Gross Value of Production $'000,000	Percent Change %
1871	21	760	0.2	1.1	
1881	41	1,588	n.a.	2.5	134.2
1891	58	2,817	n.a.	3.6	44.8
1901	53	6,236	n.a.	8.6	137.5
1911	72	9,766	n.a.	23.2	169.2
1921	100	24,619	34.2	151.0	550.1
1931	103	26,669	34.8	174.7	15.7
1941	106	37,154	63.7	334.7	91.6
1951	126	57,291	213.2	1,237.9	269.8
1952	128	57,803	225.4	1,157.9	- 6.5

*Woods labour is not included
n.a. not available

Source: Original figures Reference Tables, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.



Note: 1953 includes Newfoundland.
Source of Original Figures:
Reference Tables, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

There are three main stages in the process by which wood is turned into paper. First the pulpwood must be cut and transported to the mills, secondly the logs are converted into pulp, and thirdly paper is manufactured from the pulp.

Canada has 1,485,000 square miles of forest exclusive of Labrador. Almost half of this area, however, is considered to be unproductive because, due largely to adverse climatic, soil and moisture conditions, the trees are not likely to reach merchantable size. About 30 percent of the remainder is not now accessible, thus leaving approximately 578,000 square miles of accessible productive forest.

Coniferous trees, especially black spruce and balsam, are the species most generally used in the production of pulp. The increased use of the sulphate process and the manufacture of kraft paper, however, has made it possible to use jack pine and certain hardwood species more extensively. It is estimated that Ontario has about 54.6 billion cubic feet of accessible conifers, about one-quarter of the accessible Canadian stand, and ranks second only to British Columbia which has 88.2 billion cubic feet.

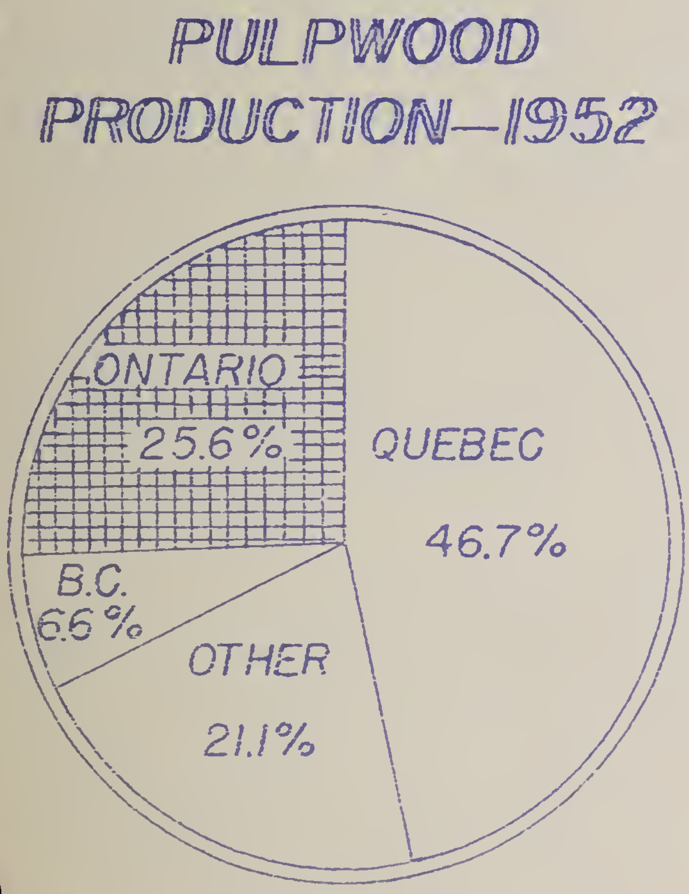
Only a small amount of Canada's forest land (6.5 percent) is held by private owners. The rest is Crown Land and is administered by the individual provinces. The pulp and paper companies must therefore, obtain most of their pulpwood from lands leased from the Crown. Together with the small amount taken from their freehold limits, this makes up 66 percent of the pulpwood supply. The remaining 34 percent is purchased from farmers and others with small woodlots. In many cases such purchases provide the main portion of the farmer's cash income.

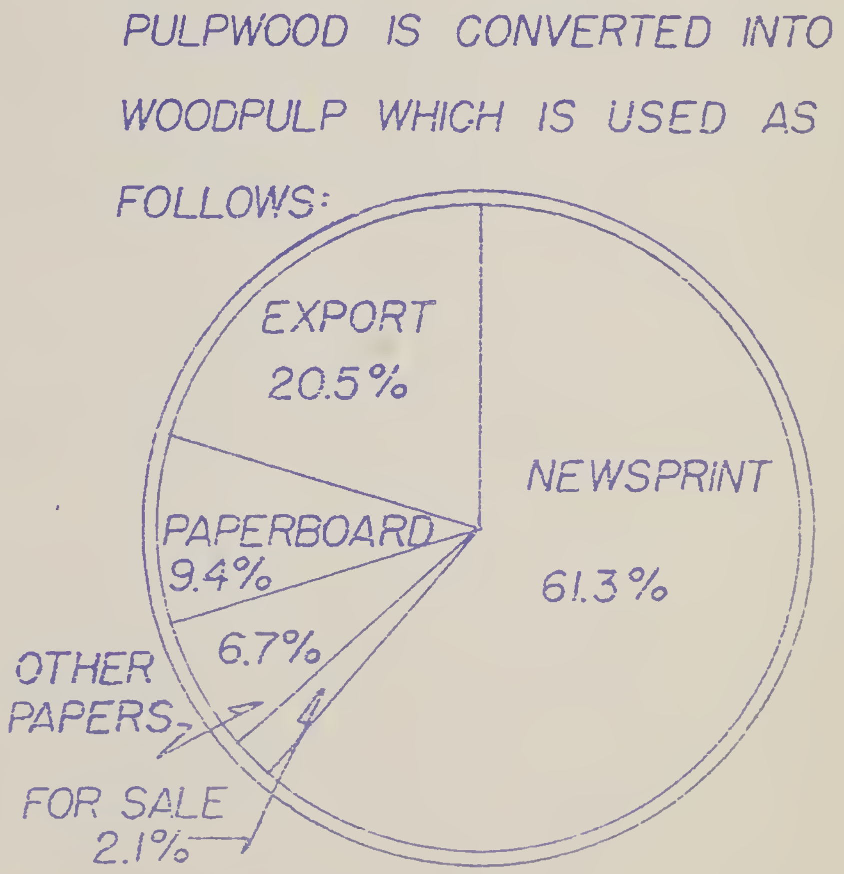
A pulp and paper mill is usually located close to abundant sources of pulpwood and of water. Once established it is not easily moved. It is therefore of vital importance to the companies to maintain the yield of their limits. The Federal and the Provincial governments are also concerned and the three groups co-operate to prevent the depletion of this important natural resource.

In 1952, 246,200 workers (seasonal and permanent) were employed in the woods and earned a total of $143.3 million. They produced over 14 million cords of pulpwood valued at $396 million. Two and one-half million cords (about 18 percent of production) with a value of $61.8 million were exported in 1952. Ontario alone produced 3.6 million cords, one quarter of the total, valued at $97.2 million.

Once the logs reach the mill they are converted into wood pulp. The pulping process either mechanical or chemical, reduces the wood to the cellulose fibres which make up almost half its content. The basic principle in paper-making is that wet cellulose fibres stick to each other, as water is removed from them. The mechanical method reduces the logs to pulp by pressing them against large grindstones. More than half of all the pulp produced is of this type. In the chemical process, wood chips are cooked at high temperatures and under pressure in either an acid or an alkaline solution, thus dissolving everything but the cellulose fibres. The pulp yield by this method is about half the weight of the wood.

The characteristics of chemical pulp, which contains only cellulose fibres, are quite different from those of mechanical pulp which has all the components of the original wood. Paper made from the mechanical type is weaker, tends to become brittle with time and is more opaque than that made from chemical pulp. It is used chiefly for making newsprint. The proportions are usually about 85 percent mechanical and 15 percent chemical. Well over half of the 9.0 million tons of all pulp produced in Canada is used in the manufacture of newsprint. Fifty-seven thousand tons of wood pulp valued at 5½ million dollars were imported in 1952.


PULPWOOD PRODUCTION—1952


PULPWOOD IS CONVERTED INTO WOODPULP WHICH IS USED AS FOLLOWS:

Source of Original Figures:
Reference Tables, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Not all pulp is made for conversion in Canadian paper mills. Even in 1920, exports were reaching a significant proportion of production. In 1900 pulp exports had totalled $1.8 million. By 1920 this had grown to 820,000 tons valued at $76.4 million.

During the depression of the 1930's, exports declined and averaged about 700,000 tons in the period 1934-38. The war, with its enormous demand for pulp and the disappearance of supplies from Scandinavia, brought great increases in production - from 700,000 tons to approximately 1.5 million tons annually. Pulp exports to the United States increased from 586,000 tons before the war to more than a million tons and at the same time exports to Britain quadrupled. In 1952, 1.9 million tons of pulp (21.6 percent of production) worth $291.9 million were exported - 1.6 million tons to the United States, 211,000 to Britain and about 141,000 to the rest of the world. Production for the first six months of 1954 was 4.7 million tons, up 6.4 percent from the same period in 1953. Wood pulp exports to the end of June amounted to 1,054,000 tons compared to 915,000 last year.(2)

One hundred and ninety-five thousand tons of wood pulp, valued at $26.5 million, were sold in Canada to be used in the manufacture of a number of other products such as rayon, dynamite, film, and plastic, all of which have a cellulose base.

Wood pulp is not the only raw material used in the manufacture of paper. The finest grades are made from cotton or linen rags. Some grades of paper and paperboard use a pulp which contains a large percentage of waste paper which has been reprocessed. Wheat, rye, oat and barley straw are used in the manufacture of some types of paperboard. A special type of pulp for use in making cigarette paper is made from flax straw.

In both volume and value of production the manufacture of newsprint is the most important part of the pulp and paper industry. It annually makes up more than 75 percent of total paper production and reached 79 percent in 1952.

At the turn of the century there was virtually no newsprint made in Canada. In 1919, after World War I, production reached 795,000 tons and increased steadily until 1929. Production dropped during the early 1930's but by 1935 was higher than the 1929 peak of 2.7 million tons. During World War II, forty countries depended chiefly on Canada for their supplies of newsprint and by the end of the war production had reached 3.6 million tons a year, with exports of 3.4 million tons. In 1952, 5.7 million tons of newsprint worth $600.5 million were produced, and 5.3 million tons valued at $591.8 million were exported. First six months' production in 1954 was 2.9 million tons, an increase of 4.1 percent over the same period in 1953. Exports to the United States are about the same as the previous year but shipments abroad were up 42.9 percent over the six month period. Britain accounted for the largest single increase.(3)

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(2) Canadian Statistical Review, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(3) Financial Post, July 31, 1954

Canada to-day is both the leading producer of newsprint (53.7 percent of world production) and the chief exporter (81.8 percent of all exports). With about 93 percent of output being exported, it may be seen that the Canadian industry is primarily dependent upon foreign demand. In 1952, 4.8 million tons or about 84 percent of production went to the United States. The next most important customer is Britain who that year purchased about 136,000 tons.

More than 80 percent of the productive capacity of the newsprint industry is located in Ontario and Quebec.

Since the war Canada has become one of the leading newsprint consuming countries: in 1953 it will rank fifth in total consumption, being surpassed only by the United States, Britain, Japan and Russia, in that order. On a per capita basis, Canada's estimated 1953 consumption of 51.5 lb. per person will be second only to that of the United States - 77.1 lb. per person.(4)

Paper board and building board together make up the second most important type of paper manufactured in Canada. It is used almost entirely for domestic purposes. In 1920, 158,000 tons valued at $13 million were produced. This amount was nearly halved the following year and was not exceeded until 1927. Production again dropped during the early 1930's and then began to rise steadily until a peak of 960,000 tons valued at $113.5 million was reached in 1951. The following year there was a drop of 90,000 tons and $7.7 million. Paperboard production to the end of June 1954 amounted to 366,500 tons compared with 364,700 in the first six months of 1953. Boxboard production was higher while container grades dropped slightly. Corrugated board stayed at about the same level.(3)

PRODUCTION OF PAPER IN CANADA - 1952

	Tonnage	Value $
Newsprint	5,707,030	600,515,960
Paperboard*	870,204	105,885,607
Wrapping	222,529	45,356,720
Book and Writing	229,061	57,644,636
Tissue	79,974	18,620,728
All Other	93,002	10,081,457

* Includes rigid insulating and other wall board; sheathing, bristol and index; all other boards.

Source: The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1952. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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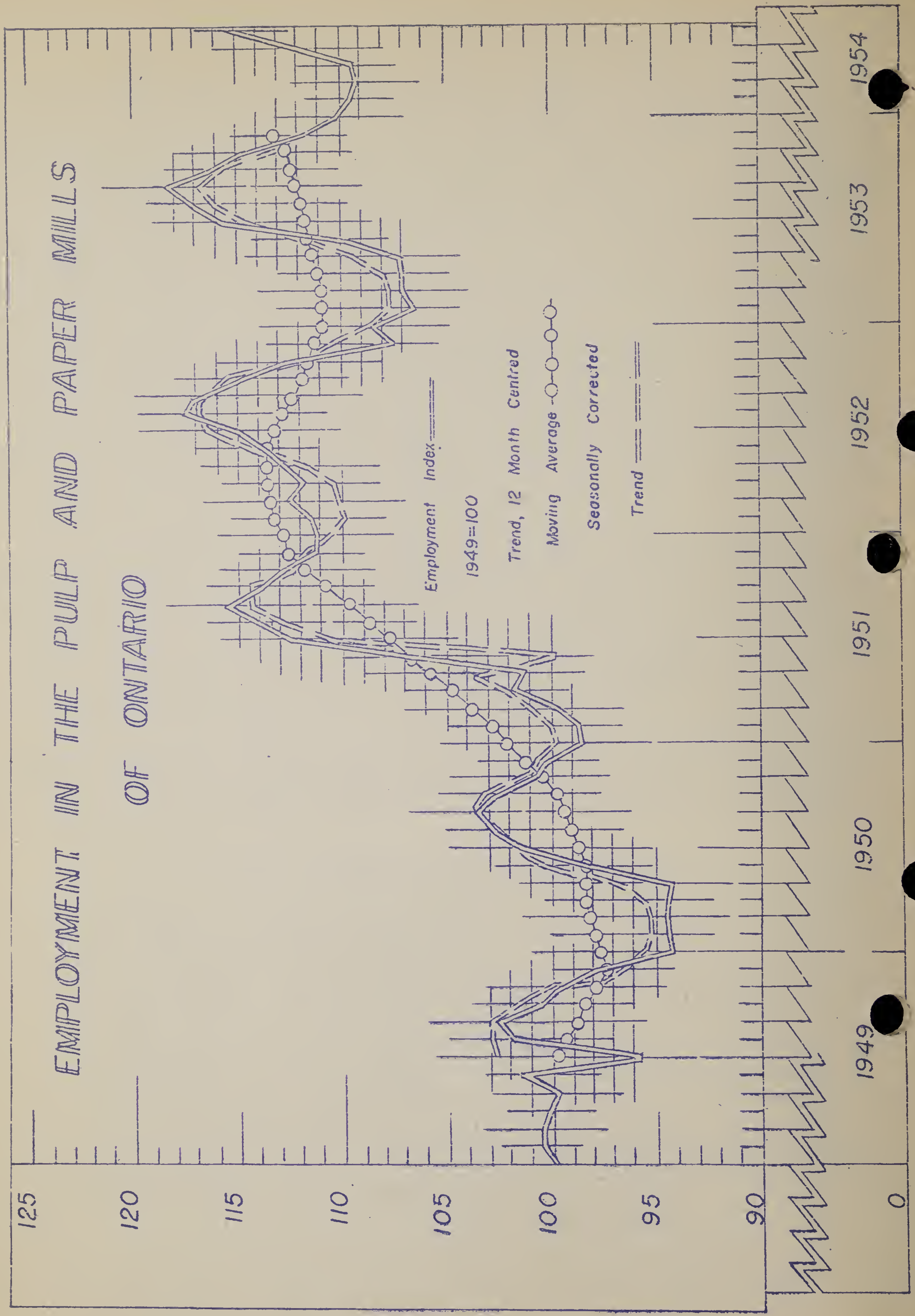
(3) Financial Post, July 31, 1954

(4) Newsprint Data: 1953, Newsprint Association of Canada



EMPLOYMENT IN THE PULP AND PAPER MILLS OF ONTARIO

The general growth in production reflects the growing use f paperboard for cartons and containers and for packing and shipping. t is also being used more widely for construction purposes.

Production of all other papers in 1952 amounted to 625,000 tons and was valued at $132 million. Only 154,000 tons valued at $17 million was exported.

Employment in the pulp and paper industry in Ontario tends to fluctuate with a high in September and a low in March, with the number employed at the peak about seven percent greater than the number employed at the slackest period. This seasonality is due largely to fluctuations in the supply of pulpwood which in turn is caused by the effect of climatic conditions on transportation. Seasonal changes in demand for the products of the industry, especially building paper and paper board also affect employment, but to a lesser extent.

As of June 1954, the average weekly wage for 15,873 hourly-rate employees was $73.08. This is the highest rate in Ontario and mpares with $72.76 for aircraft and parts and $59.27 for the whole manufacturing. In three other provinces, however, annual hourly wages in the pulp and paper industry are higher - British Columbia $83.13, Newfoundland $74.09 and New Brunswick $73.29.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS - ONTARIO

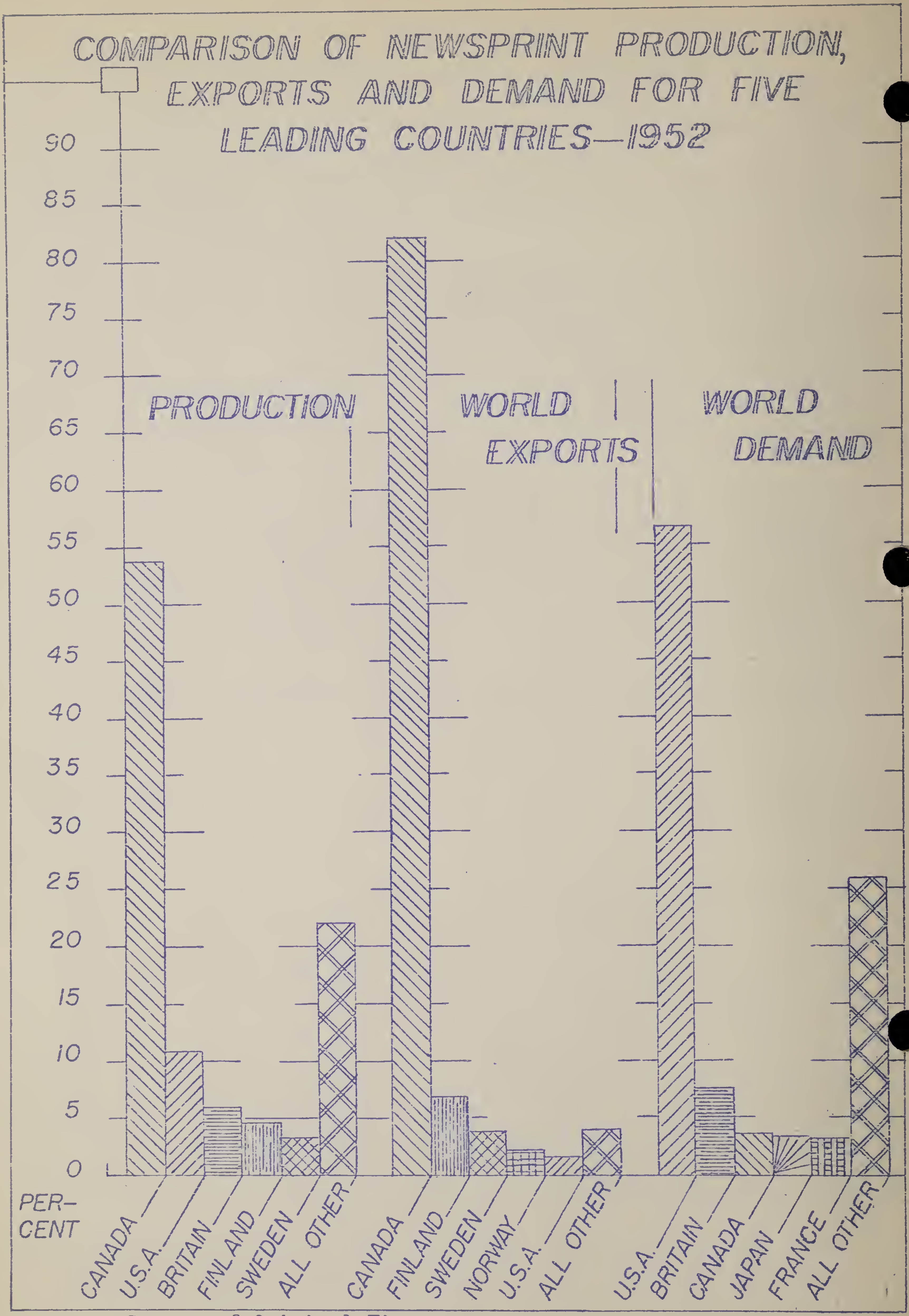
	1951	1952	1953	1954
Pulp and paper mills	67.20	67.63	70.09	73.08
Other paper products*	45.45	49.72	53.26	54.40
All paper products	58.55	61.16	63.72	65.96
All Manufacturing	51.09	56.03	58.65	59.27

*paper boxes and bags; roofing papers; miscellaneous paper products.

Source: Annaul Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, 1945-1953, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The pulp and paper industry is now highly unionized. Union organization was begun in Canada during World War I, by two American Federation of Labour paper mill unions. Until just before World War II, the movement was generally confined to the newsprint industry in Ontario. At that time, however, it spread to the other provinces and also into the fine paper and board mills in Ontario.

The pulp and paper industry's shipments abroad are one of its most important contributions to the prosperity of Canada. Pulp and paper products make up more than one-fifth of all Canadian exports,



Source of Original Figures:
Newsprint Data: 1953, Newsprint Association of Canada.

reaching almost $976 million in 1952. Almost 18 percent of all pulpwood produced, 21.6 percent of pulp, and 93.3 percent of newsprint produced, were exported. Newsprint made up 95 percent of total value of paper exports.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS

Product		1952 Value $'000,000		1953 Value $'000,000
Paper & Paper Goods		622.1		638.3
Newsprint	591.8		619.0	
Pulpboard, wallboard, etc.	11.2		19.3	
Book paper	5.3			
Writing paper	4.0			
Wrapping paper	3.2			
Other paper and products	6.6			
Wood pulp		291.9		248.7
Pulpwood		61.8		45.9
TOTAL		975.8		932.9

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.
Source: The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1952, and Review of Foreign Trade 1953, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Exports in 1953 show a drop of 4.6 percent from 1952. Newsprint is the leading single export commodity, followed by wheat, valued at $567.9 million. In 1952 the positions were reversed with newsprint second to wheat which was valued at $621.3 million.

Canada exports more newsprint than any other country. In 1938 the eleven principal newsprint producing countries exported 3.8 million tons of newsprint with Canada contributing 63.7 percent. In 1952, world exports have been estimated at 6.4 million tons with Canada accounting for almost 83 percent, Finland 67 percent, Sweden 3.6 percent and Norway 2.3 percent.(5)

During 1952, an estimated $200 million was paid out by the pulp and paper industry for transportation of various types - truck, railway and ship (both lake and ocean). In 1953, almost 10 percent of all carloadings resulted from the shipment of pulpwood, pulp and paper. Not only those employed by the railways, truckers and shipping lines, are concerned, but also those ancillary enterprises which serve the transportation industry such as coal mining, steel manufacturing, th motor vehicle industry, banking, insurance.

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(5) The Pulp and Paper Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The farming population is also touched by the industry. About 34 percent of all pulpwood is purchased from farmers and owners of small woodlots. Many farmers cut pulpwood during the winter and so add to their cash income. In addition, the companies must purchase supplies for their logging camps - about $20 million a year for food and fodder. Of the total annual expenditures by the industry for wood and for woods operations, an estimated $100 million goes direct to the farmer.(6)

The pulp and paper industry is one of the largest users of electricity in Canada. In 1952, the industry consumed nearly 14 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy. About two-thirds of this amount was purchased at a cost of $29.6 million. This is an increase of 698.6 million kwh and $2.8 million over 1951. The remaining one-third was generated by the industry for its own use. In Ontario, 58 percent of the 3.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity used by the industry was purchased for $6.5 million. This is 4½ million kwh. less and $290,000 more than in the previous year. The remainder was generated by the industry.

A large amount of fuel other than electricity is required. This is of importance to the coal mining and fuel oil industries, for in 1952, the Canadian pulp and paper industry consumed $47.2 million worth of fuel. In Ontario the amount was $13.2 million.

Other industries are also affected by the health of the pulp and paper industry. For example, in 1952, chemicals, pulp stones and similar items used in the manufacture of wood pulp, amounted to $46 million ($14 million in Ontario). In that same year, $50.6 million was spent on chemicals, fillers, dyes, colours and other materials and supplies used in the manufacture of paper. Nearly nine million dollars was paid out in Ontario for such items. An additional $14 million ($8 million in Ontario) went to purchase fibre and stock other than wood. These include rags, old waste paper, straw, and flax fibre and pulp.

From the above it may be seen that the effects of the pulp and paper industry are felt throughout the economy and that its health and prosperity are of concern to all Canadians.

Closely related to the pulp and paper industry are those industries which use paper as the raw material in their manufacturing processes. Included in this category are the paper box and bag industry, the roofing paper industry, and the miscellaneous paper goods industry. In Ontario, alone, there were 13,631 employees in these industries in 1952, earning almost $39 million and turning out products with a gross value of over $190 million.

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(6) "From Watershed to Watermark" - The Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada.

In 1923, the first year for which information is available in the paper box and bag industry, there were 86 establishments in Canada employing 3,540 persons, and producing goods with a gross value of $12 million. Twenty-nine years later, in 1952, the gross value of production had reached $172 million, and there were 184 establishments employing 13,074 workers with salaries and wages totalling $34.4 million.

Exports are almost negligible - $497,000 for paper bags and $477,000 for boxes and cartons. Imports, however, amounted to $2.9 million mainly for various types of containers made from paper board and fibreboard.

The roofing paper industry, which includes all establishments which manufacture asphalt shingles, sidings and roll roofings and tar and asphalt saturated felts and sheathings, in 1952 produced goods with the gross value of $41.8 million. There were 26 plants employing 2,294 workers. Practically all these products were consumed in Canada.

The miscellaneous paper goods industry includes all establishments engaged in coating, treating or otherwise changing paper and paperboard for special purposes, other than the two industries above. In Canada in 1952, 204 plants manufactured goods with a gross value of $138.3 million. There were 9,794 workers earning salaries and wages totalling $26.2 million. Among the most important products are waxed paper, valued in 1952 at $15.4 million; packaged toilet paper at $11.3 million; envelopes, at $10.5 million; gummed sealing tape, at $3.2 million; paper napkins, at $2.7 million; and paper towels at $2.6 million. Most of these products are manufactured for home consumption.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF PAPER-USING INDUSTRIES - ONTARIO - 1952

	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages $'000	Cost of Materials $'000	Gross Value of Production $'000	% of Canada %
Paper Box and Bag	101	6,924	19,779	55,010	93,422	54.3
Roofing Paper	6	508	1,527	4,800	10,746	25.7
Miscellaneous	112	6,199	17,637	44,984	86,139	62.3

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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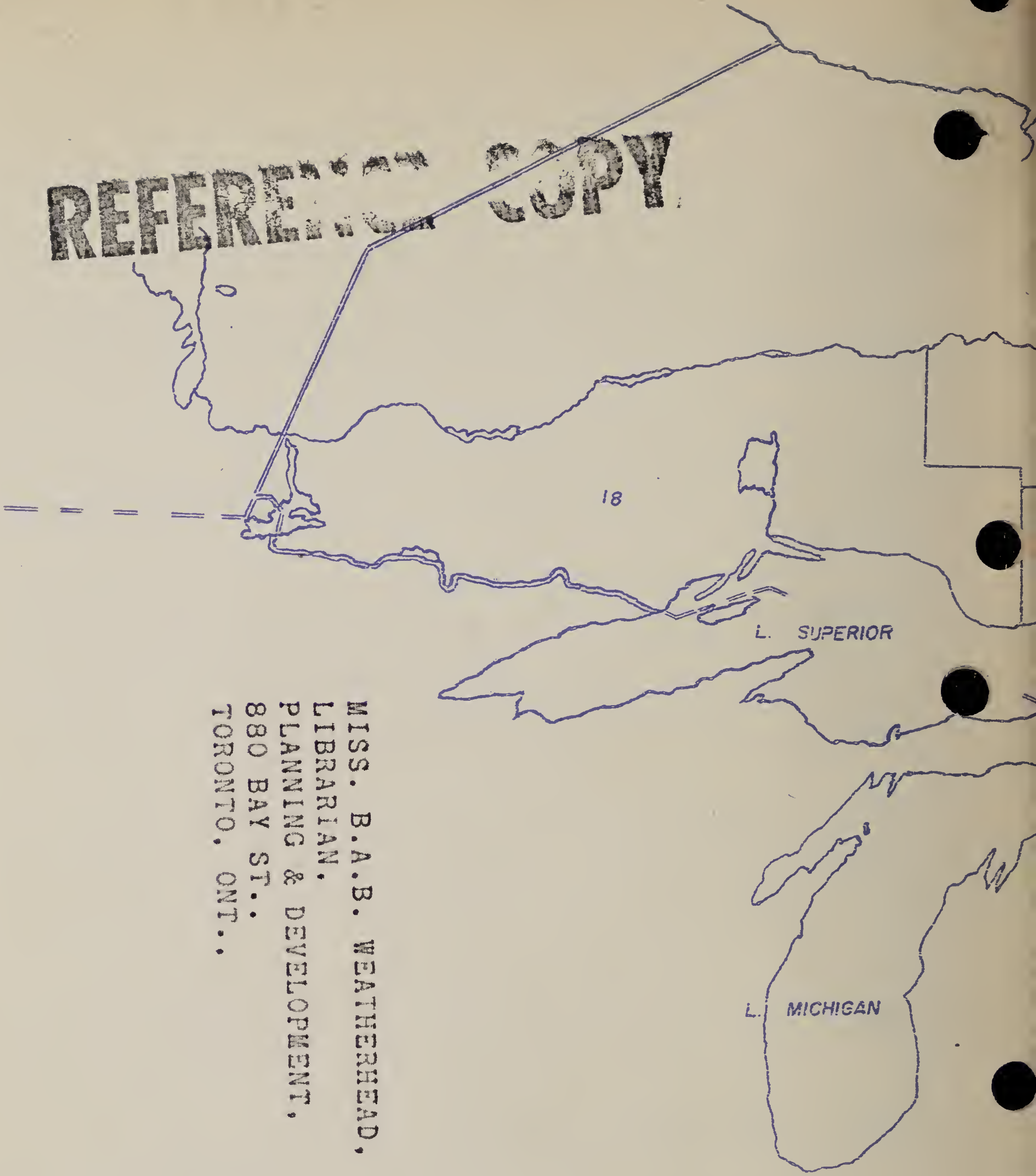

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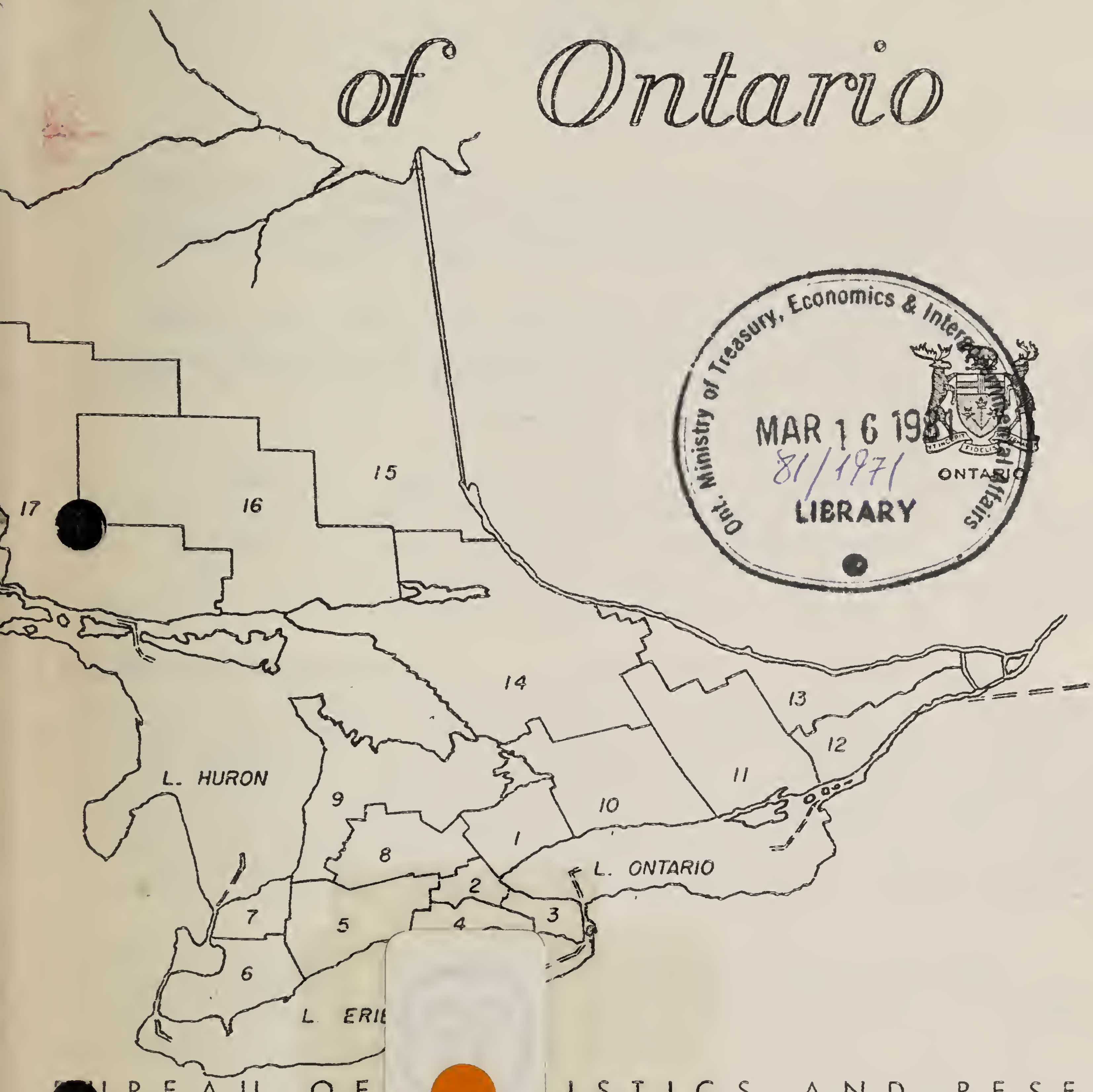

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Prime Minister and surer

Department of the
Provincial Treasure

East Block, Tower Queens Park
Toronto, 2.

SUMMARY

An analysis of the most current indicators of economic activity in Ontario, shown on page 21, reveals, for the most part, a continuation of trends existing for the past few months.

Industrial production continues at a level about three percent below last year. The largest declines are still in pig iron (-25.5%), steel ingots (-24.6%) and automobiles (-18.6%). Newsprint and nickel, alone, show gains over last year.

Retail trade is fractionally lower than last year in total, the most significant declines being recorded in men's clothing and motor vehicles. Improvement has been evident over the month in the sales of furniture stores. In the week ending October 9, 1954, department stores sales in Ontario were 14.8 percent above last year.

Construction activity continues to be a strong supporting element in the current economic picture. Total contracts awarded in nine months of this year are 16.6 percent ahead of 1953 (the eight months' comparison showed a gain of 29.1 percent). In the latest month, residential contracts constituted well over half of all awards. The value of manufacturing factory plans approved by the Ontario Department of Labour in September was 31.4 percent above the same month of last year. To date this year, approvals are up 5.3 percent.

Apparent unemployment in the Province at the present time has been estimated to represent about five percent of the Province's labour force. This compares with a figure of approximately 2.6 percent at this time last year. While accurate estimates of labour force for various municipalities are not available on a current basis, it is quite evident that some centres in the Province are more severely affected than others by the slack in employment.

Persons registered as looking for employment in the Province as a whole are currently double the number recorded a year ago. In the following centres, however, the increase has been substantially greater: Sault Ste. Marie (five times), Kitchener and

CONTINUED on page 3.

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CONTINUED from page 2.

Oshawa (four times), Guelph and Galt (three times). On a regional basis, the Sault, Kawartha and Upper Grand River areas appear to be the hardest hit. In these areas manufacturing employment in the first seven months of 1954 was below the level of 1953 by 15.7%, 3.9% and 7.6% respectively. In the first two regions the volume of cheques cashed has declined 20% and 11%, respectively, over the year. Building permits in the first half of 1954 in these three regions are down by 68.2%, 39.1% and 26.4%, respectively. When more current official statistics become available it is expected that Windsor and the Border Region will join this category as a result of the recent strike in the large automobile manufacturing plant.

A more detailed analysis of the employment situation in Ontario is being made at the present time and will be published at an early date. An idea of the possible effects on the economy of the area and of the whole Province of a prolonged automotive strike in Windsor may be obtained from a review of the article on the Motor Vehicles Industry appearing in the July and August issues of this Review.

PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Ontario's primary iron and steel industry in 1952 was second only to the automobile industry in terms of employees, salaries and wages, net value of products and value of factory shipments. It accounted for about four percent of the total employees, and around four and a half percent of the total for all industries in each of the other items, considerably lower than the proportion for the motor vehicles industry. Total new investment in the primary iron and steel industry in 1952 was $128 million, compared to $40 million in the automobile industry. Preliminary figures for 1953 indicate that non-ferrous metal smelting and refining has surpassed the iron and steel industry in gross value of production.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	Number of Plants	Average Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel & Electricity at Works	Cost of Materials at Works	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works
			$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1953	-	24,383	93,900	26,143	163,324	350,871
1952	24	23,479	87,661	22,606	189,474	386,834
1951	24	22,670	77,428	23,779	178,221	359,410
1950	23	19,618	59,963	19,874	123,458	259,660
1949	24	18,981	56,947	16,624	112,718	226,993
1948	26	19,395	53,691	18,463	103,335	214,419
1947	26	17,658	42,692	14,292	83,205	164,756
1946	27	15,078	34,065	9,415	52,830	114,304

Source: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The primary iron and steel industry as defined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, whose figures are used throughout this article, includes two main types of establishments:

1. Blast furnaces primarily engaged in manufacturing pig iron, blast-furnace ferro-alloys and castings made direct from the furnace, and

2. Steel works and rolling mills engaged in converting pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel into steel

> and in hot and cold rolling of steel into blooms, billets, rails, bars and rods. In many cases the processes of conversion and rolling are performed in the same plant and in many establishments the manufacturing processes are carried beyond the rolling stage.(1)

Twelve of the fifteen blast furnaces in Canada are situated in Ontario, where they produced 80 percent of the total pig iron for Canada in 1952. The remaining three blast furnaces are in Nova Scotia. Of the 127 steel furnaces in the country, the 74 in this Province produced 76 percent of the steel ingots and castings.

The history of the iron and steel industry in Canada follows the history of general industrial conditions. For many years it struggled on in spite of the backward conditions of the country. With the development of Canadian manufacturing and the opening of new markets through increased transportation facilities, the iron and steel industry established itself more firmly during the first decades of the twentieth century. Railway and building construction, the expansion of agriculture, and continued manufacturing development increased the demand for iron and steel products. Immigration supplied the necessary labour, and the discovery of coal and iron ore the raw materials.(2)

Ontario tried to establish an iron industry several times. The first attempt to manufacture iron was made in 1800 at Lyndhurst, in Leeds County. This and a number of later projects failed because of inferior ore, lack of fuel, shortage of skilled workers and managers, or expensive transportation.(3) Until near the end of the 19th century, Ontario still had no pig iron producing plants and no important rolling mills. In 1895 a blast furnace with a capacity of 200 tons a day was built in Hamilton, and two years later a steel plant was added. The project was a success from the beginning. The equipment later was taken over by the Steel Company of Canada.

The establishment of an iron and steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie in 1897 was incidental to the production of nickel, which left a residue of superior alloy steel. The Algoma Iron, Nickel and Steel Company formed by American interests was to produce iron and steel, build bridges, railway cars, locomotives and other heavy goods. The enterprise, dependent on the needs of a new and expanding economy, began auspiciously. However, as a result of over-capitalization, technical mistakes in the early years, and over-specialization of production, the company went through several bankruptcies and financial reorganizations before it attained its present prosperity. Steel making capacity was employed at 40 percent during the years from 1921 to 1928.

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(1) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

(2) W.J.A. Donald, the Canadian Iron and Steel Industry, Houghton and Mifflin Company, Boston, 1915, p. 18.

(3) ibid. p. 49-55.

At the present time, the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited employs about 5,000 persons. It imports coking coal from its own mines in West Virginia and limestone from its deposits in Michigan. It owns and operates ore properties in the Sault area and is near to Lake Superior iron ore reserves. The company is controlled largely by British and Canadian capital. The oil boom and western economic expansion have placed it in a strategic geographical position and recent broadening of production has lessened the risk of over-specialization.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited was formed in 1910 by the amalgamation of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company "and practically all the important hardware producing firms in Canada."(4) It th covered the whole range of production from pig iron and steel ingots to finished consumer products. During its steady growth it has taken in over 50 companies and has added equipment until it now has nearly half the pig iron capacity and more than half the capacity of steel ingots and castings in Ontario. By continuing to produce light goods or to supply steel to the manufacturers of light consumer goods, it has remained stable. Its Hamilton plants are situated midway between coal and iron sources; the eighteen U.S. ore and coal companies in which it has an interest furnish a large part of its requirements. Limestone is obtained from a subsidiary fifty miles from Hamilton. Its largest markets are in the immediate vicinity.

Of the sixteen active firms listed in the primary iron and steel industry in Ontario, only three, Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Steel Company of Canada, Limited and Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, Hamilton, produce both pig iron and steel ingots and castings. These three also manufacture hot rolled iron and steel. The other establishments rely for pig iron on those listed, Canadian Furnace Company, a subsidiary of Algoma in Port Colborne, Dominion Iron and Steel Limited in Nova Scotia, or foreign imports, which made up less than 0.1 percent of the apparent Canadian supply of pig iron in 1952.

The most important raw materials used in making pig iron are, in order of weight: air, iron ore, coke, limestone and scrap. The raw materials are processed in blast furnaces. These have increased in size from the oversized fireplaces of a century ago to present day monsters (100 feet high, 28 feet across), as a results of efforts to supply the increasing demand at the lowest possible cost to the producer.

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(4) Industrial Canada, vol. XI, p. 331 in ibid, p. 249.

RAW MATERIALS FOR A MODERN BLAST FURNACE

	Tons per Day	Tons per Minute
Solids charged at the top		
Iron ore and ore bearing materials such as scrap and sinter	2,880	
Fuel-coke	1,370	
Flux-limestone and dolomite	610	
TOTAL	4,860	3 1/2
Air at the bottom	5,050	3 1/2
Product tapped at the bottom	1,440	1
Slag	860	3/5
Gas produced at the top	7,500	5 1/2

Raw materials and products do not balance as figures are only approximations.
Source: The ABC of Steelmaking, Penton Publishing Company, Cleveland, 1950.

Of the 15 blast furnaces in this country, only three, all in Ontario, have capacities approximately the same as the example given in the table above. There has been a great increase in size since 1922 for example, when Algoma's four furnaces had a combined daily capacity of only 1,450 tons of iron. Even then, the very small furnaces in Parry Sound, Midland and Deseronto with daily capacities of 60-120 tons apparently could not compete with larger, more efficient units. The term "efficient" may be misleading. Blast furnaces are efficient to the extent that they do their work in a predictable fashion, making the best use of labour and wasting very little iron. They are more wasteful of coke, since modern furnaces are too large to make the best use of this material.

In reducing the ore to iron, the coke provides the heat required for the reactions. Carbon dioxide, formed as a result of the burning, combines with the hot coke to form carbon monoxide, which, in turn, combines with the oxygen in the hematite ore to form pure iron and more carbon dioxide. Air is pumped under pressure (15-30 pounds per square inch) through great furnaces which heat it to 1,000-1,500F. and is then delivered to the blast furnace.

There are many minerals containing iron but interest is confined to a few. Hematite is the mineral from which most of the world's iron comes. Magnetite, the only magnetic iron ore, is less commonly used. Both ores contain about 70 percent iron, a higher proportion than other minerals such as limonite, siderate (mined by Algoma), pyrites, etc. Ore comes in many physical forms ranging from soft, claylike particles, to hard, dense rock. Other minerals, including useless ones (water) or harmful ones (sulphur) may be mixed with ore, so that treatment or beneficiating, is necessary before any smelting is done. As a result of the varying quality of ore from different mines, furnace operators buy and mix several different grades. This, in part, accounts for the export of Ontario ore to the United States and the manufacture of most of Ontario's steel from American ore.

Coke seems to be relatively the scarcest of the major ingredients. While there are large reserves of coal on most of the continents, Africa and South America excepted, coal suitable for metallurgical purposes is not so common. The coke produced must not only be fairly pure chemically, but strong physically to hold up the great weight of ore and limestone. Other fuels have been used; charcoal was used in American furnaces until about 1855, and is still used in a few South American furnaces; anthracite and raw bituminous coal have also been used. However, for large scale production coke remains the best and cheapest fuel.

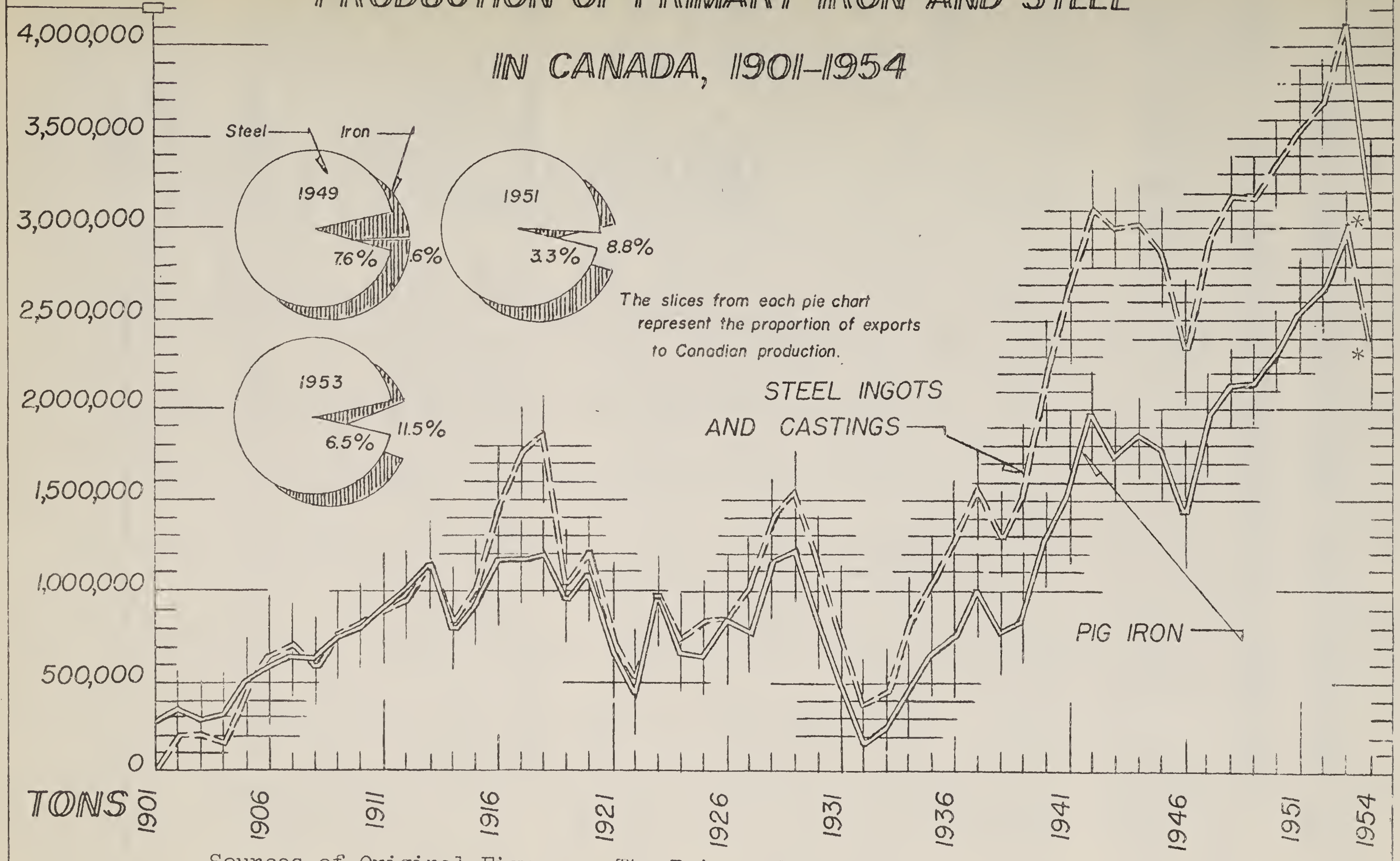
Most of the 4,265,279 tons of coke used in Canada in 1952 was produced in this country, but imports, 520,980 tons, and exports, 302,963 tons, nearly all to or from Ontario, were also important. Domestic blast furnaces used about 58 percent of the coke supply. About three-quarters of the coking coal is imported.

Alternative smelting processes using low shaft furnaces (the low shaft means a light load of ore which low grade coke can support) and electricity or oil seem to be more the product of necessity than of advancing technology.

Limestone causes fusion of the 'gangue', or worthless material in the ore, which would otherwise clog up the furnaces. Sulphur found in the ore and coke would readily combine with the liquid iron, making a weak and brittle metal, except that the lime is more 'attractive' to it.

In 1952 Canadian blast furnaces used about 5 percent of the industry's scrap. Most of it went into steel furnaces or foundries.

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL
IN CANADA, 1901–1954



The slices from each pie chart represent the proportion of exports to Canadian production.

Sources of Original Figures: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry; Canadian Statistical Review, 1953 Supplement and July 1954 , Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

*Estimates

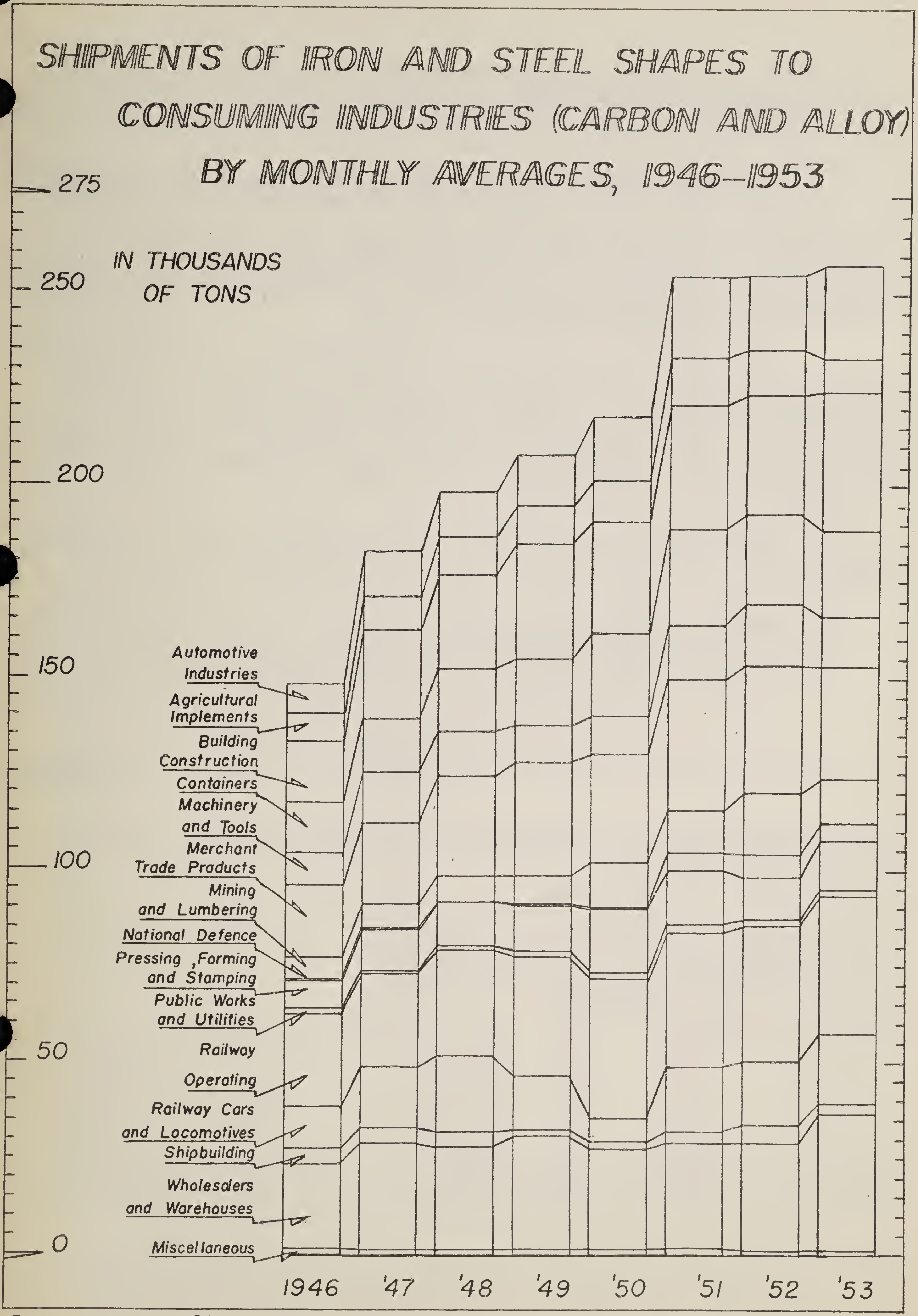
A large part, 45 percent, of the scrap used came from the companies' internal operations, the rest being purchased. Scrap iron and steel made up about one-half of the metal charged into steel furnaces.

The primary mills use a great deal of gas, to heat the air going into blast furnaces, to heat steel ingots, run steam engines, etc. Some of this gas comes from coke ovens and some from blast furnace tops. There is also a small chemical industry based on coke-oven by-products but no definite percentage of this production can be listed as originating with the iron and steel industry.

In Canada in 1952, most of the pig iron and scrap went into 48 open hearth furnaces (33 were in Ontario), two converters, and 77 electric furnaces (41 in Ontario). About four-fifths of the steel came from the open hearth furnaces. Pig iron contains carbon, silicon, and phosphorus in large enough quantities to make it brittle. Most of these are removed in the open hearth by combination with oxygen. The old-fashioned Bessemer converter did this by blowing air through the liquid metal, but nitrogen in the air effected steel adversely. The open hearth furnace uses about 300 pounds of iron ore, which contains considerable oxygen, to the ton of steel. As in blast furnaces, the gangue in the ore causes trouble. Dofasco, in Hamilton, has recently introduced a method of forcing oxygen under pressure into the steel furnaces. This is slightly reminiscent of the Bessemer converter but the process is much more controllable. Company engineers claim that the energy used in making oxygen is about one-quarter of that used in melting and refining steel by the open hearth method. Various materials are charged to steel furnaces, including limestone, fluorspar and manganese. Very small amounts of alloy metals, chrome, tungsten, nickel, etc., are also added.

Production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings have shown a steady and almost parallel increase since 1932. The rise during the war was followed by a decline in 1946. However, with expansion programs in all the main plants, production of pig iron and steel in 1953 increased 53 percent and 32 percent, respectively, above the 1942 wartime peak. The steel companies were operating at between 95 and 100 percent capacity in 1953 to achieve this production. However, production in 1954 has declined. In the first seven months of the year iron and steel production was 24 percent lower than in the same period last year, and the decline is continuing. The steel mills have been operating at 80 percent average capacity this year to date and in the last few months, the rate has been lower.

The decline in pig iron production is explained by the fact that 80 percent of the total consumed in Canada goes into steel ingots and castings. Another 10 percent goes to make iron castings. The remainder is used in the production of machinery, agricultural implements,



SHIPMENTS OF IRON AND STEEL SHAPES TO CONSUMING INDUSTRIES (CARBON AND ALLOY) BY MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1946–1953

Sources: Canadian Statistical Review, 1953 Supplement pp. 85-86 and July 1954 p. 40., Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

boilers, motor vehicles and parts, railway rolling stock, heating and cooking apparatus, etc. Exports of pig iron made up 11.5 percent of Canadian production in 1953.

Although exports of steel ingots, castings and shapes are well below the 1953 level, showing a drop of 90 percent in the first six months of the year, they make up too small a portion of total production to account for the overall decline. In 1953 exports made up 6.5 percent of Canadian steel production. The proportion declined to 1.7 percent in the first six months of 1954.

The reason for the drop in steel production lies rather in domestic consumption. Average monthly domestic shipments of primary iron and steel shapes fell 15 percent from 257,000 tons in 1953 to 218,000 tons in 1954. Domestic shipments, with exports and tonnage shipped to producers' own works for further processing, make up total shipments of iron and steel shapes.

Tonnage consumed by every industry in the chart on page 11, except containers and railway operating, has fallen this year.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL SHAPES TO DOMESTIC CONSUMING INDUSTRIES - CANADA

	Average 1949-1952	1953	1954 (1st 7 mo.)
	%	%	%
Automotive industries	7.4	9.4	5.5
Agricultural implements	4.8	3.4	2.9
Building construction	13.3	14.1	12.9
Containers	8.6	8.8	11.5
Merchant trade products	12.9	11.6	10.4
Railway operating	14.8	13.7	17.0
Railway cars and locomotives	5.4	6.7	5.6
Wholesalers and warehouses	12.0	13.7	12.6
Miscellaneous*	19.9	18.7	19.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes machinery and tools, mining and lumbering, national defence, pressing, forming and stamping, works and utilities and shipbuilding, all of which have been relatively stable in the period shown.

Source of original figures: Canadian Statistical Review, 1953 Supplement and August, 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Among those whose consumption has declined, the automotive and agricultural implements industries are themselves suffering production cutbacks. Building construction has remained high, but the rate has been sustained mostly by residential construction. The value of intended industrial construction, which uses more steel, declined to $472 million in 1954, five percent below the value of 1953.

Recovery of the high level of steel production depends on improvement in these consuming industries. The demand for steel for 1955 automobile models will probably show in September and October steel production indices. Orders for steel for light consumer goods are also reported to be increasing.

Of all the many industries which rely on adequate and continuing supplies of iron and steel to remain in existence, probably the most dependent is the bridge building and structural steel industry which in 1952 paid 82.3 percent of all its material costs for the purchase of various forms of iron and steel. Nearly 11,000 persons throughout Canada, including 5,000 in Ontario, are employed by this industry. The iron castings industry spent 78.3% of all its outlay for materials to buy iron and steel. This industry employs 16,000 people in Canada, 10,000 of whom are in Ontario. The largest user is the transportation equipment industry which in 1952 spent more than $117 million for iron and steel forms. More than 144,000 persons are employed in this industry which includes motor vehicles and parts, aircraft and parts, railway rolling stock, shipbuilding etc.

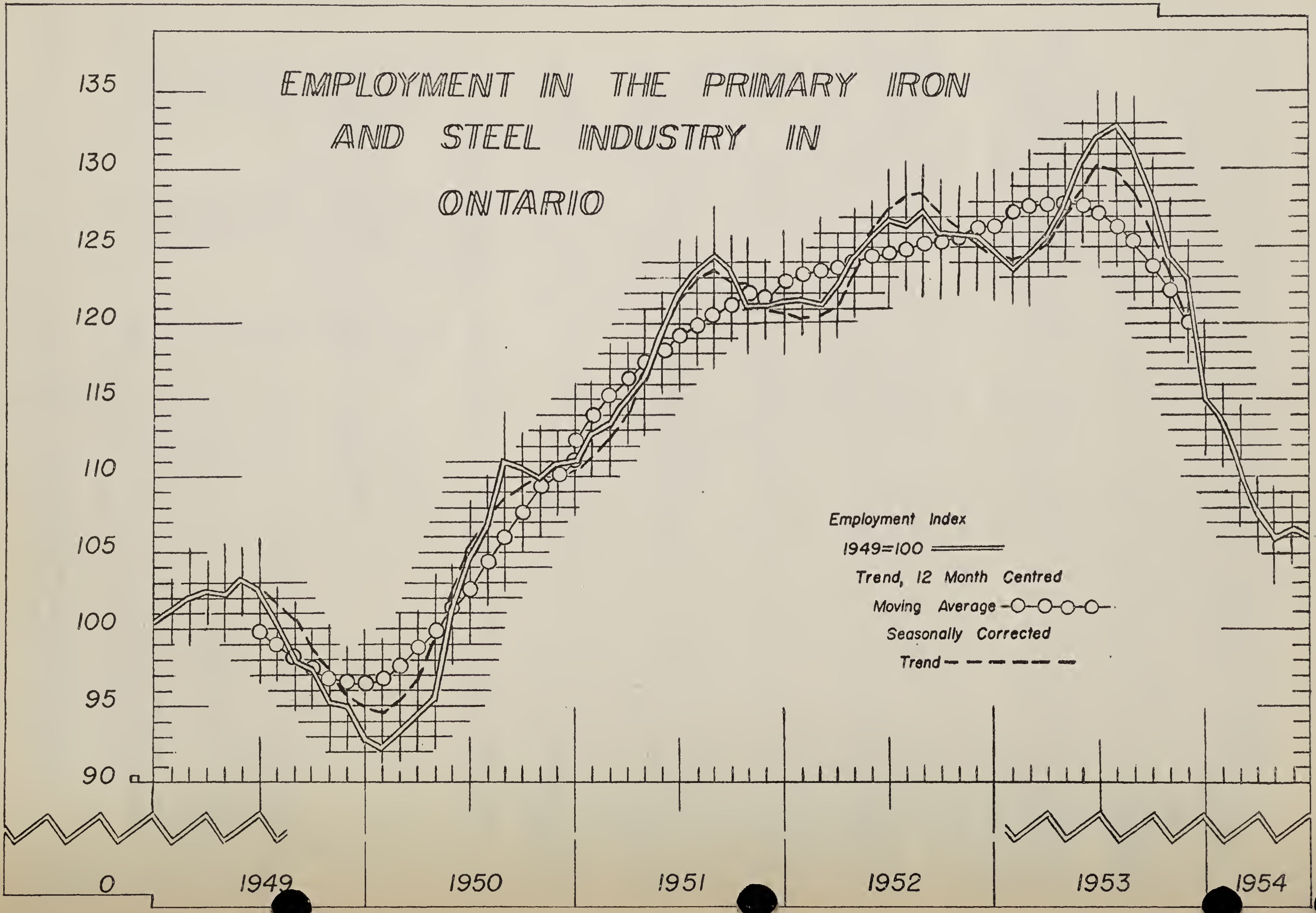
Over 300,000, who in 1952 earned more than one billion dollars, are employed in the major iron- and steel-using industries in Canada.

SPECIFIED IRON AND STEEL-USING INDUSTRIES - CANADA - 1952

	Cost of Iron & Steel Used $'000	% of Total Material Cost %	No. of Employees	Salaries & Wages $'000
Bridge building & construction	51,109	82.3	10,824	37,419
Iron castings	61,447	78.3	15,937	51,142
Boilers and plate work	24,292	67.4	8,159	28,269
Agricultural implements	44,505	40.5	18,046	62,424
Machinery	34,387	27.0	34,651	110,982
Electrical apparatus	41,469	13.2	69,200	217,565
Transportation equipment	117,000	12.1	144,000*	463,000*

*Estimate

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Canada's total requirements of iron and steel are not met by domestic production, and Canadian steel mills do not undertake production of some primary forms which are imported. In 1953, 1.4 million tons of primary iron and steel were imported, over 20 percent of total Canadian consumption. One million tons came from the United States. Imports, which were over 1.6 million tons in 1951 and 1952, have declined in the last two years, and during the first six months of 1954 were 15 percent lower than in the same period of last year.

Employment in the industry has fallen with production. At July 1st this year reported employees numbered 21,000, a drop of 20 percent from the peak of 26,000 reported at the same date last year. Average employment in the industry had increased steadily to this maximum from 1950. However, it did not recover from the usual slight end-of-the-year decline in 1953, and continued to decrease in the early months of this year.

The decline in the primary iron and steel industry has been reflected to a small extent in mine activity. A lay-off affecting less than a hundred men has been in effect since June in the Algoma mines, while the sintering plant in this area continues to operate on a reduced scale. Employment at Atikokan remains unchanged, and the Marmora mines in Hastings County are expected to begin production at the end of this year. In the industry itself, 150 men are out of work in Port Colborne because of excessive pig iron stocks. A layoff of 350 persons in the first two weeks of October brought the production labour force at Algoma Steel to 4,700 from 7,800 eighteen months ago.

The average hourly earnings of wage-earners in the industry were the highest in the Province in 1953. At July 1, 1954, hourly wages of 17,662 wage earners were exceeded by aircraft and parts manufacturing, and smelting and refining employees.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS - ONTARIO

		-------PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL-------				
Average:		1951	1952	1953	July 1, 1954	All Manufacturing July 1/54
Hours per week		40.9	40.9	40.2	40.1	40.9
Hourly earnings	¢	149.1	167.1	176.7	176.5	143.4
Weekly wages	$	60.98	68.34	71.03	70.78	58.65

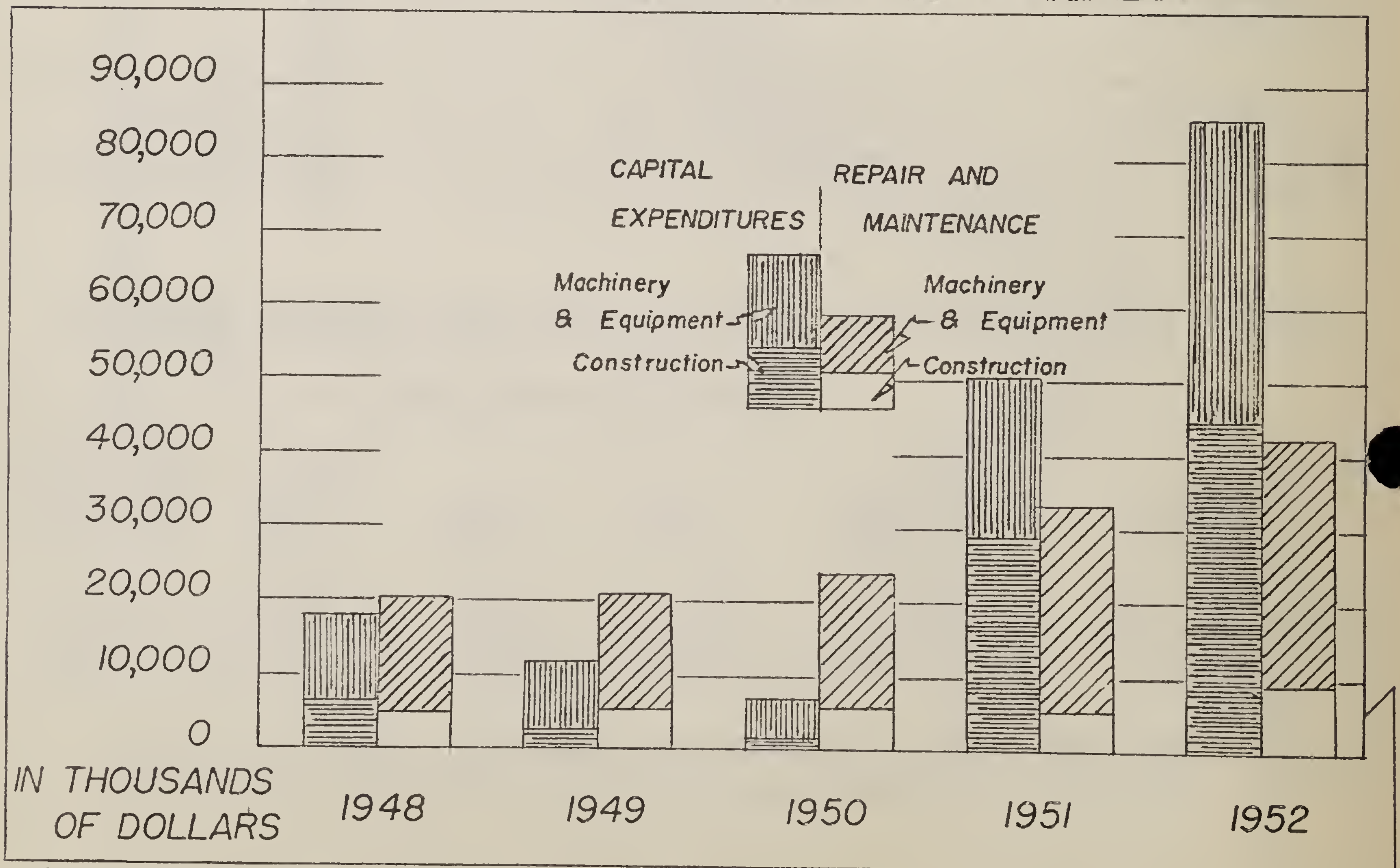
Source: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1954-1953; monthly July 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Some seasonality in employment is evident in the graph on page 14. High employment occurs in the late summer, and low in February and March, with a range of about five percent between the peaks.

The industry is highly unionized. The United Steelworkers of America, a Canadian Congress of Labour affiliate, is active in the primary iron and steel industry, as well as in steel fabricators, foundries, shipyards and mines. Canadian membership in the union was 70 thousand in September 1954, of which 50 thousand were in Ontario. Nearly 30 percent, 14 thousand of the Ontario membership, was in primary iron and steel plants.

Union activity in this industry affects the entire economy, as steel is used in making many products which reflect price increases in the basic industry. Recent wage increases and fringe benefits granted at the Steel Company of Canada, amounting to a 4 percent jump in the average wage, were followed by a two percent increase in the price of the Company's product. The Union, on the other hand, claims that steel prices follow American prices rather than costs of manufacturing Canadian steel. Salaries and wages were 23 percent, and cost of materials, fuel and electricity, 55 percent, of the gross selling value of products in 1952.

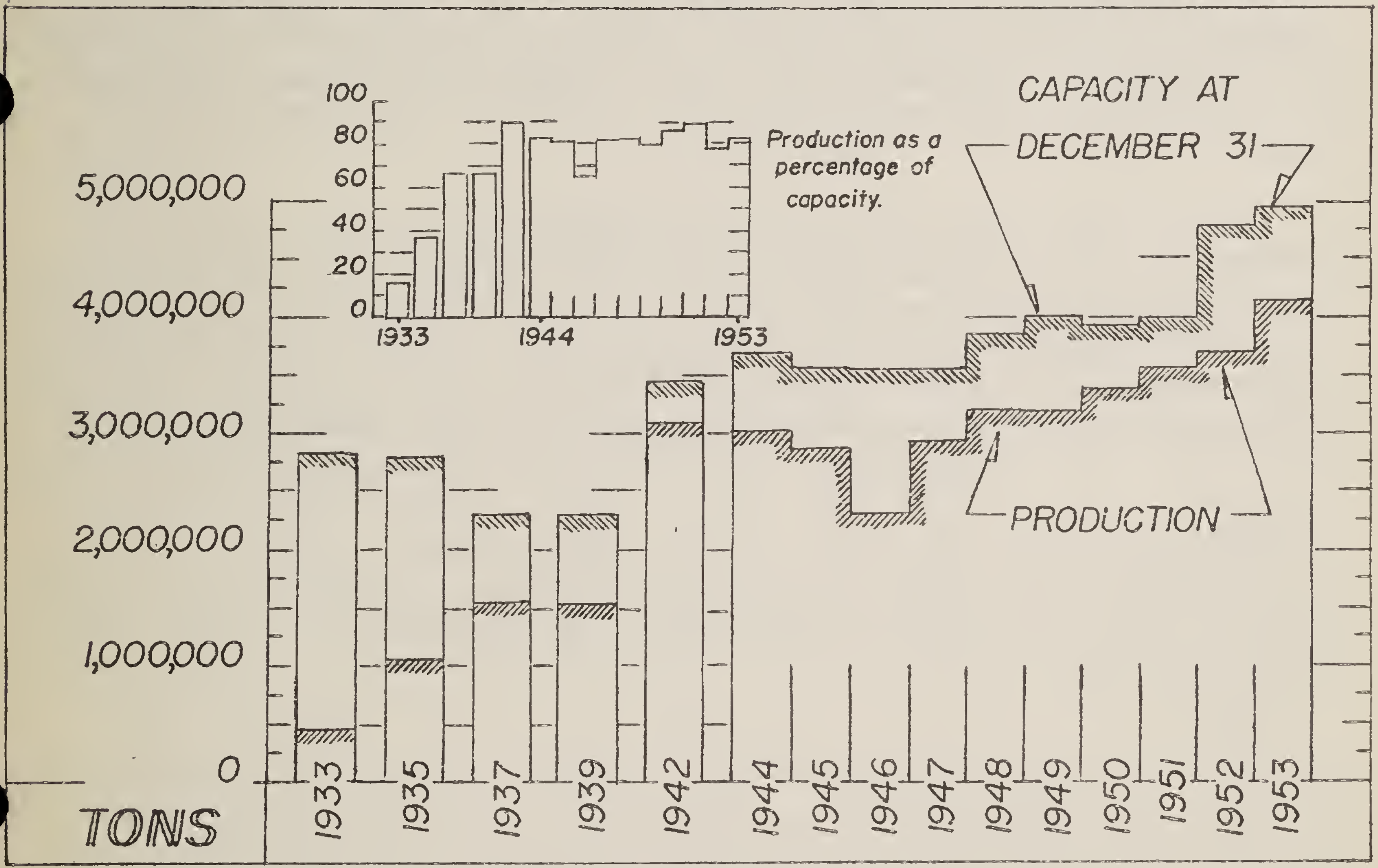
NEW INVESTMENT IN THE PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN CANADA



Source: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

New investment in the primary iron and steel industry has risen heavily in the last few years, after a long period of relatively little expansion. Blast furnace capacity in Ontario increased 69 percent between 1951 and 1952, when steel furnace capacity increased 30 percent. New investment increased 146 percent in 1951 from the average for the previous three years, and was 53 percent higher in 1952 than in 1951. Capital investment in construction and machinery made up 67 percent of the total, compared to 36 percent of the total in the years 1948 to 1950, when expenditure on repair and maintainance made up the majority of new investment. All the major steel companies are completing extended expansion programs.

CAPACITY OF CANADIAN STEEL FURNACES COMPARED TO ACTUAL STEEL PRODUCTION



Sources of original figures: The Primary Iron and Steel Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

To increase the availability of basic steel during and after the war, the federal government passed money votes "To Provide for Production and Transportation Subsidies on Steel and Iron under such terms as may be approved by the Governor-in-Council." Federal government expenditures in this connection are shown below:

FISCAL YEAR	EXPENDITURE $
1947 - 48	7,950,284
1948 - 49	7,062,390
1949 - 50	4,662,252
1950 - 51	1,514,398

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

There were no subsidies to the iron and steel industry listed in the Public Accounts for the fiscal years 1951-52 and 1952-53. Of the amounts shown above, 29% went to the Steel Company of Canada, 10% to Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, 2.5% to Atlas Steel, Hamilton, and 2.1% to Algoma Steel.

The three major Ontario companies, Stelco, Algoma and Dofasco, have an annual capacity of 3,318 thousand net tons, 91 percent of the capacity of steel furnaces, in the Province, and 69 percent of the capacity of the whole country. The dominance of these companies which initiate the steel making process is reflected in the centralization of the industry in the Province. More than half of the labour force in Ontario's primary iron and steel industry at the 1951 Census was in Hamilton, employed by the Steel Company of Canada, Dominion Foundries and Steel, or the four smaller steel processing establishments in the city. Another fifth is employed at the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Limited at Sault Ste. Marie, accounting for 40 percent of the city's labour force.

Of the remaining steel processors, there are four establishments in the Niagara Region, of which two in Welland employ over 1,0 persons, two in Orillia, and one in Owen Sound. In addition, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited has eighteen steel furnaces in Windsor with a capacity of nearly 100,000 net tons a year.

The location of primary iron and steel industries is, of course, influenced by the availability of ore and other raw materials, power, transportation and markets. The major companies all have the advantage of water transport for the product and raw materials. Most of the transport of iron ore, coke and limestone is by lake ship. Most rail transport of iron ore is between the Steep Rock mines at Atikokan and the lakehead, where it is loaded on board ship.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL AND ITS RAW MATERIALS - CANADA - 1953

	BY RAIL (estimated) '000 tons	BY SHIP '000 tons			
		Total	Coast-wise	For Export	For Import
Iron ore	2,844	10,213	921	4,907	4,385
Iron and steel scrap	not available	369	7	322	39
Limestone	not available	699	7	109	583
Primary iron and steel	865	546	104	367	74

Source: original figures for rail: Car Loadings, Dominion Bureau of of Statistics Memorandum Vol. No. 48.; ship tonnage: Shipping Report, [illegible]ar ended December 31, 1953, Sections I and II, Dominion Bureau of [illegible]atistics, Ottawa.

The iron and steel producers appear to have specialized according to the proximity of the market. The Algoma Company, dominating the market for Western Canada, concentrates on heavy capital goods, particularly rails. The company is now producing materials for equipment to transport crude oil from the west. From its formation, the Steel Company of Canada has allocated a large part of its production to lighter goods for consumption in Central Canada.

In spite of the pre-war difficulties in establishing the iron and steel industry, it is now an integral part of the Canadian economy. The expansion program of the last few years, bringing capacity of blast furnaces to 3.8 million and of steel furnaces to 5 million tons a year, has provided the facilities for producing a much larger proportion of the present needs of Canadian manufacturing, although [illegible]here are still some steel shapes not yet made for the limited domestic [illegible]arket. Further expansion will be affected by the enormous cost of building coke ovens, blast and smelting furnaces and steel rolling mills, the availability of ore and coal, a problem of the U.S. industry not yet felt in Canada, and changes in the market. The partial replacement of steel by other products is possible. Light metal alloys such as aluminum may eventually take the place of cold rolled steel for automobiles, or plastics may be used more extensively for domestic appliances, for instance. Complete replacement is impossible, however, and new uses, such as high tensile steel wires in prestressed concrete, may limit the effect of substitutes.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or -	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or -	CURREN PREVIO MONTH + or -
				%	%	%
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Aug.	111.2	- 2.9	- 3.6	- 0.9
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Aug.	154.6	+ 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	July	239.8	- 2.8	- 3.0	- 5.2
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	July	243.5	- 4.9	- 5.8	- 6.5
Durable Goods	Index(2)	July	285.5	- 8.5	- 10.7	- 5.6
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	July	216.6	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 7.2
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	July	174.4	- 25.5	- 36.1	+ 4.3
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	236.0	- 24.6	- 28.9	- 7.6
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	July	25.5	+ 9.9	+ 8.5	- 3.0
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	July	26.3	- 18.6	- 46.8	- 13.0
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	July	387.8	- 2.6	- 14.9	- 12.2
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	503.1	+ 3.9	+ 3.8	- 0.2
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Aug.	1,856.0	+ 3.5	+ 7.2	+ 0.6
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	207.7	- 8.0	- 6.8	+ 1.8
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Sept.	116.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Aug.	215.8	- 1.4	- 2.9	- 0.7
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Aug.	251.3	- 3.8	- 6.0	- 2.7
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Aug.	365.0	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 9.1
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Aug.	70.2	+ 7.3	+ 0.4	- 11.7
Department Stores	$ Million	Aug.	22.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.9	+ 9.8
Men's Clothing	$ Million	Aug.	4.6	- 6.2	- 10.6	- 15.2
Womens' Clothing	$ Million	Aug.	6.2	- 3.2	+ 1.8	- 12.6
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Aug.	13.8	- 3.5	- 2.4	- 9.5
Furniture	$ Million	Aug.	7.0	- 3.9	+ 4.1	+ 13.1
Appliance & Radio	$ Million	Aug.	---------not	available---	---------	
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Aug.	12.5	- 13.7	- 1.1	- 16.1
Financed	('000)	Aug.	5.2	- 10.1	- 6.9	- 14.1
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Sept.	76.3	+ 16.6	- 35.0	- 12.8
Residential	$ Million	Sept.	44.4	+ 41.7	+137.4	- 5.3
Business	$ Million	Sept.	18.0	+ 25.2	- 9.1	- 46.1
Industrial	$ Million	Sept.	4.1	- 32.4	+ 2.5	+115.8
Engineering	$ Million	Sept.	9.8	- 8.9	- 86.9	+ 88.5
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	$ Million	Sept.	5.3	+ 33.2	+ 31.4	- 15.1
Housing: Starts	No.	Aug.	4,375.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.3	+ 0.2
Completions	No.		3,290.0	+ 16.1	+ 26.4	- 2.3
Non Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Aug.	120.2	- 2.2	- 3.5	- 0.8
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Aug.	121.9	- 2.5	- 2.0	- 0.1
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Aug.	4,984.3	+ 7.3	+ 17.0	- 11.5
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Aug.	64.3	+ 9.4	+ 14.4	- 15.5
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Sept.	355.1	+ 8.3	+ 17.2	+ 0.3

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

[illegible]OOTNOTES:

(1) 1949 = 100
(2) 1935-39 = 100
(3) last half of 1933 = 100

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

		Applications as of August 1954	Applications as of August 1953	Increase or Decrease 1954 % 1953
1.	Metropolitan	26,351	12,547	+ 110.0
2.	Burlington	11,591	7,376	+ 57.1
3.	Niagara	6,134	2,971	+ 106.5
4.	Lake Erie	515	254	+ 102.8
5.	Upper Thames	4,220	2,400	+ 75.8
6.	Border	17,385	8,064	+ 115.6
7.	St. Clair River	1,367	491	+ 178.4
8.	Upper Grand River	5,013	1,689	+ 196.8
9.	Blue Water	3,842	1,705	+ 125.3
10.	Kawartha	9,440	2,901	+ 225.4
11.	Quinte	2,359	1,575	+ 49.8
12.	Upper St. Lawrence	2,416	1,670	+ 44.7
13.	Ottawa Valley	4,691	3,375	+ 39.0
14.	Highlands	1,646	836	+ 96.9
15.	Clay Belt	1,815	1,180	+ 53.8
16.	Nickel Range	1,288	794	+ 62.2
17.	Sault	2,425	435	+ 457.5
18.	Lakehead	2,601	1,174	+ 121.6
	ONTARIO	105,099	51,437	+ 104.3

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 - 100)

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Aug./54 Aug./53 + or -	Index of Payrolls	Aug./54 Aug./53 + or -	Weekly Wages and Salaries
					%		%	$
1.	Metropolitan	37.2	Aug. 1/53	119.7		166.9		62.56
	(Halton, Peel,		July 1/54	119.3		172.8		64.92
	York)		Aug. 1/54	117.2	- 2.1	171.1	+ 2.5	65.39
2.	Burlington	11.9	Aug. 1/53	105.2		139.2		62.92
	(Brant, Wentworth,		July 1/54	96.4		132.7		65.44
	Burlington)		Aug. 1/54	94.5	- 10.2	129.3	- 7.1	65.04
3.	Niagara	6.6	Aug. 1/53	116.8		156.6		66.33
	(Lincoln,		July 1/54	106.6		147.4		68.47
	Welland)		Aug. 1/54	106.1	- 9.2	147.0	- 6.1	68.64
4.	Lake Erie	0.6	Aug. 1/53	101.6		133.6		49.45
	(Haldimand,		July 1/54	89.6		134.0		56.24
	Norfolk)		Aug. 1/54	94.3	- 7.2	139.2	+ 4.2	55.47
5.	Upper Thames	4.7	Aug. 1/53	114.4		155.8		56.26
	(Elgin, Middlesex,		July 1/54	108.1		149.2		56.97
	Oxford)		Aug. 1/54	103.7	- 9.4	143.9	- 7.6	57.29
6.	Border	7.9	Aug. 1/53	111.4		150.7		68.79
	(Essex, Kent)		July 1/54	93.4		127.2		69.24
			Aug. 1/54	85.9	- 22.9	116.5	- 22.7	69.00
7.	St. Clair River	1.4	Aug. 1/53	117.8		172.6		73.51
	(Lambton)		July 1/54	113.1		174.1		77.27
			Aug. 1/54	113.0	- 4.1	173.7	+ 0.6	77.12
8.	Upper Grand River	7.1	Aug. 1/53	101.3		134.6		53.81
	(Perth, Waterloo,		July 1/54	91.9		127.2		56.09
	Wellington)		Aug. 1/54	91.1	- 10.1	126.1	- 6.3	56.06
9.	Blue Water	2.5	Aug. 1/53	106.1		142.1		47.57
	(Bruce, Dufferin,		July 1/54	98.1		135.2		48.97
	Huron, Simcoe, Grey)		Aug. 1/54	97.1	- 8.5	134.8	- 5.1	49.37
10.	Kawartha	5.4	Aug. 1/53	126.2		166.2		62.60
	(Durham, Ont., Peter.,		July 1/54	110.8		149.1		63.91
	Vic., Northumberland)		Aug. 1/54	108.4	- 14.1	145.8	- 12.3	63.91
11.	Quinte	2.5	Aug. 1/53	114.9		158.8		54.57
	(Front., Hast., Len.		July 1/54	101.0		144.4		56.39
	& Add., Pr. Edward)		Aug. 1/54	104.7	- 8.9	145.9	- 8.1	54.94
12.	U. St. Lawrence	2.0	Aug. 1/53	106.4		136.2		54.08
	(Dundas, Glen., Gren.,		July 1/54	112.7		158.0		59.22
	Leeds, Stormont)		Aug. 1/54	111.1	+ 4.4	150.8	+ 10.7	57.33

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

	Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Aug./54 Aug./53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	Aug./54 Aug./53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13.	Ottawa Valley	3.3	Aug. 1/53	111.6		150.0		54.03
	(Carleton, Lanark,		July 1/54	107.3		155.8		58.38
	Pres., Ren., Russ.)		Aug. 1/54	108.9	- 2.4	158.4	+ 5.6	58.48
14.	Highlands	0.7	Aug. 1/53	123.6		164.0		53.89
	(Haliburton, Muskoka,		July 1/54	120.3		167.3		56.43
	Nipissing, Parry S.)		Aug. 1/54	119.2	- 3.6	162.5	- 0.9	55.32
15.	Clay Belt	0.9	Aug. 1/53	122.9		155.7		67.71
	(Cochrane,		July 1/54	114.7		148.5		69.28
	Temiskaming)		Aug. 1/54	117.0	- 4.8	149.9	- 3.7	68.56
16.	Nickel Range	1.7	Aug. 1/53	122.6		178.3		81.50
	(Manitoulin,		July 1/54	127.7		173.6		76.07
	Sudbury)		Aug. 1/54	128.1	+ 4.5	173.5	- 2.7	75.75
17.	Sault	1.5	Aug. 1/53	144.3		185.8		68.46
	(Algoma)		July 1/54	110.1		144.2		69.65
			Aug. 1/54	101.2	- 29.9	138.2	- 25.6	72.63
8.	Lakehead	2.0	Aug. 1/53	133.3		170.3		67.61
	(Kenora, Rainy		July 1/54	116.4		157.2		71.23
	River, Thunder Bay)		Aug. 1/54	119.7	- 10.2	160.7	- 5.6	70.80
	ONTARIO	100.0	Aug. 1/53	114.8		156.4		62.14
			July 1/54	108.1		152.3		64.21
			Aug. 1/54	106.2	- 7.5	149.6	- 4.3	64.26

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6.	Border	2.4	Aug. 1/53	145.1		186.5		60.41
	(Salt, Natural		July 1/54	157.2		213.4		63.77
	Gas)		Aug. 1/54	157.2	+ 8.3	209.4	+ 12.3	62.58
15.	Clay Belt	27.3	Aug. 1/53	95.3		117.2		62.33
	(Gold, Silver)		July 1/54	92.4		120.2		66.08
			Aug. 1/54	93.1	- 2.3	119.7	+ 2.1	65.32
16.	Nickel Range	41.6	Aug. 1/53	154.8		200.5		75.38
	(Nickel, Copper,		July 1/54	152.3		201.6		77.02
	Gold, Silver)		Aug. 1/54	150.4	- 2.8	201.8	+ 0.6	78.05
17.	Sault	1.7	Aug. 1/53	126.6		180.5		78.20
	(Iron Ore)		July 1/54	128.8		190.8		81.23
			Aug. 1/54	128.8	+ 1.7	189.8	+ 5.2	80.82
18.	Lakehead	3.2	Aug. 1/53	106.5		155.2		77.67
	(Gold, Iron Ore)		July 1/54	110.1		153.7		74.37
			Aug. 1/54	97.5	- 8.5	138.4	- 10.8	75.67
19.	James Bay	3.3	Aug. 1/53	71.6		85.8		63.91
	(Gold, Silver)		July 1/54	73.2		88.7		64.61
			Aug. 1/54	75.0	+ 4.7	91.0	+ 6.1	64.67
	All Mining Industries		Aug. 1/53	117.4		153.1		69.24
			July 1/54	116.3		157.2		71.74
			Aug. 1/54	116.1	- 1.1	157.0	+ 2.5	71.79

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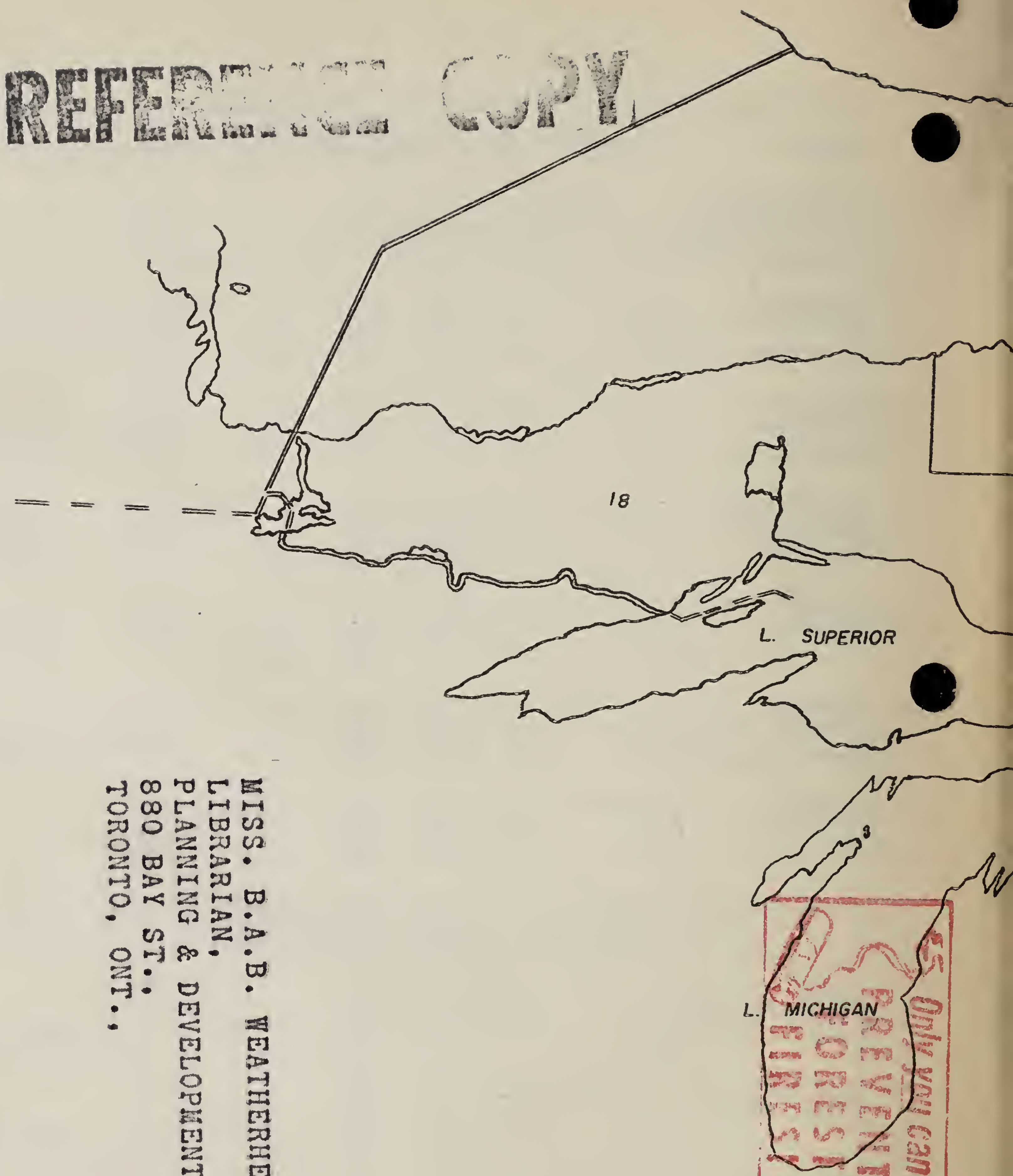

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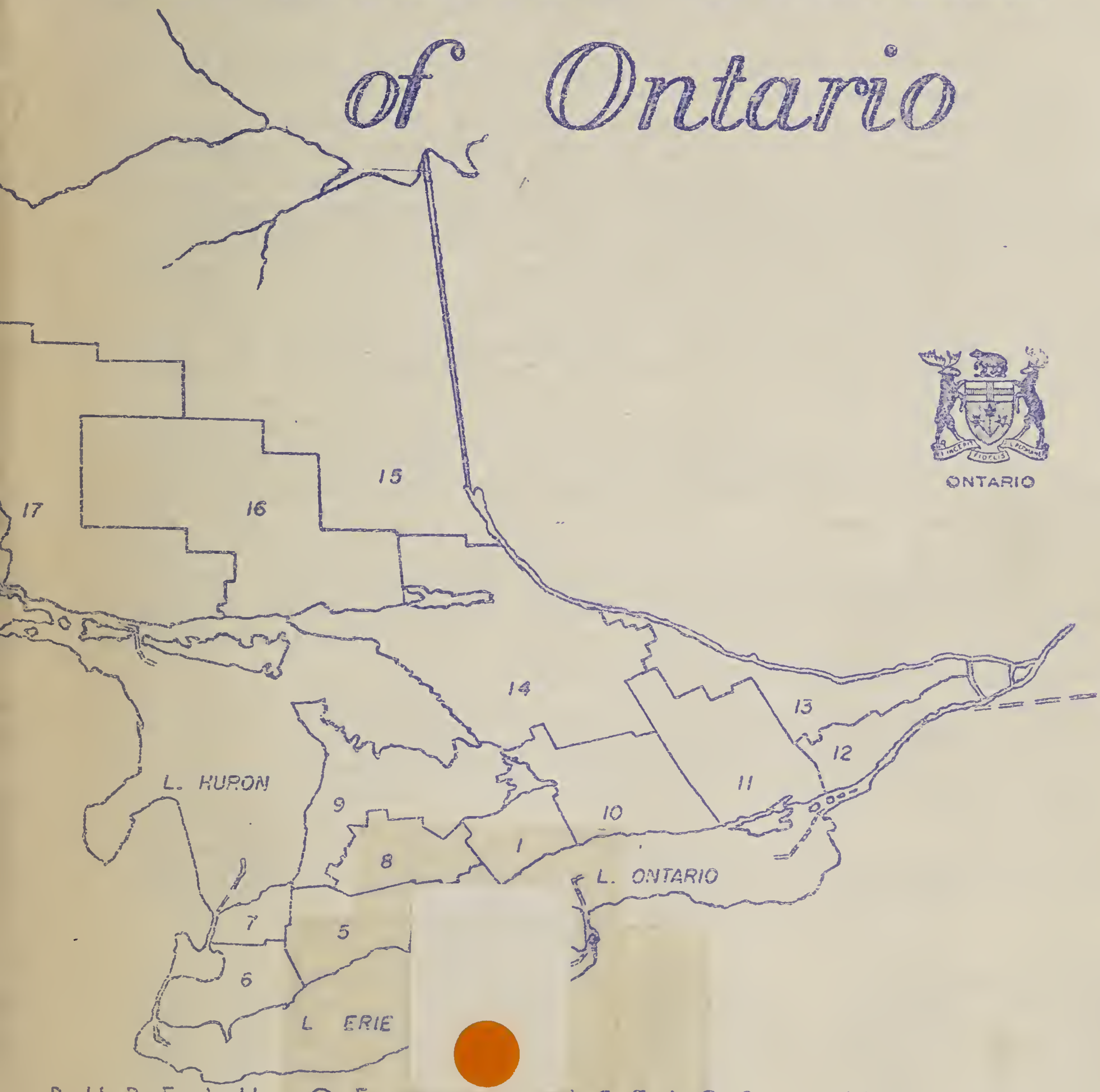

ONTARIO

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THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

The slaughtering and meat packing industry in Ontario was the fifth industry in terms of value of factory shipments in 1953. The large gross value of the product, ranking close behind pulp and paper and primary iron and steel, is due, however, to the high cost of materials rather than to value added during the manufacturing process. Cost of materials made up 81 percent of the gross value of the finished product, while salaries and wages and cost of fuel and electricity came to only 9% and 1%, respectively. This is fairly typical of the food and beverage industries as a whole, in which cost of materials, labour costs and fuel and electricity accounted for 63%, 14% and 1% of the gross value, compared to 51%, 23% and 2% for all Ontario manufacturing.

The major part of the value of raw materials used is, of course, made up of livestock slaughtered. In 1952, the proportion was 79 percent.

The industry includes abattoirs and meat packing plants. Important products are fresh meats, cured and smoked meats, animal oils and fats, sausages and sausage casings. The industry also includes poultry dressing, packing and canning.(1)

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	Employees	Salaries & Wages $'000	Cost of Materials $'000	Value of Factory Shipments $'000
1953	8,705	29,115	265,638	329,025
1952	8,724	27,773	272,940	340,734
1951	8,073	24,186	304,088	355,624
1950	7,878	21,019	248,283	292,709
1949	7,907	20,149	221,559	265,292
1947	7,661	16,709	157,492	186,481
1945	7,474	13,517	133,447	153,058

Source: The Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The industry really began in Ontario in 1854, when William Davis established a packing house in Toronto. No slaughtering was done on the premises. Hogs were brought in dressed from the country

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(1) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Continued on page 8.

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SUMMARY

Manufacturing employment in September this year was lower than last in all regions of the Province except the Upper St. Lawrence. The greatest declines over the year were recorded in the Sault (30.7%), Border (27.7%), and Kawartha (20.7%) Regions. A slackening of production in the automotive industry accounts for the drop in employment in the last two areas, while reduced demand for labour in the iron and steel industry is largely responsible for the situation at the Sault. Payrolls in the manufacturing industries of the Province as a whole were five percent below last year as of September 1.

The strikes in the plants of a leading automobile manufacturer in Windsor, Oakville and Etobicoke Township which commenced on October 10th have affected not only the communities directly concerned but also centres scattered throughout the Province. Layoffs have occurred in feeder plants located in Hamilton, St. Thomas, London, Sarnia, Guelph, Brantford and Stratford. It will be two months before these events are reflected in official employment statistics but their effects may be expected to be most serious in the Border, Upper Thames, Burlington, Upper Grand River and Metropolitan Regions.

Persons registered for employment at the middle of September numbered slightly fewer than a month earlier. September, it should be noted; is the month in which applications for employment in Ontario regularly reach a seasonal minumum, the maximum being attained in March.

It is significant to note that the only region of the Province to show a consistently higher level of manufacturing employment this year to date, compared with 1953, has been the Upper St. Lawrence. Since 1949, employment in the manufacturing industries of this Region has increased about eleven percent, one of the largest advances of any region in the southern portion of the Province. The recent advent of several large new industries in the area, which accounts for only two percent of all manufacturing employees, partially explains this percentage increase. Another factor is the activity connected with the commencement of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Sept.	111.4	- 3.1	- 4.4	+ 0.2
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Sept.	154.1	+ 0.2	- 1.6	- 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Aug.	244.2	- 2.7	- 1.8	+ 2.2
Manufacturing (Ont. 49%)	Index(2)	Aug.	249.0	- 5.0	- 5.0	+ 3.0
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Aug.	283.7	- 8.6	- 9.0	- 0.2
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Aug.	226.9	- 1.7	- 1.6	+ 5.7
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	166.6	- 27.1	- 37.6	- 4.5
Steel Ingots (Ont. 75%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	241.6	- 24.6	- 24.8	+ 2.4
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Aug.	26.6	+ 10.3	+ 12.2	+ 3.9
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Aug.	13.5	- 19.7	- 36.9	- 48.6
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 72%)	Index(2)	Aug.	416.5	- 3.6	- 9.6	+ 8.6
Newsprint (Ont. 30%)	'000 Tons	Aug.	503.1	+ 3.9	+ 3.8	- 0.2
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Sept.	1,899.5	+ 3.6	+ 5.0	+ 2.3
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Aug.	207.7	- 8.0	- 6.8	+ 1.8
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Oct.	116.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	n.c.
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Sept.	215.3	- 1.5	- 2.7	- 0.2
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Sept.	248.3	- 3.9	- 5.4	- 1.5
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Sept.	381.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 4.6
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Sept.	71.7	+ 7.3	+ 7.3	+ 2.1
Department Stores	$ Million	Sept.	29.7	+ 1.4	- 1.3	+ 32.2
Men's Clothing	$ Million	Sept.	5.9	- 6.7	- 10.2	+ 26.3
Womens' Clothing	$ Million	Sept.	6.8	- 3.4	- 5.0	+ 9.5
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Sept.	14.6	- 3.1	- 1.0	+ 6.0
Furniture	$ Million	Sept.	6.8	- 2.1	+ 12.9	- 2.7
Appliance & Radio	$ Million		----------not available---------			
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Sept.	14.2	- 11.5	+ 13.8	+ 13.4
Financed	('000)	Sept.	5.7	- 8.0	+ 12.3	+ 9.0
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Oct.	82.2	+ 9.5	- 28.2	+ 7.7
Residential	$ Million	Oct.	43.5	+ 42.0	+ 44.0	- 2.0
Business	$ Million	Oct.	22.0	+ 22.1	- 1.8	+ 22.2
Industrial	$ Million	Oct.	6.9	- 43.1	- 76.7	+ 68.3
Engineering	$ Million	Oct.	9.8	- 23.0	- 69.7	n.c.
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	$ Million	Oct.	4.3	+ 9.3	- 69.2	- 18.7
Housing: Starts	No.	Aug.	4,375.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.3	+ 0.2
Completions	No.	Aug.	3,290.0	+ 16.1	+ 26.4	- 2.3
Non Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Sept.	120.4	- 2.2	- 2.6	+ 0.2
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Sept.	122.2	- 2.3	- 0.8	+ 0.2
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Sept.	5,154.3	+ 8.2	+ 16.0	+ 3.4
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Aug.	64.3	+ 9.4	+ 14.4	- 15.5
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Oct.	355.6	+ 9.2	+ 17.3	+ 0.1

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

(1) 1949 = 100 n.c. - no change
(2) 1935-39 = 100
(3) last half of 1933 = 100

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, BY REGIONS
REPORTED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

		Applications as of Sept. 16, 1954	Applications as of Sept. 17, 1953	Increase 1954/1953 %
1.	Metropolitan	25,106	13,162	90.7
2.	Burlington	10,118	6,385	58.5
3.	Niagara	6,551	3,055	114.4
4.	Lake Erie	177	153	15.7
5.	Upper Thames	3,857	1,783	116.3
6.	Border	15,774	7,078	122.9
7.	St. Clair River	1,377	623	121.0
8.	Upper Grand River	4,706	1,618	190.9
9.	Blue Water	3,688	1,794	105.6
10.	Kawartha	10,607	2,871	269.5
11.	Quinte	2,107	1,655	27.3
12.	Upper St. Lawrence	2,385	1,604	48.7
13.	Ottawa Valley	4,722	3,585	31.7
14.	Highlands	1,719	1,015	69.4
15.	Clay Belt	1,725	1,272	35.6
16.	Nickel Range	1,416	748	89.3
17.	Sault	2,183	537	306.5
18.	Lakehead	2,306	1,216	89.6
	ONTARIO	100,524	50,154	100.4

MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS APPROVED

A new indicator of economic activity in Ontario, "Manufacturing Plans Approved" appears under Construction in the table on page 4 . This figure is obtained from the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour. Before beginning erection of any building, or the alteration of an existing building, intended for use as a factory, the owner must submit drawings and specifications, which the Factory Inspection Branch examines and, if they meet its requirements, approves.

The value of construction approved for all manufacturing factories in Ontario has been selected from the records for use as an indicator. A regional distribution for the first ten months of 1954 and 1953 follows.

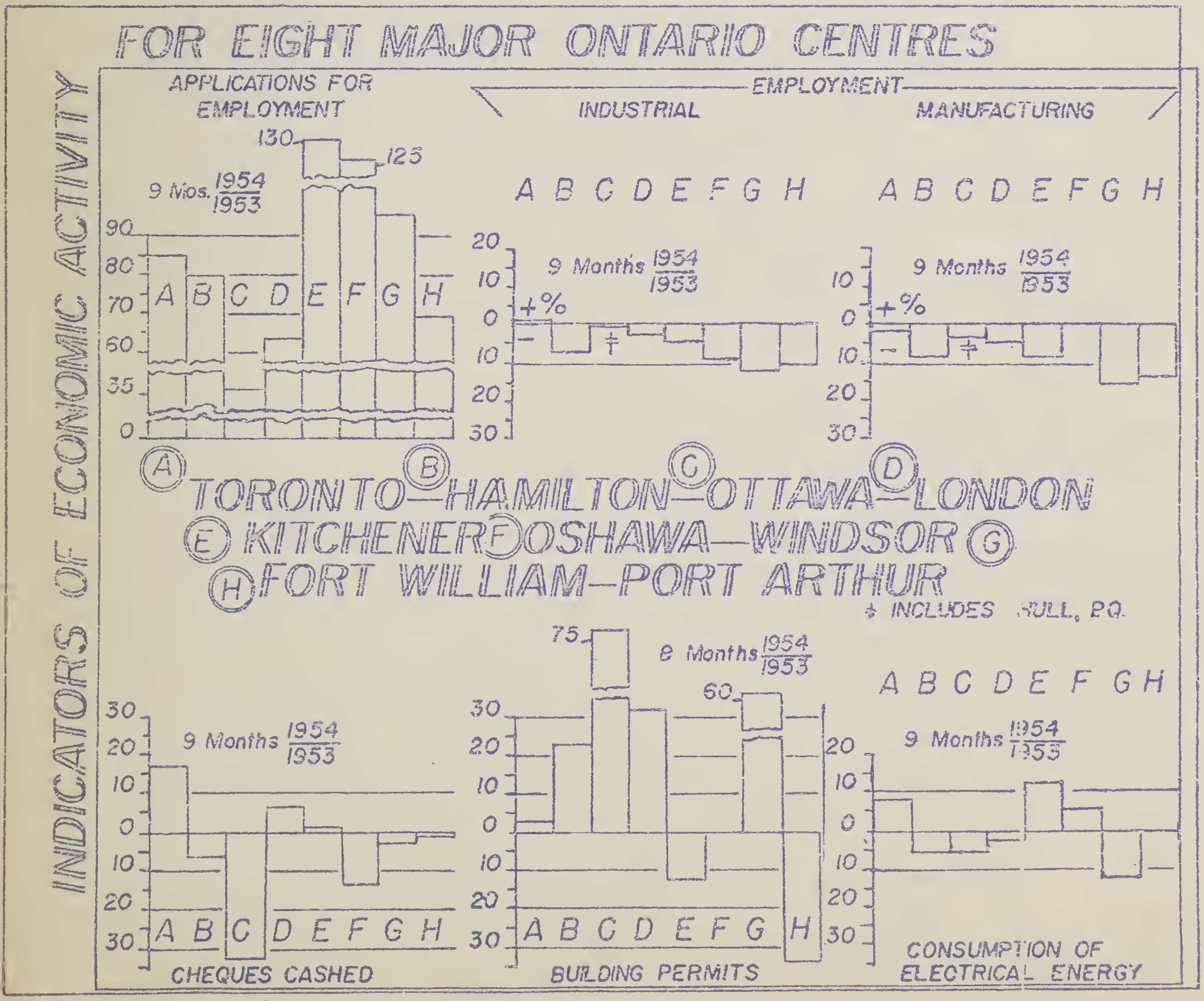
VALUE OF MANUFACTURING FACTORY PLANS APPROVED IN ONTARIO, BY REGIONS

		-----FIRST 10 MONTHS-----		
	Regions	1954 $	1953 $	Increase or Decrease %
1.	Metropolitan	32,387,300	27,512,900	+ 17.7
2.	Burlington	3,716,200	3,142,500	+ 18.3
3.	Niagara	1,867,900	3,085,800	- 39.5
4.	Lake Erie	530,700	95,000	+ 458.6
5.	Upper Thames	1,763,500	2,108,200	- 16.4
6.	Border	11,224,400	2,659,900	+ 322.0
7.	St. Clair River	2,658,000	422,700	+ 528.8
8.	Upper Grand River	1,668,800	8,272,300	- 79.8
9.	Blue Water	860,400	1,229,700	- 30.0
10.	Kawartha	2,466,600	4,264,900	- 42.2
11.	Quinte	1,017,900	277,700	+ 266.5
12.	Upper St. Lawrence	1,232,600	2,212,500	- 44.3
13.	Ottawa Valley	209,000	2,581,000	- 91.9
14.	Highlands	245,100	90,000	+ 172.3
15.	Clay Belt	54,000	18,000	+ 200.0
16.	Nickel Range	99,500	513,000	- 80.6
17.	Sault	2,120,900	232,000	+ 814.2
18.	Lakehead	425,000	314,000	+ 35.4
	TOTAL	64,547,800	59,032,100	+ 9.3

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR EIGHT MAJOR ONTARIO CENTRES

Centre	Applications for Employment 9 mos. 1954/1953	Employment Indust. 9mos. 1954/1953	Employment Mfg. 9mos. 1954/1953	Cheques Cashed 9 mos. 1954/1953	Building Permits 8 mos. 1954/1953	Consumption of Electrical Energy 9 mos. 1954/1953
TORONTO	+ 84.7	+ 1.0	- 1.9	+ 17.0	+ 2.5	+ 8.1
HAMILTON	+ 79.6	- 7.1	- 8.4	- 6.8	+ 22.9	- 5.0
OTTAWA	+ 36.1	- 0.3 (1)	- 3.7 (1)	- 32.5	+ 77.9	- 5.0
LONDON	+ 62.1	- 2.4	- 4.5	+ 6.4	+ 32.2	- 3.0
KITCHENER	+ 131.7	- 4.1	- 8.3	+ 1.0	- 12.9	+ 12.0
OSHAWA	+ 126.7	- 8.8	-	- 13.2	-	+ 6.0
WINDSOR	+ 95.9	- 12.2	- 16.2	- 2.9	+ 62.2	- 12.0
FT. WM. - PT. ARTH.	+ 68.5	- 10.1	- 13.5	- 0.9	- 33.7	-

(1) Includes Hull P.Q.



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during the cold weather, defrosted and salted down.(2) Before this, livestock was slaughtered on the farms or by a local butcher and sold, in season, in nearby towns for immediate consumption or storing by the individual buyer.

Several events in the next 50 years encouraged the firm establishment of the industry in Ontario. During the American Civil War, men were withdrawn from agriculture in the United States, and at the same time demand for meat to feed the army was created. As demand from the United States declined, a market began to develop in Great Britain. The opening of the west by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 and the subsequent production in the Prairie Provinces of a better grade of grain at lower prices, encouraged the diversification of farming and relatively more dependence on livestock in the east.

The fresh beef trade was established between 1900 and 1914. The industry expanded during 1914-18 to replace sources of supply made inaccessible by the war. It suffered from overdevelopment following the first World War and other periods of abnormal demand in 1928-29 and 1942-45. The value of production in Ontario, deflated by the General Wholesale Price Index, showed a decline of four percent from 1945 to 1947, a steady rise from 1948 to 1952 of 16 percent, and a decline in 1953 of one percent.

The 61 slaughtering and meat packing establishments in Ontario now produce 40 percent of the industry's total value of factory shipments in Canada. Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan follow, in that order. Only a small number of these establishments is engaged in all phases of the industry. Some are only fat rendering stations; some, retail or wholesale establishments which have a licence for the small amount of slaughtering they do. On the other hand, there also exist constantly changing numbers of small, uninspected slaughter houses for which statistics are not available. At the present time, slaughtering done in these establishments is negligible.

Thirty percent of the factory value of products sold is from fresh and frozen beef, 14 percent from fresh and frozen pork. By-products make up 19 percent of the total.

As storage and preservation facilities have become more elaborate, large enterprises with centralized operations extending into the purchasing, processing, storage and marketing phases of the industry have replaced local butchers who had close contact with raw supplies and a custom clientele. In Ontario nearly half the establishments, 29 in 1952, were incorporated companies. The same number of companies had an annual production value of over one million dollars. Two were cooperative associations, and the remainder of the 61 were operated by individuals and partnerships.

In Canada, in the 1951 taxation year, 90 meat packing companies, with combined assets in land and buildings of $80 million, reported a profit of $12 million. Seventy-four of these companies reported a profit, and 16 a loss.(3)

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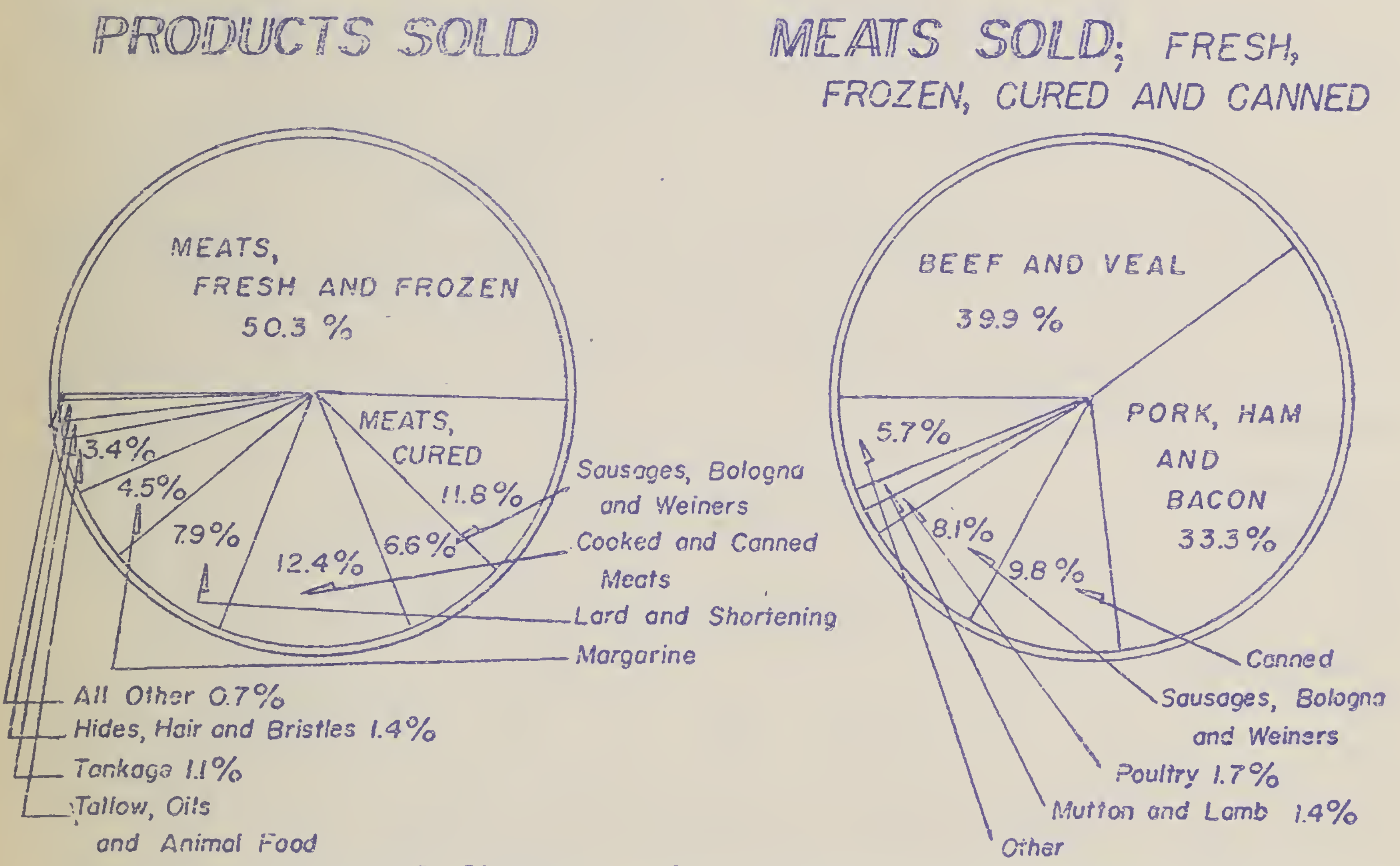
(2) The Story of Our Products, Canada Packers Limited, Jackson Press, Kingston, 1943, p. 20.

Centralization is also encouraged by the concentration on by-products in the industry. Profits depend partly on use of the entire animal. The "dress-off" on beef, for instance, is about 45 to 50 percent. That is, from a 1,000 pound steer only 450 to 550 pounds of edible meat is realized from the carcass. More efficient use of the hide, inedible parts, fancy meats and other by-products can be made by large operators. The activities of the larger firms also include the processing of other foods, and fertilizer and soap manufacturing.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD BY THE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO



Source of original figures: The Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industries, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Dependent industries are the sausage and sausage casing industry and the animal oil and fats industry. Thirty-three Ontario establishments with 530 employees produced $7.5 million worth of sausages and sausage casings, exclusive of those made in the industry proper, in 1952. Factory shipments by the animal oils and fats industry amounted to $3.4 million for Canada, with nine of sixteen establishments operating in Ontario. In addition, the soap industry obtains about ten percent of its materials, by value, from by-products of slaughtering, and the fertilizer industry is also partially dependent.

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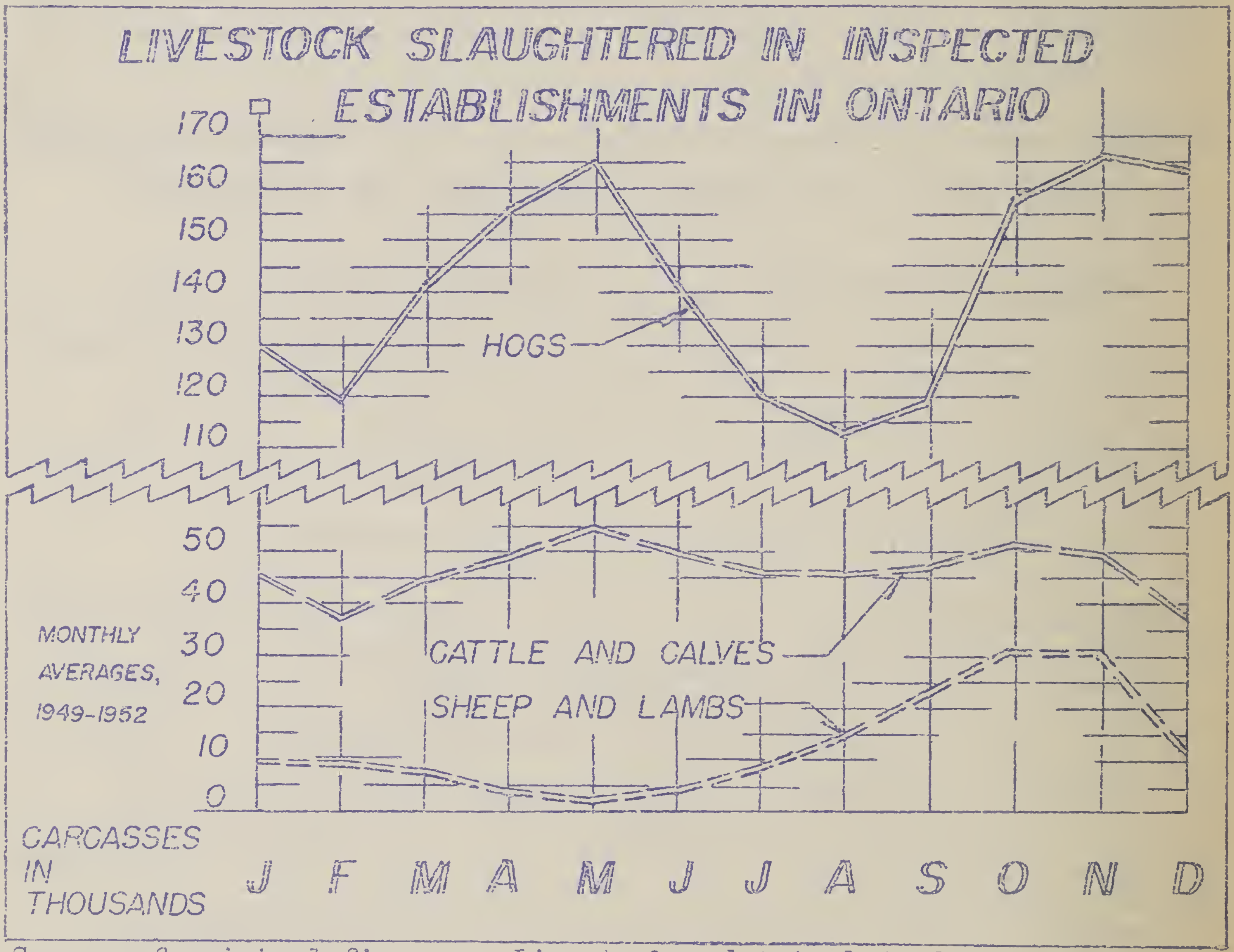
(3) Taxation Statistics, 1953, Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, Ottawa.

One of the complicating factors of the industry is its seasonality, which, however, has become less marked over the last few decades. Cattle slaughtered in inspected establishments in the years from 1949 to 1952 showed a seasonal range of 37 percent, with two high points, around May and October, and a low point at the beginning of the year. Hogs slaughtered show a seasonal range of 47 percent. They also have two high points, in May and November. Slaughterings of sheep and lambs are much more highly seasonal, but they make up a less important proportion of the total.


LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED IN INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS IN ONTARIO

Source of original figures: Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The amount of meat in cold storage and packers and wholesale warehouses in Ontario also fluctuates seasonally. In general, it follows by a month or two the pattern for slaughterings, with a wider seasonal range. Seasonality in the industry depends on consumer demand as well as on livestock production.

Labour costs are low compared to the value of products in slaughtering and meat packing. Only six Ontario establishments employed over 300, and over half employed less than 20, in 1952. Although the industry in Ontario accounted for 24 percent of the value of factory shipments of the food and beverages industry in 1953, the 8,705 employees represented only 12 percent of the total labour force in that industry group.

The chart on page 12 illustrates the steady rise in employment from 1949 until the beginning of 1953, with a decline of 1.4 percent during that year. There is a seasonal range in employment of about 7 percent, with high average employment in the late summer and low in the late winter. The range in general food and beverage industries is 22 percent.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS - ONTARIO

		SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING				All Manufacturing
		1951	1952	1953	August 1, 1954	August 1/54
Average:						
Hours per week		41.7	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.3
Hourly earnings	¢	125.9	136.1	142.3	144.6	148.6
Weekly wages	$	52.50	57.30	58.77	60.73	59.89

Source: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1945-1953; monthly, August, 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

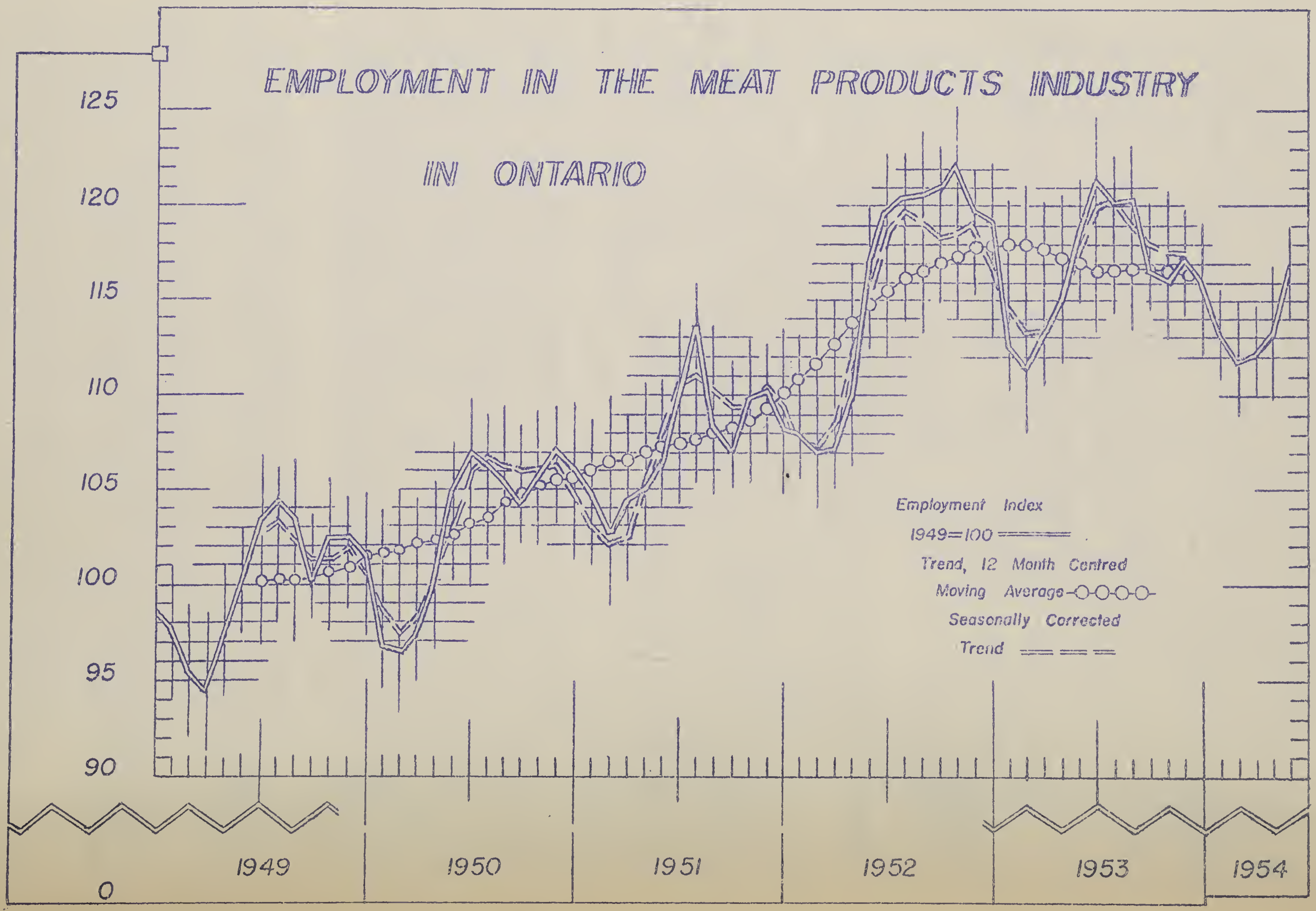
Average hourly earnings of the 6,243 reported wage earners in the industry at August 1st were slightly lower than for all manufacturing in the Province, although weekly wages, because of the longer average work week, were a little higher. In the larger plants the division of labour, which implies the use of semi-skilled and unskilled labour, is worked out in great detail. About 30 operations are involved in the slaughter of cattle in large packing house procedure, exclusive of housing and storing. These are all manual jobs.

The United Packinghouse Workers of America, C.I.O. - C.C.L., has a membership of about five thousand in eight large meat packing plants in Ontario, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A.F.L.-T.L.C., have less than a thousand members. The Packinghouse Workers have had a master agreementwith the "Big Three," Canada Packers Limited, Burns and Company Limited and Swift Canadian Company, Limited since 1946. Wages vary to some extent from plant to plant of these companies in Canada, and even within the Province. Agreements with the smaller meat packers usually follow the lead of the "Big Three."

A guaranteed minimum of 36 hours per week, exclusive of overtime, has resulted in a more uniform spread of work hours and of buying operations.

From its beginning a century ago, the industry has become an important processor in its own right, and has extended its influence into many phases of agriculture in Ontario and to the eating habits of the public.

Forty-two percent of the farm cash income earned in Ontario in 1953 was derived from the sale of livestock and poultry. Over half the beef cattle and hogs on farms in 1953 was in the Upper Grand River, Blue Water and Kawartha Regions, surrounding the Metropolitan Region.


EMPLOYMENT IN THE MEAT PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

IN ONTARIO

One function of livestock in the agricultural economy is to utilize feed resources for a high return. The principal grain used for Ontario feeders is oats. Of the value of oats grown in the Province, 43 percent comes from the Upper Grand River, Blue Water and Upper Thames Regions. The same proportion of the value of hay grown comes from these Regions and the Kawartha Region.

There are several alternative ways of marketing livestock. An increasingly important means is by sale direct to the large packing plants. About half the cattle and 80 to 90 percent of the hogs are now sold by the farmer to the packing plant.

Others are sold by auction at the public stockyards operated in Toronto by the Ontario Government and at community sales barns licenced and inspected by the Provincial Government. These privately operated establishments usually hold auctions one day a week. There are fifty sales barns throughout Ontario, 21 of them in the Blue Water, Upper Grand River, Upper Thames and Kawartha Regions.

There are also some direct sales to local butchers for slaughter. The proportion sold in this way fluctuates.

In spite of the large, though varying, export trade, livestock production, slaughtering and meat packing have been aimed at providing meat for domestic consumption. The proportion of urban consumers' income spent on meat varies around eight percent, about a fifth of the total spent on food. The demand for meat with relation to price is fairly inelastic. It is a staple in Canadian diet, and there is no important substitute for it. There is more variation in demand at the consumer level than at the processing level, as the packing plants must maintain operations at an optimum. About one thousand retail meat markets in Ontario sold $67 million worth of meat in 1953. This does not include a large amount sold by grocery and combination and department stores.

Exports of products of slaughtering and meat packing, $66 million in 1953, made up eight percent of the total value of factory shipments in Canada. This indicates a steady decline from 38 percent in 1944, when the United Kingdom imported $95 million of bacon and $37 million of beef and veal. U.K. purchases of Canadian pork products are negligible at present, and less than 30 percent of the beef and veal exported in 1953 went to that country, compared to 60 percent to the United States. The U.S. took nearly 80 percent of the beef and veal, pork, bacon and ham, which make up three-quarters of total exports of the industry.

Imports amounted to $43 million, five percent of the value of factory shipments, in 1952, a little lower than the average for the last decade. Most of this trade is with the United States, which exports pork shoulders and other low priced cuts to Canada in exchange for high quality Canadian bacon.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Sept/54 / Sept/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	Sept/54 / Sept/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
1. Metropolitan (Halton, Peel, York)	37.2	Sept 1/53	122.0		170.6		62.77
		Aug. 1/54	117.3		171.2		65.37
		Sept 1/54	118.6	- 2.8	173.1	+ 1.5	65.36
2. Burlington (Brant, Wentworth, Burlington)	11.9	Sept 1/53	104.5		136.1		61.90
		Aug. 1/54	94.3		128.9		64.94
		Sept 1/54	94.0	- 10.0	127.0	- 6.7	64.21
3. Niagara (Lincoln, Welland)	6.6	Sept 1/53	121.2		156.7		63.96
		Aug. 1/54	105.7		146.8		68.78
		Sept 1/54	112.2	- 7.4	152.3	- 2.8	67.25
4. Lake Erie (Haldimand, Norfolk)	0.6	Sept 1/53	110.9		158.8		53.83
		Aug. 1/54	95.5		140.5		55.32
		Sept 1/54	105.8	- 4.6	155.1	- 2.3	55.09
5. Upper Thames (Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford)	4.7	Sept 1/53	115.2		154.9		55.51
		Aug. 1/54	103.5		143.8		57.34
		Sept 1/54	103.3	- 10.3	146.1	- 5.7	58.37
6. Border (Essex, Kent)	7.9	Sept 1/53	109.2		140.4		65.34
		Aug. 1/54	86.0		116.7		69.01
		Sept 1/54	78.9	- 27.7	106.9	- 23.9	68.85
7. St. Clair River (Lambton)	1.4	Sept 1/53	126.7		191.9		60.70
		Aug. 1/54	113.1		174.4		77.38
		Sept 1/54	107.9	- 14.8	165.4	- 13.8	76.86
8. Upper Grand River (Perth, Waterloo, Wellington)	7.1	Sept 1/53	103.3		138.6		54.36
		Aug. 1/54	91.3		126.6		56.18
		Sept 1/54	93.1	- 9.9	129.6	- 6.5	56.38
9. Blue Water (Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Simcoe, Grey)	2.5	Sept 1/53	105.9		140.8		47.27
		Aug. 1/54	94.9		131.1		49.12
		Sept 1/54	95.3	- 10.0	133.0	- 5.5	49.60
10. Kawartha (Durham, Ont.,Peter., Vic., Northumberland)	5.4	Sept 1/53	126.5		164.7		61.89
		Aug. 1/54	108.4		145.8		63.91
		Sept 1/54	100.3	- 20.7	124.9	- 24.2	59.16
11. Quinte (Front., Hast., Len. & Add., Pr. Edward)	2.5	Sept 1/53	116.6		158.7		53.78
		Aug. 1/54	104.9		146.1		54.92
		Sept 1/54	110.7	- 5.1	154.0	- 3.0	54.85
12. U. St. Lawrence (Dundas, Glen., Gren., Leeds, Stormont)	2.0	Sept 1/53	109.3		141.8		54.78
		Aug. 1/54	111.1		150.6		57.25
		Sept 1/54	110.8	+ 1.4	154.2	+ 8.7	58.75

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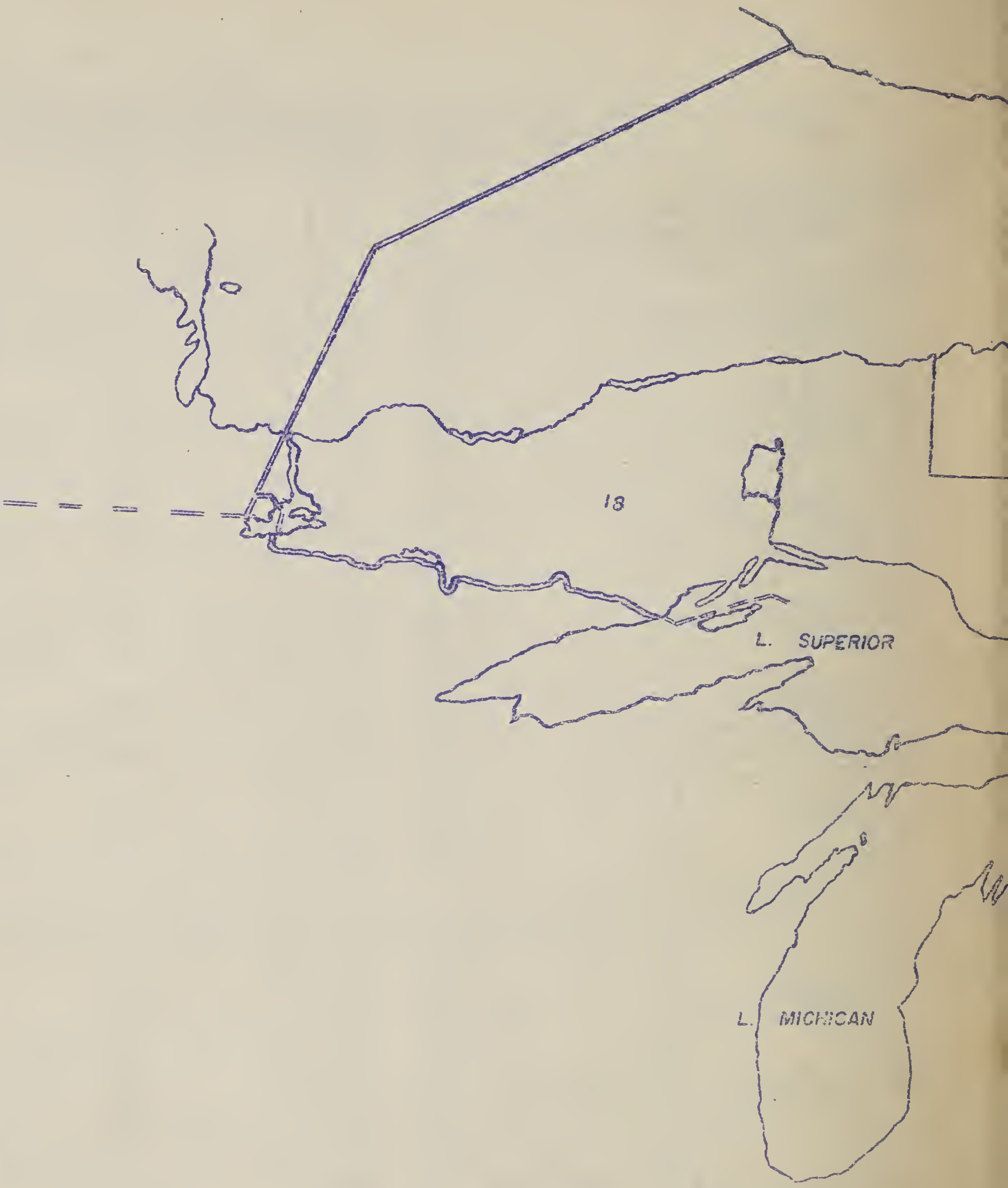
(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Sept/54 Sept/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	Sept/54 Sept/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13. Ottawa Valley	3.3	Sept 1/53	112.1		151.8		54.46
(Carleton, Lanark,		Aug. 1/54	108.9		158.4		58.48
Pres., Ren., Russ.)		Sept 1/54	107.7	- 3.9	155.9	+ 2.7	58.19
14. Highlands	0.7	Sept 1/53	123.3		162.5		53.53
(Haliburton, Muskoka,		Aug. 1/54	119.2		162.5		55.32
Nipissing, Parry S.)		Sept 1/54	115.3	- 6.5	160.2	- 1.4	56.38
15. Clay Belt	0.9	Sept 1/53	123.7		157.8		68.48
(Cochrane,		Aug. 1/54	118.8		151.9		68.44
Temiskaming)		Sept 1/54	120.5	- 2.6	151.2	- 4.2	67.15
16. Nickal Range	1.7	Sept 1/53	133.3		178.1		74.88
(Manitoulin,		Aug. 1/54	128.4		173.9		75.76
Sudbury)		Sept 1/54	129.8	- 2.6	176.3	- 1.0	75.95
17. Sault	1.5	Sept 1/53	143.5		179.9		66.69
(Algoma)		Aug. 1/54	101.2		138.2		72.63
		Sept 1/54	99.4	- 30.7	131.0	- 27.2	70.04
18. Lakehead	2.0	Sept 1/53	132.6		170.0		67.79
(Kenora, Rainy		Aug. 1/54	119.7		160.7		70.80
River, Thunder Bay)		Sept 1/54	121.6	- 8.3	164.6	- 3.2	71.37
ONTARIO	100.0	Sept 1/53	116.2		156.7		61.53
		Aug. 1/54	106.1		149.6		64.27
		Sept 1/54	106.2	- 8.6	148.8	- 5.0	63.87

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. Border	2.4	Sept 1/53	143.5		185.8		60.79
(Salt, Natural		Aug. 1/54	157.2		209.4		62.58
Gas)		Sept 1/54	159.0	+ 10.8	210.8	+ 13.5	62.29
15. Clay Belt	27.3	Sept 1/53	91.4		111.3		64.80
(Gold, Silver)		Aug. 1/54	93.1		119.7		65.32
		Sept 1/54	93.0	+ 1.8	118.3	+ 6.3	64.69
16. Nickel Range	41.6	Sept 1/53	153.0		201.3		76.57
(Nickel, Copper,		Aug. 1/54	150.4		201.8		78.05
Gold, Silver)		Sept 1/54	149.8	- 2.1	200.7	- 0.3	77.95
17. Sault	1.7	Sept 1/53	128.8		186.9		79.55
(Iron Ore)		Aug. 1/54	128.8		189.8		80.82
		Sept 1/54	133.5	+ 3.6	192.2	+ 2.8	78.98
18. Lakehead	3.2	Sept 1/53	107.5		161.8		80.23
(Gold, Iron Ore)		Aug. 1/54	97.5		138.4		75.67
		Sept 1/54	98.7	- 8.2	139.0	- 14.1	75.05
19. James Bay	3.3	Sept 1/53	71.5		86.2		64.24
(Gold, Silver)		Aug. 1/54	77.1		93.4		64.67
		Sept 1/54	77.9	+ 9.0	94.4	+ 9.5	64.60
All Mining Industries		Sept 1/53	114.3		151.0		70.16
		Aug. 1/54	116.4		157.5		71.81
		Sept 1/54	116.5	+ 1.9	156.9	+ 3.9	71.48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Prime Minister and urer

Department of the
Provincial Treasurer

East Block, Tower Queens Park
Toronto, 2.

THE NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS GROUP IN ONTARIO

The non-ferrous metal products group in this Province consists of a small number of firms which are classified into six different industries as shown in the table below.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS GROUP IN ONTARIO, SHOWING PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRIES

		Plants	Employees		Salaries and Wages		Gross Selling Value*	
		No.	No.	%	$'000	%	$'000	%
Aluminum Products	1952	56	4,907	18.3	15,851	17.8	51,617	8.7
	1937	15	1,021	7.1	1,204	6.1	5,448	2.3
Brass & Copper Products	1952	86	5,642	21.0	18,595	20.9	103,307	17.5
	1937	78	3,159	22.1	3,982	20.2	22,171	9.3
Jewellery & Silverware	1952	114	3,347	12.4	9,188	10.2	32,094	5.4
	1937	69	2,351	16.5	2,819	14.3	10,318	4.3
White Metal Products	1952	33	2,654	9.9	7,866	8.8	40,761	6.9
	1937	23	1,036	7.3	1,101	5.6	6,059	2.5
Miscellaneous	1952	11	294	1.1	1,057	1.2	3,814	0.6
	1937	15	315	2.2	377	1.9	1,479	0.6
Non-Ferrous Smelting & Refining	1952	7	10,018	37.3	36,544	41.1	348,740	59.2
	1937	7	6,380	44.7	10,223	51.9	192,249	80.9
TOTAL	1953	-	27,419	-	93,552	-	610,859	-
	1952	307	26,862	100.0	88,922	100.0	580,332	100.0
	1937	207	14,262	100.0	19,705	100.0	237,723	100.0

*Figures under Gross Selling Value for 1952 and 1953 are Factory Shipments.
Source of original figures: The pamphlets dealing with the various non-ferrous metal industries, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Many of these firms have little in common except their use of some non-ferrous metal as a main raw material. Some manufacturers of non-ferrous products, such as electrical equipment, are excluded. Brass foundries which are minor parts of other industries are also not included. For security reasons no figures are available as to production of pitchblende products (radium and uranium) at the Port Hope refinery. Magnesium and calcium production figures are restricted to a lesser degree, apparently for the same reasons.

In 1953, the group ranked fifth among Ontario industries in

Continued on page 4.

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NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY GROUP.................. 2
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Indicators of Economic Activity............................ 20
Regional Employment and Payroll Indices.................... 22

SUMMARY

Construction activity continues to dominate the economic scene in Ontario. Cumulative statistics for 1954 to date related to the value of contracts awarded, building permits issued and factory plans approved, show increases in total of 11.8%, 14.7% and 4.6%, respectively over last year. Housing construction still leads the field. Over 60 percent of the value of all building permits issued in Ontario in the first nine months of 1954 were classified as residential. In only four areas of the Province did residential building permits constitute less than half of the total, viz. Lake Erie, St. Clair River, Upper St. Lawrence and Clay Belt Regions.

Industrial employment continues at a level about 3% below last year, while payrolls have remained virtually unchanged. Employment in the manufacturing sector has averaged 5.7% below last year for the Province as a whole. Only two regions have recorded increased employment over the period, viz., Upper St. Lawrence and Nickel Range (fractional). The largest drops have occurred in the Sault and Border Regions.

Applications for employment as of October 21st were 60.8% greater than at the same date a year ago and about 3,000 more than the September figure. The increase over last year, however, is considerably smaller at present than it was in September (100.4%). All regions of the Province shared the increase in the number of persons seeking work except the Upper St. Lawrence where a decrease of 7.4% was recorded over the year.

Business failures in Ontario reported by Dun and Bradstreet of Canada, Limited in the first nine months of 1954 totalled 276 with liabilities of about $14.4 million. Figures for the comparable period of 1953 were 156 and $5.1 million.

The total value of retail trade in the Province in ten months of this year was fractionally below 1953. Department store sales in the week ending December 4, 1954, however, were 3.9% above the same period of 1953.

A tabular summary of selected economic indications for Ontario appears on page 20 of this Review.

Continued from page 2.
the Standard Industrial Classification according to the value of factory shipments. According to net value of production (or value added by manufacture) the group ranked sixth. The total of $263.3 million was 6.3 percent of the net value of all Ontario manufacturing, while the value of factory shipments (which has replaced "gross value of production" statistically since 1952) was 6.9 percent of the Provincial total.

In comparing this group with all manufacturing in Ontario, the percentages show a general pattern with approximately 4.5 percent of the employees receiving a slightly higher ratio of wages and salaries. The values of production, net and gross, are also high. Since 1926 approximately one-half of the Canadian group has been in Ontario. Few earlier figures are available.

Copper, gold, and silver were the earliest known metals. Ancient smelter operators could not always distinguish alloys from pure metals. Smelting of minerals was primitive; ores were roasted on the ground. On the other hand, casting was often quite advanced.

The earliest metal mined in Ontario was copper mined by Indians several centuries ago. The first non-ferrous metal mining in Ontario in modern times was the Montreal Mining Company's works at Bruce Mines, about 40 miles south and east of the Sault. In spite of inefficient methods, considerable copper was mined and shipped at great expense between 1847 and 1876. At first, the metal ore was treated in Wales, which was then the world's great smelting and refining center for non-ferrous metals, the skill of its workmen not yet having been made obsolete by science.

In 1848, Sir William Logan, a geologist of the Province of Canada, made a report indicating that the north shore of Lake Huron was well supplied with copper minerals. In 1856, a land surveyor stumbled on the Creighton mine. Nearly thirty years went by before transportation improved enough to make mining practical. The Sudbury deposits were re-discovered in 1883 when the Canadian Pacific built its transcontinental line through the area.

The nickel industry in Ontario owes its start to the world's best supply of raw materials on one hand, and a new-born demand for nickel to toughen armour plate. One of the founders of the industry, Mr. S.J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, succeeded with his Canadian Copper Company against obstacles that ruined other companies. The Company found itself in the nickel business by accident, as copper was believed to be the only metal in the Sudbury area (evidently the report of 1856 had been overlooked). Among the Company's problems were the difficulty of treating the ore economically, and the limited market for the new metal due partly to a trade prejudice in favour of New Caledonia nickel.

In 1889, 830 thousand pounds of nickel were produced in Ontario. Production rose to 45.5 million pounds in 1914, nearly all for armaments, and 92.5 million pounds in 1918. Mining declined sharply at the end of the War. The International Nickel Company closed its mines for 12 months during 1921-22. However, the wartime level was exceeded by 1929. Most nickel now went into civilian industry, for motor cars or heavy machinery. Production declined sharply during the early years of the depression but reached a new high of 128.5 million pounds in 1934. The Second World War, of course, increased demand to about the present level. Copper production has tended to follow that of nickel, being considered a by-product. A mine producing principally copper would probably have closed down during the early 1930's.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited is the greatest producer of nickel in the world. It is partly a holding and partly an operating concern. The Company owns approximately 100,000 acres in the Sudbury area and has options or claims on many other nickel deposits in this country. Exploration rights are held on property in Venezuela and a producing nickel mine, since taken over by the U.S.S.R., was owned by International in Finland at one time. Sudbury area operations consist of one open pit, five underground mines, and the crushing, concentrating and smelting plants at Copper Cliff. There is also an extensive electric railway and several hydro-electric plants. In 1952 an average of 13,992 people were employed in Ontario by the Company, approximately one-half in the mines and several small quarries, the rest in other operations. The largest number, 4,502, were in the Copper Cliff smelter and refinery while 1,406 were in the Port Colborne refinery. International has large mills at Huntingdon, West Virginia (rolling mill, extrusion press, and refinery) and at Bayonne, New Jersey (foundry, welding electrodes and research laboratory). Gold, silver and platinum metals are refined in London, England and nickel at Clydach, Wales. There are several other plants in Birmingham and Glasgow.

Among the few successful nickel producers have been the Mond Nickel Company, which amalgamated with International in 1929, and Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, which began operations in 1928. Several smaller producers have opened up within the last few years and ship their ore to Falconbridge for treatment.

Aluminum makes up about one-eighth of the earth's crust but, as it is hard to isolate, was not discovered until 1808, by Sir Humphrey Davy. While most metals are probably cheaper today than in the past no really accurate comparison can be made. Aluminum has had the most dramatic price reductions, from $545 a pound a century ago, twice the price of gold at that time, to about 20¢ a pound now, or less than the price of copper. The difficulty in smelting aluminum is that more heat is required than ordinary furnaces can supply. Electrolytic processes somewhat similar to electrolytic refining, however, work efficiently.

Prospects for the Canadian smelting and refining industry appear bright, according to the 'Paley Report'(1). The authors of this

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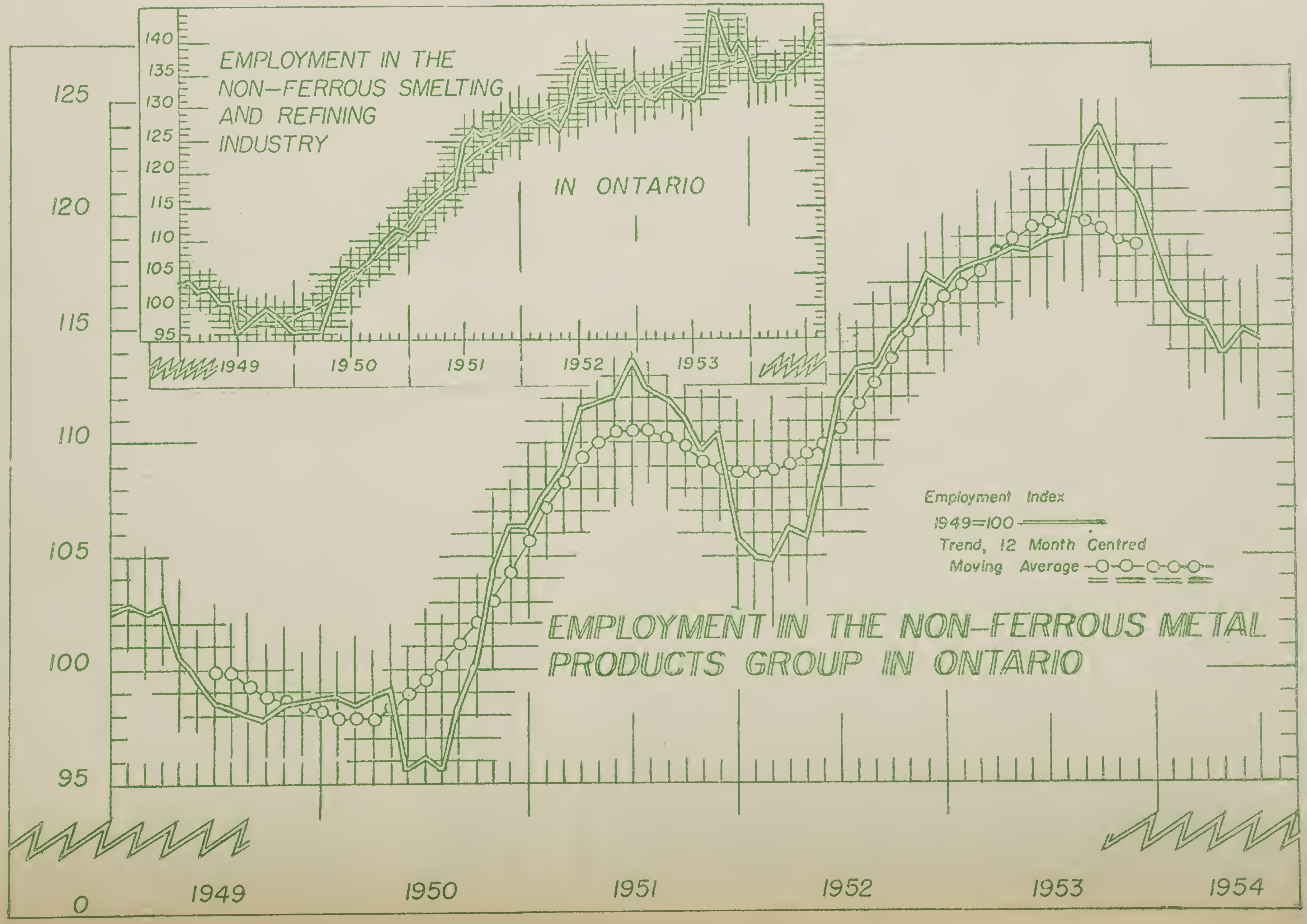
(1) Resources for Freedom, the report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, June, 1952. Predictions in the Report are of 1975 as compared to 1950.


EMPLOYMENT IN THE NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS GROUP IN ONTARIO
Employment Index
1949=100
Trend, 12 Month Centred Moving Average
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
0
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
EMPLOYMENT IN THE NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND REFINING INDUSTRY
IN ONTARIO
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953

report expect that consumption of all the non-ferrous metals will rise sharply in the United States during the next 20 years. Much of this expected increase will depend on the rise in population, a figure which may vary more than was believed possible a few years ago. The United States was a large exporter of copper and zinc 30 years ago, but is now a large importer. Consumption of nickel may be expected to double and cobalt to triple in the period under review. Cobalt is an 'additive' metal used in machine tools and most of it comes from the Belgian Congo or Ontario. Lead consumption may also be expected to rise.

Predictions for any single metal may be questionable, as some substitution is always possible, yet non-ferrous metals as a group are probably irreplaceable. Aluminum production will probably rise about five times, as it is relatively the least scarce of these metals. The limiting factor is hydro-electric power, which may be needed for other purposes in the United States.

The average hourly earnings of wage earners in the smelting and refining industry were the highest of those in any industry in 1952, second highest in 1951 and 1953, and had regained first place by September 1, 1954. Average weekly wages, while high, ranked sixth in 1951, fifth in 1952, third in 1953, and fourth in September of this year.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATE WAGE EARNERS - ONTARIO

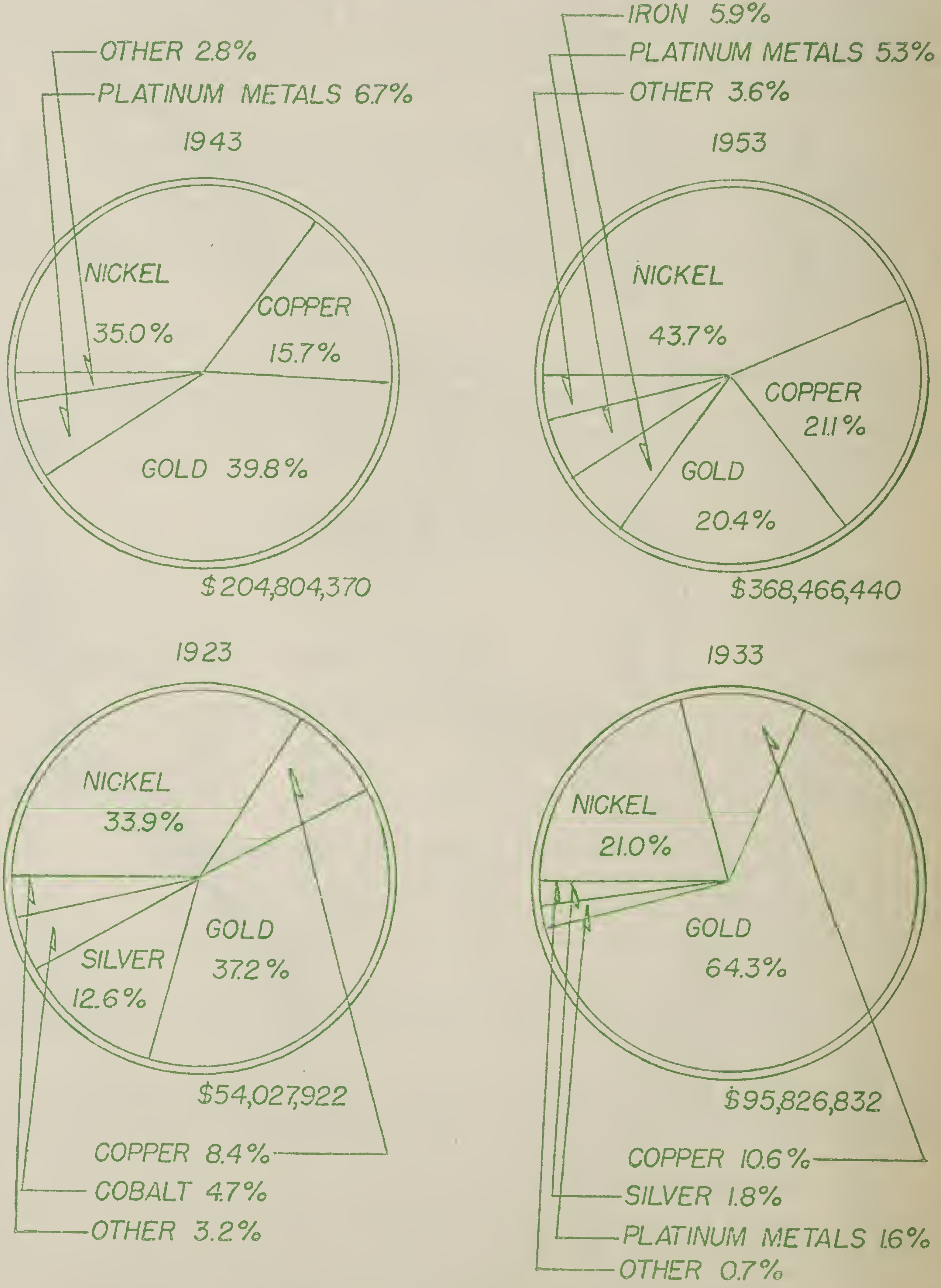
Average:		1951	1952	1953	Sept. 1, 1954	All Manufacturing Sept. 1, 1954
		-----NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS-----				
Hours per week		41.1	41.2	40.5	39.8	40.4
Hourly earnings	¢	130.5	149.3	155.4	162.0	146.7
Weekly wages	$	53.63	61.51	62.94	64.48	59.27
		--NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND REFINING--				
Hours per week		40.7	39.2	40.2	39.5	
Hourly earnings	¢	145.6	167.4	174.5	178.2	
Weekly eages	$	59.26	65.62	70.15	70.39	

Source: Man Hours and Hourly Earnings, Annual Review, 1945-1953; monthly September, 1954, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

There is no seasonality in the smelting and refining industry's employment as shown in the chart on page 6, although employment varies more than it does with the total non-ferrous group.

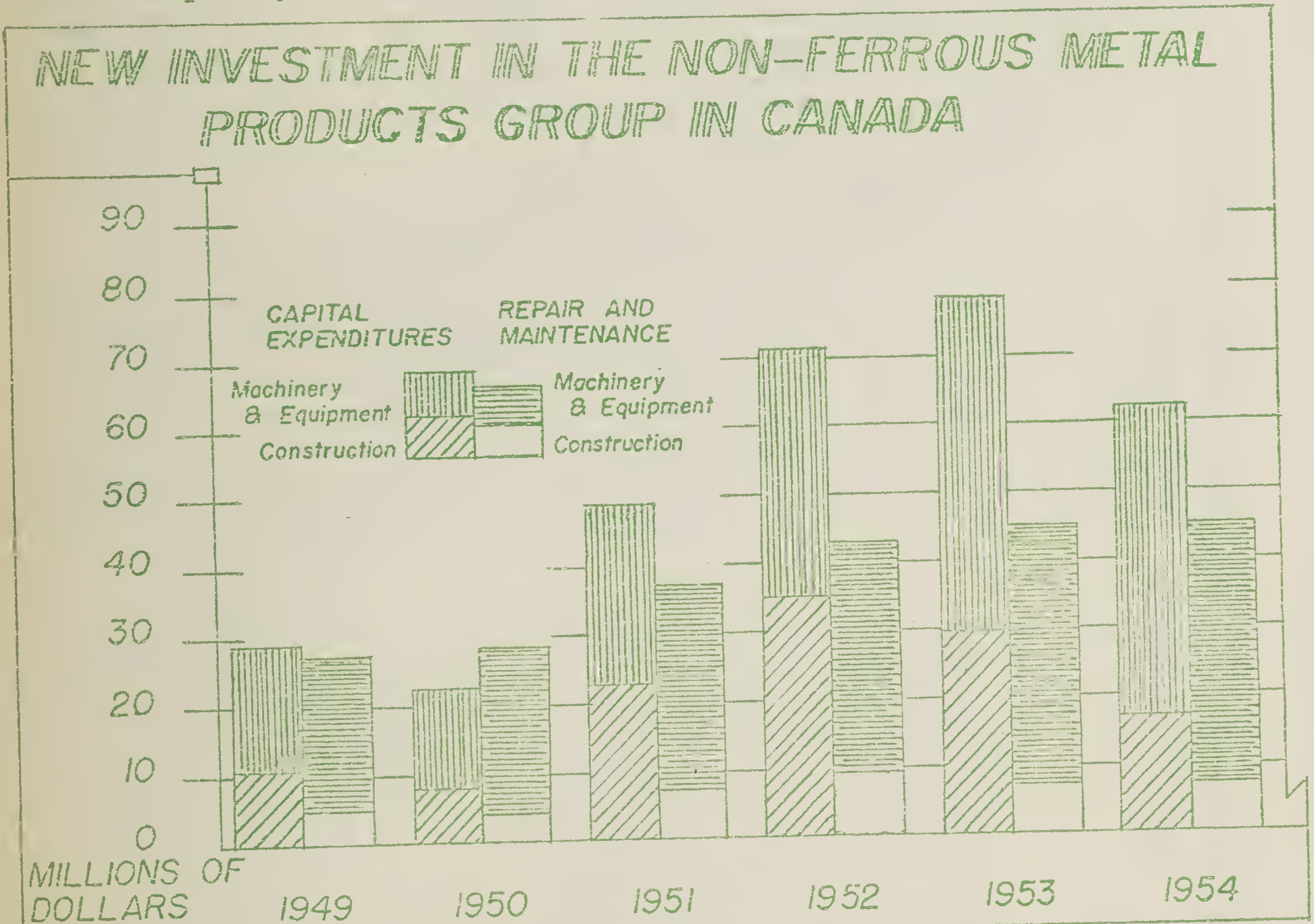
Declines in smelting activity may have ended. The index of shipments for Canada in August of this year was 91.6 (December 1952 = 100), and the index of the value of goods in process was 123.0, both up from the previous month. Industries which had shown considerable reductions in shipments also recovered to some extent. The August index for brass and copper products was 89.9 (64.6 in July) and for jewellery and silverware was 89.9 (July was 64.1).

PROPORTIONS OF VARIOUS METALS TO THE VALUE OF ALL METAL MINING IN ONTARIO



Source: General Review of the Mining Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

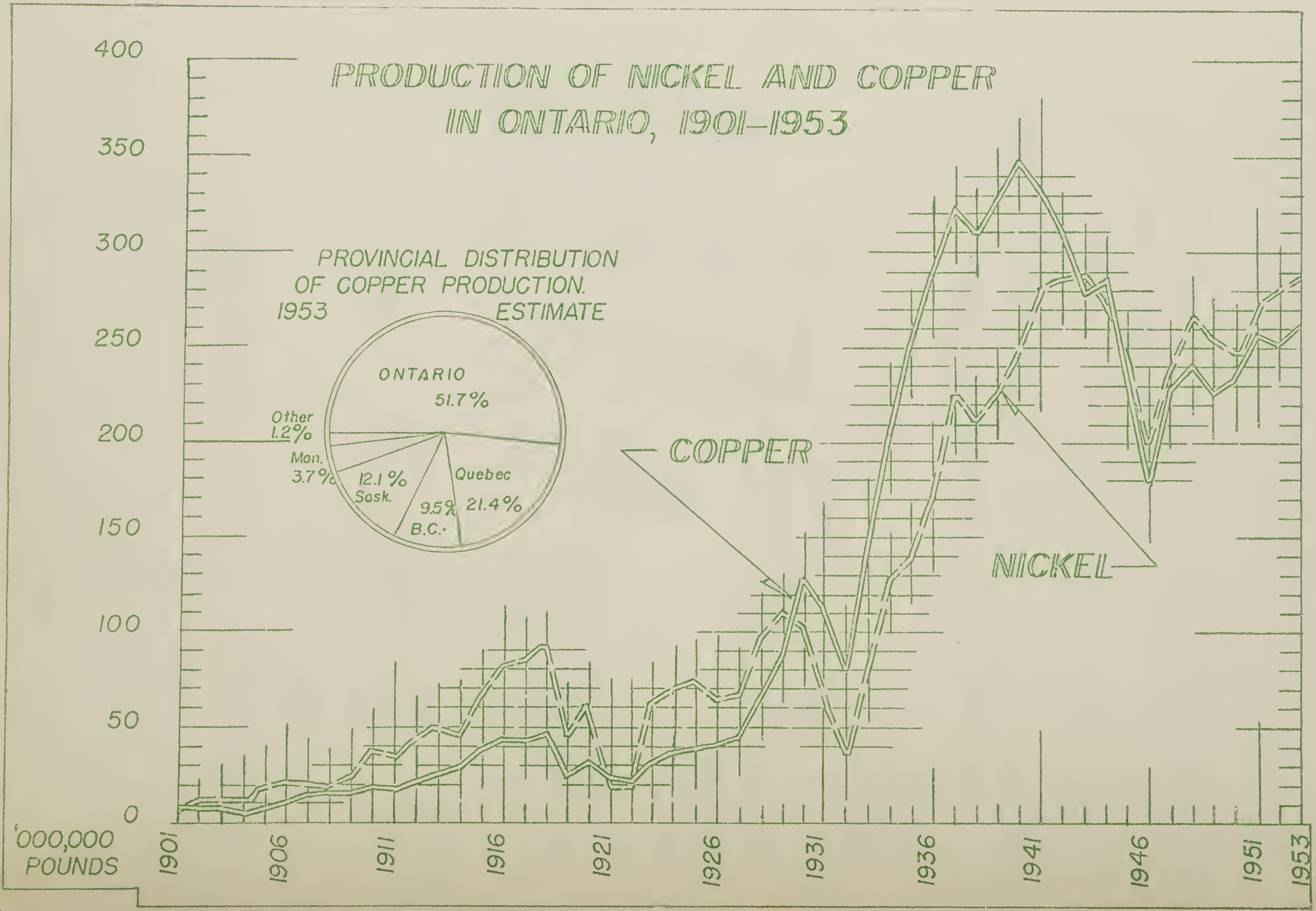
New investment in the non-ferrous metal group has risen considerably in the last few years. Repair and maintenance figures have also risen but are now less than new investment. The figures for 1951 and 1952, as shown in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on non-ferrous metal products, indicate that most of this investment went into the smelting and refining industry. According to the Financial Post's "Survey of Industrials," International Nickel's capital expenditures were $21 million in 1953, and an estimated $30 million this year. Some of this is for the Company's new plant, and new process, to extract the iron ore which has previously been wasted in smelting other metals. Eldorado's proposed $2.5 million addition to its plant at Port Hope may also have been reflected in 1954 totals.



Source: Private & Public Investment in Canada, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

SMELTING AND REFINING

The most important part of the non-ferrous metal products group is the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry. This consists of "establishments primarily engaged in the smelting and refining of copper ores, silver-lead zinc ores, nickel-copper ores, silver-cobalt ores and the smelting of bauxite ores for aluminum ingots and bars," according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Some gold is included in this industry, due mainly to the complexity of non-ferrous ores. For example 43,689 ounces of gold (worth $1,497,222) came from nickel-copper ores in this country in 1952. This was about one percent of all Canadian gold.



Source: General Review of the Mining Industry, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND REFINING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	No. of Plants	Average Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages $'000	Cost of Materials $'000	Gross Value of Production $'000
1953	-	9,712	37,527	197,567	376,501*
1952	7	10,018	36,544	181,561	348,740*
1951	7	9,539	31,493	176,377	353,411
1943	7	8,053	15,480	136,259	186,601
1939	7	6,045	9,997	83,022	134,727
1932	6	1,718	2,796	9,930	22,026

* Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The gross value of production has less meaning for this industry than for some others since it ". . . should not be interpreted as the ultimate sales value of finished metals only, as it represents the combined figures for smelters and refineries, and the usual duplication occurs when the product of one plant is shipped to, and becomes the material for, another plant. For example, blister copper is given a value at the smelter since it is the final product for that works; it is then shipped to the refinery for which it is the principal material, where values are placed on the refined products."(2)

In Ontario, the industry consists of the following establishments: Deloro Smelting and Refining Company Limited in the Quinte Region, Dominion Magnesium Limited at Haley, in the Ottawa Valley, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited and International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited at Coniston and Copper Cliff near Sudbury in the Nickel Range and International Nickel at Port Colborne in the Niagara Regions.

The techniques of changing rocks into metals vary with each metal, are generally rather complex, and are constantly being improved. Usually, the first step in processing ore is the 'dressing' or 'beneficiating', i.e. removing as much waste rock as possible by physical means. Ore is crushed, then often ground up as fine as flour. Metal particles are scattered through this material and are removed in various ways. Some iron ores are attracted by magnets. However, most non-ferrous metals are removed by the 'flotation' process, in which the heavy metal particles float to the top of large tanks while the lighter rock sinks to the bottom. The metals rise through the water on a froth created by air pressure and various oils. Metals may be combined with oxygen (oxides), sulphur (sulphides), carbon and oxygen (carbonates), or may be free (native). Nickel-copper ores are generally sulphides and are changed to oxides by roasting. Sulphur dioxide gas is given off in this process.

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(2) The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The oxidized metals must be 'smelted' or reduced to fairly pure metals, usually by some kind of furnace. Oxygen must be induced to leave the metals and re-combine with other materials such as carbon, calcium, or quartz. Iron blast furnaces do all this on a huge scale but non-ferrous furnaces, only a few of which are blast furnaces,are much smaller operations. The finished products usually require further refining. Formerly all metals were refined with heat and something was thrown in to absorb impurities. Steel is still refined in this way in the open hearth furnace. However, the electrolytic process, invented in the 1860's,produces a metal of greater purity. It depends on the ability of an electric current to carry a metal in solution and deposit it on an electrode in pure form. It is also the only way in which impurities such as gold and silver can be recovered from the complex nickel-copper ores. Separation and refining of gold from ordinary ores is comparatively simple since the metal rarely combines with other elements.

Without exports, it is doubtful if the smelting and refining industry would exist, since Canadian consumption of these metals is quite small. Non-ferrous metals have been an important part of the country's exports for some time. In 1936, non-ferrous metal products accounted for 22.2 percent of all exports. The proportion dropped to 9.0 percent by 1945, but rose steadily since then to 15.6 percent in 1952 and 1953. The total value increased about three times, from $208 million in 1936 to $644 million in 1953. A large proportion of this amount is produced in the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry and exported without further manufacture.

Nearly all the nickel produced, 98.4 percent in 1952, is exported. In 1946, most of the exported nickel, 80,797 tons, was refined, and less than one-third, 30,525 tons, semi-refined. By 1953, refined nickel exports dropped to 79,909 tons, while partly refined nickel rose to 63,909 tons. Total nickel exports accounted for 25.4 percent of all non-ferrous metals and their products exported in 1953.

Exports of primary copper have amounted to about two-thirds of Canadian production of this metal since the end of the war. In 1953, exports of copper, excluding manufactured forms, amounted to $114 million. A considerable proportion, between 15 and 35 percent, of copper exported in this period has been in a crude or semi-refined state. Copper exports might decline considerably if Canadian consumption rose from the present 18 pounds compared to the United States rate of 25 pounds per capita.

Aluminum in primary forms made up 25 percent of total non-ferrous metals and their products exported, or $161 million in 1953, and zinc in ore or spelter exported amounted to $57 million.

The United States and the United Kingdom together dominate Canada's export market for unmanufactured non-ferrous metals. Of the most important exports, the U.S. and the U.K. take, respectively, 50.0% and 41.0% of aluminum in primary forms, 58.4% and 28.4% of primary copper, 66.5% and 22.1% of all nickel, and 78.8% and 18.1% of zinc in ore and its semi-refined state.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and their products amounted to $147 million in 1952, with the emphasis on manufactured forms. They made up only 3.7 percent of all imports in that year, but included such important items as bauxite (aluminum ore), of $12.9 million, 8.8 percent of total non-ferrous metal imports.

THE BRASS AND COPPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

This industry, which in 1952 comprised 153 plants in Canada, includes 113 foundries and 40 fabricating plants which are engaged chiefly in manufacturing products, with the exception of electrical equipment and wire cloth, from brass, bronze or copper. It is believed that there are actually about 300 brass foundries in Canada, the additional ones being operated by iron foundries or by manufacturers of machinery, farm implements, etc., as a secondary or minor part of their operations. Among the commodities manufactured by all plants were ingots, bars, rods, plates, sheets, tubing, and such further fabricated products as valves, kettles and tanks, plumbing supplies, gas and water meters, fire extinguishers, lightning rods, metal fasteners, hardware, etc.

Eighty-six plants, 56.2 percent of the total, are located in Ontario. Thirty-six of these are in the Metropolitan Region, 13 in the Upper Grand River, 11 in Burlington, 6 in the Border, 5 in the Ottawa Valley, 4 in the Niagara, 3 in each of Upper Thames and Upper St. Lawrence, 2 in Blue Water, and one each in the St. Clair River, Kawartha, and Highland Regions.

Of the total Ontario plants, nine are foundries which concentrate on the manufacture of such items as brass valves, taps, and plumbers' supplies; 48 are foundries which make other brass and bronze products; and 29 are fabricating plants, that is, not foundries.

One of the largest of the companies located in Ontario is Anaconda American Brass Limited, which has its head office and plant in New Toronto. In June, 1954, about 1,300 persons were employed here. Also of importance are Phillips Electrical Works in Brockville, and Empire Brass Manufacturing Company Limited with head office in London.

In 1952, the average weekly wage for hourly-rated wage earners in the brass and copper products industry was $58.38 in Ontario compared to $56.03 in all manufacturing. Average weekly wages and salaries in the industry were $64.34 and $61.90 for 1953 and 1952, respectively. In September, 1954 the average of weekly wages and salaries stood at $67.30.

Employment is currently estimated to be about 5,500 or 4.7 percent below the 1953 average. The peak year for the industry, both in Canada and Ontario, occurred in 1943, at which time gross selling value totalled $193.0 million and $123.7 million respectively. Since 1941, more than half the total value has been derived from Ontario production. In 1944, the proportion rose as high as 69 percent, but has since declined steadily, and in 1952 stood at 55.9 percent.

In Ontario, the brass and copper products industry hit a low point in 1932, when gross selling value was only $6.4 million. This situation gradually improved, and by 1937 the value of production had reached $22.2 million, only to drop the following year to $17.9 million. During the early war years the value rose sharply from $20.5 million in 1939 to a peak of $123.7 million in 1943. As prices for brass and copper products were relatively stable during the period, a large increase in physical production is thus indicated. Gross value of production then declined, until in 1946 it stood at $46.5 million. It rose again however, and in 1952 stood at $103.3 million. From 1947 on, prices jumped sharply, being 80 percent higher than the 1935-39 average in 1947 and 170 percent higher in 1952. The rise in value, therefore, does not indicate a corresponding rise in real production.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE BRASS AND COPPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Year	No. of Plants	No. of Employees	Salaries & Wages $'000	Cost of Materials at Works $'000	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works $'000	
					Current	1935-39 = 100
1952	86	5,642	18,595	65,445	* 103,307	*38,234
1951	87	6,033	18,116	66,850	101,713	38,881
1943	97	14,339	26,644	69,639	123,672	111,016
1939	81	3,267	4,295	11,893	20,514	20,132
1932	79	2,249	2,455	2,670	6,395	9,588

*Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario 1932 & 1939, The Brass and Copper Products Industry,1943, 1951, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Of all the products made by this industry in Canada, the most important category, with regard to selling value, consists of copper sheets, rods and tubing. In 1952, the products of this group sold for $74.6 million, an increase of 2.7 percent over 1951 and 251.4 percent over 1943. The next largest category, brass and bronze castings, was valued at $16.1 million in 1952.

Plumbers' brass fixtures are third in importance, with a gross selling value of $9.1 million in 1952. This is a decrease of 9.9 percent from the previous year, but an increase of 365.4 percent from 1943. These fixtures are also manufactured by many plants as secondary products. Total 1952 production from all sources had a gross selling value of $11.9 million, a decrease of $1.9 million from 1951. As the production of plumbers' fixtures depends quite largely on the condition of the construction industry, it is to be expected that production figures will show an increase during 1953 and 1954. During the first ten months of the current year, the total value of construction contracts awarded was 9.5 percent higher than in the same period in 1953.

Also worth noting, is the manufacture of valves. With a selling value of $8.6 million, this category showed a decrease of 15.1 percent from 1951 and an increase of 36.1 percent from 1943.

With total production in 1952 valued at about $186 million, exports of brass and copper products reached a new high of $127 million, or 68.3 percent of total. In 1951, 1943 and 1941 the percentages were 43.0, 16.7 and 37.0, respectively. Copper product exports, at $104 million, were 45.2 percent higher and brass product exports, $22.9 million, 303.1 percent higher than in 1951. Copper ingots, bars, cakes and slabs, $71.4 million, constituted the most important category (68.6%) among the exports of copper products, followed by rods, strips, sheets and plates, $13.4 million, and insulated wire and cable, $8.7 million. With regard to brass products, the semi-manufactured forms of brass such as ingots, bars, rods, strips, and plates, $17.4 million, made up 75.9 percent of total value of brass products exported.

Exports of both brass and copper products were lower in 1953 than in the previous year, standing at only $10.8 million and $97.1 million, respectively. In that year, 69.2 percent of brass products and 51.9 percent of copper products exported went to the United States.

Imports of copper products, $10.9 million, and of copper and brass products combined, $24.4 million, reached a new high in 1952. They were 169.6 and 19.0 percent higher, respectively, than in the previous year. Fewer brass products were imported, however, the $13.4 million being 18.2 percent below the 1951 high point. Copper blocks, pigs and ingots, $8.1 million, and brass valves, $2.8 million, are the most important categories.

In the domestic market, the brass and copper products industry itself probably uses more of its own products in the manufacturing process than any other industry. In 1952, for example, copper products costing $81.2 million and brass and bronze costing $21.9 million, were used, making a total of $103 million. This is 85.2 percent of the total cost of material used.

The electrical apparatus and supplies industry uses a fairly important, though much smaller, share of the output of this industry. In 1952, the copper products used cost $52.4 million and brass and bronze products $6.1 million. During the same year, the transportation equipment industry paid out $10.8 million for brass and bronze products and $4.3 million for copper products.

THE ALUMINUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Included in this industry are all factories which are primarily concerned with the casting, rolling or fabricating of aluminum for the manufacture of such commodities as ingots, bars and rods, sheets, wire and cable, tubing, foil, hollow-ware and kitchenware. Not included are primary aluminum smelters and brass or iron foundries which make aluminum products only as a secondary part of [illegible] output.

In 1952, there were 88 such factories in Canada. These employed 7,295 persons and produced aluminum products valued at $89.6 million. This output value was 6.5 percent greater than that of 1951. Nearly two-thirds, 56, of all the plants were located in Ontario. These employed 4,907 persons and produced products valued at $51.6 million, 57.6% of the total value of production. Twenty-eight of the Ontario plants are located in the Metropolitan Region, 7 in the Border, 5 each in the Upper Grand River and Quinte, 4 in Burlington, 3 in Kawartha, and 2 in each of the Niagara and Upper Thames Regions.

Eight new plants began operations in Ontario during 1952, while three ceased to function. The new plants were situated as follows: two in each of the Metropolitan, Niagara and Border Regions, and one each in the Upper Grand River and Quinte Regions. Two of the plants which ceased operations were in the Border Region and one in the Metropolitan Region.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE ALUMINUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Year	No. of Plants	No. of Employees	Salaries & Wages $	Cost of Materials at Works $	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works $
1952	56	4,907	15,851,106	19,501,197	51,616,865*
1951	51	4,873	13,844,276	19,070,170	48,277,073
1945	20	4,679	6,925,175	7,435,495	17,928,314
1943	13	4,891	7,527,350	13,441,619	29,862,491
1940	19	1,746	2,084,840	5,856,323	9,913,039
1939	17	1,042	1,265,256	3,087,020	5,456,234
1932	14	661	678,400	1,375,902	2,703,212

*Value of Factory Shipments.

Source: Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1930-1946, the Aluminum Products Industry, 1947-1952, and Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

The largest producer of aluminum products in Ontario is the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, principal subsidiary of Aluminium Limited. As well as two fabricating plants in Ontario, the company has four smelting plants, one fabricating plant and several power plants in Quebec, and is completing a new power plant and smelter in British Columbia. In January, 1954, the Aluminum Company of Canada employed about 3,100 persons in its Kingston fabricating plant. It is estimated that about 7,000 persons were employed in the aluminum products industry throughout Canada at that time. The parent company, Aluminium Limited, is a holding company which, through subsidiaries, engages in the mining of bauxite, production of primary aluminum and the fabrication and sale of aluminum and aluminum products. Operations are carried on in 20 different countries and sales activites in more than 70 countries.

Historically, the aluminum products industry in Ontario recovered gradually from the slump of the early nineteen-thirties, and by 1939 the gross value of production stood at $5.4 million.

The advent of World War II in that year resulted in increased activity in the industry. A year later, at the end of 1940, value of production had risen to $9.9 million, an increase of 82 percent over 1939. The war-time high of $29.9 million in 1943 was followed by a decline to $17.9 million in 1945. This situation has since improved, however, and by the end of 1952, the value of factory shipments had reached an all-time peak of $51.6 million. Part of this increase can be accounted for by the increase in prices since 1947.

The development of the industry throughout Canada has been similar to that which occurred in Ontario, i.e. value of production reached a high ($32.9 million) in 1943 and was followed by a decline to $26.7 million in 1945 and a subsequent rise to $89.6 million in 1952.

Average weekly wages and salaries for the industry in Canada were $64.27 in 1953 compared with $62.39 in 1952 and $54.55 in 1951. In September, 1954, average wages and salaries were $66.92. Employment, up until the end of September, 1954, appears to be somewhat lower than in 1953. In the latter year, a peak in employment was reached for the industry.

It has been estimated that aluminum to-day has about 4,000 uses.(3) Usage has increased tremendously both because of its favourable properties and because of its favourable price relative to ferrous and other non-ferrous metals. With regard to its properties, the combination of lightness with strength has led to its widespread use in the manufacturing of transportation equipment. It also plays an important part in the food processing and chemical industries because of its high resistance to corrosion. Aluminum is also a good conductor of heavy electrical current and is now being used extensively in the electrical apparatus industry. Further, when aluminum is combined with other metals such as magnesium and copper, a number of important alloys which possess a wide range of properties can be made.

Concerning the price, it is estimated that for a given volume, copper now costs five times as much as aluminum, while lead and zinc cost about twice as much. (4)

Aluminum and its products to the value of $16.6 million were imported into Canada during 1953. Most of this, $12.5 million, came from the United States. In 1951 and 1952, imports were valued at $9.7 million and $11.5 million, also mostly from the United States.

During 1952, exports of aluminum and its products amounted to $162 million. More than one-quarter of this went to the United States. Of the total exports, $142.7 million was in primary forms and $11.7 million was semi-fabricated. The remainder comprised aluminum foil, kitchen utensils, hollow-ware, other manufactures, and a small amount of scrap. In this same year, total production of new aluminum and of aluminum products is estimated at about $290 million.

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(3) Davis, Nathaniel V., Canada: Aluminum Supplier to the U.S.A. Harper's, December, 1954.

(4) Ibid.

Exports of aluminum and its products reached a high of $177.8 million in 1953, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year. The United States purchased 51 percent of this amount.

In the domestic market, $40.2 million worth of aluminum products was used in the aluminum products industry itself in 1952. During the same year, the electrical apparatus and supplies industry purchased aluminum products valued at $6.8 million while the transportation equipment industry used $3.1 million worth of all forms of aluminum in the manufacture of aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, etc.

WHITE METAL ALLOYS INDUSTRY

The manufacture of white metal alloys such as babbitt, solders, type and type metal, the refining of scrap to recover white metals, such as lead, tin, zinc, etc., and the manufacture of products such as lead sheet, lead pipe, antimonial lead, collapsible tubes, castings, metal foil, etc. in which white metal metals or their alloys are the principal materials, employed 2,654 persons in Ontario in 1952 to produce $41 million dollars worth of goods. This represented seven percent of the total value of factory shipments for the non-ferrous metal products group.

Of the 33 Ontario establishments, 14, most of them type foundries or casting plants, were in the Metropolitan Region. Five were in the Ottawa Valley, four in the Border and three in the Burlington Regions. Three establishments, Schultz Die Casting Company of Canada Limited in Wallaceburg, and Canada Metal Company Limited and Canada Foils Limited in Toronto, employed half the labour force in Ontario's white metal alloys industry.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE WHITE METAL ALLOYS INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

	No. of Plants	Employees	Salaries & Wages $'000	Cost of Materials at Works $'000	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works $'000
1952	33	2,654	7,866	24,828	40,761*
1951	31	2,830	8,657	33,790	49,620
1943	20	2,429	3,482	8,641	16,675
1939	22	1,157	1,312	3,395	6,557

*Value of Factory Shipments

Source: Manufacturing Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1939, 1943 and The White Metal Alloys Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Alloys such as babbitt, brass and bronze ingots, solders and type and type metals made up $17 million, 32 percent of factory shipments of all white metal alloys produced in Canada in 1952. Lead products were $15 million, or 28 percent, reclaimed or remelted refined metals $11 million or 21 percent, and castings $10 million or 18 percent of the Canadian total. Other industries also manufacture small amounts of these products. Following a rise from 1949, both quantity and selling value of almost all these products declined between 1951 and 1952. The total value declined 20 percent.

Exports of lead and zinc and their products declined from $105 million in 1952 to $58 million in 1953. Part of this decline is accounted for by 20% and 30% drops in the wholesale prices of lead and its products and zinc and its products, respectively. Partly refind zinc made up 59 percent, and refined lead in pigs, 40 percent, of total exports in 1952. Imports of lead, tin and zinc and their products amounted to $16 million in 1952, a 38 percent drop from the previous year. Tin made up two-thirds of total imports.

THE JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE INDUSTRY

The jewellery and silverware industry was responsible for five percent of the value of factory shipments of all non-ferrous metal products in Ontario for 1952. The industry includes plants which made as their main products rings and other jewellery, sterling silverware and silver-plated ware, and dental supplies, gold leaf, gold and silver melted or rolled or otherwise prepared for the arts and industries, and precious metals recovered from old materials, jewellers' sweepings and scrap. Seventy percent of these products came from the 114 plants in Ontario in 1952.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE INDUSTRY IN CANADA, BY SUBGROUPS, 1952.

	No. of Plants	Employees	Salaries & Wages	Cost of Materials At Works	Value of Factory Shipments
			$'000	$'000	$'000
Refined precious metals and dental supplies	7	386	1,092	9,822	11,506
Silver-plated ware	14	1,684	4,800	4,419	12,661
Jewellery	194	3,478	7,595	8,372	20,939
TOTAL-CANADA	215	5,548	13,486	22,612	45,106
TOTAL-ONTARIO	114	3,347	9,188	17,203	32,094

Source: The Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1952, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

About ninety of the 114 establishments in Ontario are centralized in the Metropolitan Region, with the remainder distributed in

Continued on page 21.

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ONTARIO

INDICATORS	UNIT	DATE	CURRENT FIGURE	YEAR TO DATE 1954/53 + or - %	SAME MONTH 1954/53 + or - %	CURRENT PREVIOUS MONTH + or - %
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT	Index(1)	Oct.	111.7	- 3.2	- 4.6	+ 0.3
INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS	Index(1)	Oct.	155.6	- 0.1	- 2.4	+ 1.0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (CANADA)	Index(2)	Sept.	254.0	- 2.4	- 1.2	+ 2.9
Manufacturing(Ont. 50%)	Index(2)	Sept.	256.9	- 4.8	- 4.9	+ 1.6
Durable Goods	Index(2)	Sept.	290.4	- 8.7	- 10.6	+ 1.6
Non-Durable Goods	Index(2)	Sept.	235.4	- 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Pig Iron (Ont. 85%)	'000 Tons	Sept.	156.4	- 28.0	- 35.9	- 6.1
Steel Ingots (Ont. 76%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	247.4	- 25.2	- 30.2	+ 2.4
Refined Nickel (Ont. 100%)	Million lbs	Sept.	26.9	+ 10.5	+ 12.1	+ 1.1
Automobiles (Ont. 98%)	('000)	Sept.	8.9	- 24.8	- 75.2	- 34.0
Electrical Apparatus (Ont. 73%)	Index(2)	Sept.	490.7	- 3.5	- 4.5	+ 15.7
Newsprint (Ont. 23%)	'000 Tons	Oct.	526.0	+ 3.9	+ 3.0	+ 7.1
CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY	Million KWH	Oct.	2,071.8	+ 4.1	+ 8.0	+ 9.1
CAR LOADINGS (EASTERN CANADA)	'000 Cars	Nov.	216.1	- 7.1	+ 5.7	+ 7.3
PRICE INDEXES (CANADA)						
Consumer Price Index	Index(1)	Nov.	116.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	n.c.
Wholesale Price Index	Index(2)	Oct.	214.3	- 1.6	- 2.8	- 0.5
Farm Price Index (Ontario)	Index(2)	Oct.	245.3	- 4.3	- 7.4	- 1.3
RETAIL TRADE	$ Million	Oct.	390.6	- 0.5	- 5.9	+ 2.3
Grocery and Combination	$ Million	Oct.	74.4	+ 6.6	+ 1.4	+ 3.7
Department Stores	$ Million	Oct.	31.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.5	+ 6.9
Men's Clothing	$ Million	Oct.	7.8	- 6.5	- 5.4	+ 32.9
Womens' Clothing	$ Million	Oct.	7.4	- 4.3	- 11.0	+ 9.0
Lumber and Bldg. Material	$ Million	Oct.	14.4	- 3.7	- 7.7	- 1.5
Furniture	$ Million	Oct.	6.9	- 2.0	- 1.5	+ 1.3
Television Receiving Sets(4)	('000)	Sept.	34.3	+ 15.5	+ 24.5	+ 69.9
New Motor Vehicles: Sold	('000)	Oct.	8.9	- 13.9	- 39.3	- 37.5
Financed	('000)	Oct.	4.9	- 8.9	- 16.7	- 13.7
CONSTRUCTION						
Contracts Awarded:						
Total	$ Million	Nov.	94.0	+ 11.8	+ 35.8	+ 14.4
Residential	$ Million	Nov.	44.1	+ 38.9	+ 17.3	+ 1.4
Business	$ Million	Nov.	24.1	+ 22.5	+ 26.2	+ 9.5
Industrial	$ Million	Nov.	2.1	- 43.9	- 61.8	- 69.6
Engineering	$ Million	Nov.	23.7	- 10.4	+243.5	+141.8
Factory Plans Approved - Mfg.	$ Million	Nov.	3.2	+ 4.6	- 44.4	- 26.0
Building Permits Issued	$ Million	Sept.	66.9	+ 14.7	+ 15.9	- 14.1
Housing: Starts	No.	Oct.	5,261.0	+ 17.2	+ 35.0	- 15.6
Completions	No.	Oct.	4,764.0	+ 15.6	+ 16.8	+ 48.8
Non Residential Building Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Oct.	120.5	- 2.3	- 2.7	+ 0.1
Residential Bldg. Materials (Canada)	Index(1)	Oct.	122.2	- 2.2	- 0.6	n.c.
FINANCIAL						
Cheques Cashed	$ Million	Oct.	6,607.2	+ 10.2	+ 28.1	+ 28.2
Life Insurance Sales	$ Million	Oct.	73.5	+ 10.5	+ 12.7	+ 9
Industrial Stock	Index(3)	Nov.	366.6	+ 10.0	+ 18.5	+ 3.1

Indicators of Economic Activity in Ontario, continued

FOOTNOTES:

(1) 1949 = 100
(2) 1935-39 = 100
(3) last half of 1933 = 100
(4) Producers' domestic sales

All indicators refer to the Province of Ontario unless otherwise noted.

These indicators are computed from information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except: (1) value of construction contracts awarded, issued by MacLean Building Report Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications Limited, (2) value of manufacturing factory plans approved, by the Factory Inspection Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, and (3) the index of activity of twenty industrial stocks, as reported by the Toronto Stock Exchange. The figures in the brackets under Industrial Production refer to the estimated proportion of the products manufactured in Ontario.

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS Continued from page 19.

the larger cities. Over one-third of the total employed in the industry in Ontario is in four plants manufacturing silver-plated ware. These are Oneida Limited at Niagara Falls, International Silver Company of Canada Limited with two plants at Hamilton and Niagara Falls, and Canadian Wm. A. Rogers, Limited in Toronto.

Imports of jewellery and precious metal products in 1952, $31 million, nearly equalled the value of domestic shipments in Ontario. Platinum, mostly for further manufacture, made up 60 percent of the total imported. Exports amounted to less than two million dollars, mostly jewellers' sweepings and precious metal scrap.

THE MISCELLANEOUS NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Statistics for this industry cover the operations of a miscellaneous group of concerns which cannot properly be classified with any of the other industries of the non-ferrous metals group. In 1952 there were 11 of these establishments in Ontario. Production from these factories was valued at $3,813,754, four percent of the total for the non-ferrous group. The number of employees was 294; payments for salaries and wages totalled $1,056,588 and cost of materials for use in manufacturing process was $1,693,687.

Production included electroplating supplies, weatherstrip, railway and marine lamps and lanterns, window screens, name plates, metallic packing, stellite, etc. Six of the Ontario concerns are in Toronto, three in the Burlington Region.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN EIGHTEEN ECONOMIC AREAS IN ONTARIO (1)

(1949 = 100)

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Oct/54 Oct/53 + or -	Index of Payrolls	Oct/54 Oct/53 + or -	Weekly Wages and Salaries
				%		%	$
1. Metropolitan	37.2	Oct. 1/53	122.9		174.3		63.66
(Halton, Peel,		Sept.1/54	118.7		173.5		65.43
York)		Oct. 1/54	118.0	- 4.0	173.6	- 0.4	65.86
2. Burlington	11.9	Oct. 1/53	104.9		139.1		63.02
(Brant, Wentworth,		Sept.1/54	94.1		126.5		63.96
Burlington)		Oct. 1/54	95.8	- 8.7	132.2	- 5.0	65.58
3. Niagara	6.6	Oct. 1/53	121.2		161.5		65.94
(Lincoln,		Sept.1/54	111.9		151.8		67.16
Welland)		Oct. 1/54	112.6	- 7.1	153.8	- 4.8	67.65
4. Lake Erie	0.6	Oct. 1/53	112.4		164.0		54.83
(Haldimand,		Sept.1/54	105.1		154.0		55.11
Norfolk)		Oct. 1/54	107.5	- 4.4	150.5	- 8.2	52.67
5. Upper Thames	4.7	Oct. 1/53	112.7		153.7		56.28
(Elgin, Middlesex,		Sept.1/54	103.5		146.1		58.28
Oxford)		Oct. 1/54	105.5	- 6.4	148.8	- 3.2	58.23
6. Border	7.9	Oct. 1/53	111.1		146.6		67.08
(Essex, Kent)		Sept.1/54	78.9		107.0		68.94
		Oct. 1/54	83.5	- 24.8	114.0	- 22.2	69.41
7. St. Clair River	1.4	Oct. 1/53	113.7		171.5		75.71
(Lambton)		Sept.1/54	107.9		165.4		76.86
		Oct. 1/54	109.4	- 3.8	164.5	- 4.1	75.39
8. Upper Grand River	7.1	Oct. 1/53	104.1		142.0		55.30
(Perth, Waterloo,		Sept.1/54	93.2		129.8		56.38
Wellington)		Oct. 1/54	93.1	- 10.6	131.0	- 7.7	56.98
9. Blue Water	2.5	Oct. 1/53	107.7		148.0		48.84
(Bruce, Dufferin,		Sept.1/54	95.3		133.0		49.60
Huron, Simcoe, Grey)		Oct. 1/54	97.1	- 9.8	136.4	- 7.8	49.91
10. Kawartha	5.4	Oct. 1/53	126.1		168.2		63.41
(Durham, Ont.,Peter.,		Sept.1/54	99.8		124.2		59.13
Vic., Northumberland)		Oct. 1/54	94.4	- 25.1	124.1	- 26.2	62.44
11. Quinte	2.5	Oct. 1/53	121.2		165.3		53.88
(Front., Hast., Len.		Sept.1/54	108.8		153.2		55.53
& Add., Pr. Edward)		Oct. 1/54	115.9	- 4.4	161.5	- 2.3	54.94
12. U. St. Lawrence	2.0	Oct. 1/53	109.7		145.0		55.81
(Dundas, Glen., Gren.,		Sept.1/54	110.8		153.3		58.46
Leeds, Stormont)		Oct. 1/54	112.3	+ 2.4	156.4	+ 7.9	58.79

(1) Original Data collected from leading manufacturers, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Region	Weight	Date	Index of Employment	Oct/54 Oct/53 + or - %	Index of Payrolls	Oct/54 Oct/53 + or - %	Weekly Wages and Salaries $
13. Ottawa Valley (Carleton, Lanark, Pres., Ren., Russ.)	3.3	Oct. 1/53	110.1		150.8		55.08
		Sept.1/54	107.5		156.8		58.63
		Oct. 1/54	106.9	- 2.9	156.2	+ 3.6	58.74
14. Highlands (Haliburton, Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry S.)	0.7	Oct. 1/53	116.5		155.8		54.33
		Sept.1/54	114.0		158.4		56.41
		Oct. 1/54	112.6	- 3.3	155.7	- 0.1	56.13
15. Clay Belt (Cochrane, Temiskaming)	0.9	Oct. 1/53	117.4		150.0		68.31
		Sept.1/54	119.6		151.6		67.85
		Oct 1/54	114.2	- 2.7	150.6	+ 0.4	70.53
16. Nickel Range (Manitoulin, Sudbury)	1.7	Oct. 1/53	130.6		175.3		75.20
		Sept.1/54	130.5		177.0		75.89
		Oct. 1/54	127.8	- 2.1	175.2	- 0.1	76.68
17. Sault (Algoma)	1.5	Oct. 1/53	137.2		174.5		67.62
		Sept.1/54	99.4		131.0		70.04
		Oct. 1/54	96.9	- 29.4	125.9	- 27.9	69.15
18. Lakehead (Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay)	2.0	Oct. 1/53	130.3		165.6		67.17
		Sept.1/54	121.5		166.0		72.01
		Oct. 1/54	117.4	- 9.9	157.8	- 4.7	70.91
ONTARIO	100.0	Oct. 1/53	116.5		159.8		62.56
		Sept.1/54	106.2		148.8		63.91
		Oct. 1/54	106.5	- 8.6	150.6	- 5.8	64.48

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL INDICES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
REPORTED BY LEADING ONTARIO MINES

6. Border (Salt, Natural Gas)	2.4	Oct. 1/53	142.3		191.6		63.25
		Sept.1/54	159.0		210.8		62.29
		Oct. 1/54	154.7	+ 8.7	212.8	+ 11.1	64.62
15. Clay Belt (Gold, Silver)	27.3	Oct. 1/53	66.1		82.0		63.01
		Sept.1/54	93.0		118.3		64.69
		Oct. 1/54	93.2	+ 41.0	119.5	+ 45.7	65.16
16. Nickel Range (Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver)	41.6	Oct. 1/53	151.5		200.5		77.03
		Sept.1/54	149.8		200.7		77.95
		Oct. 1/54	149.4	- 1.4	203.7	+ 1.6	79.34
17. Sault (Iron Ore)	1.7	Oct. 1/53	127.8		185.1		79.44
		Sept.1/54	133.5		192.2		78.98
		Oct. 1/54	129.9	+ 1.6	190.7	+ 3.0	80.56
18. Lakehead (Gold, Iron Ore)	3.2	Oct. 1/53	108.2		162.9		80.22
		Sept.1/54	98.7		139.0		75.05
		Oct. 1/54	96.1	- 11.2	139.4	- 14.4	77.32
19. James Bay (Gold, Silver)	3.3	Oct. 1/53	73.3		89.7		65.31
		Sept.1/54	77.9		94.4		64.60
		Oct. 1/54	76.9	+ 4.9	93.0	+ 3.7	64.43
All Mining Industries		Oct. 1/53	103.7		139.1		71.18
		Sept.1/54	116.6		157.0		71.46
		Oct. 1/54	115.9	+ 11.8	157.0	+ 12.9	71.87

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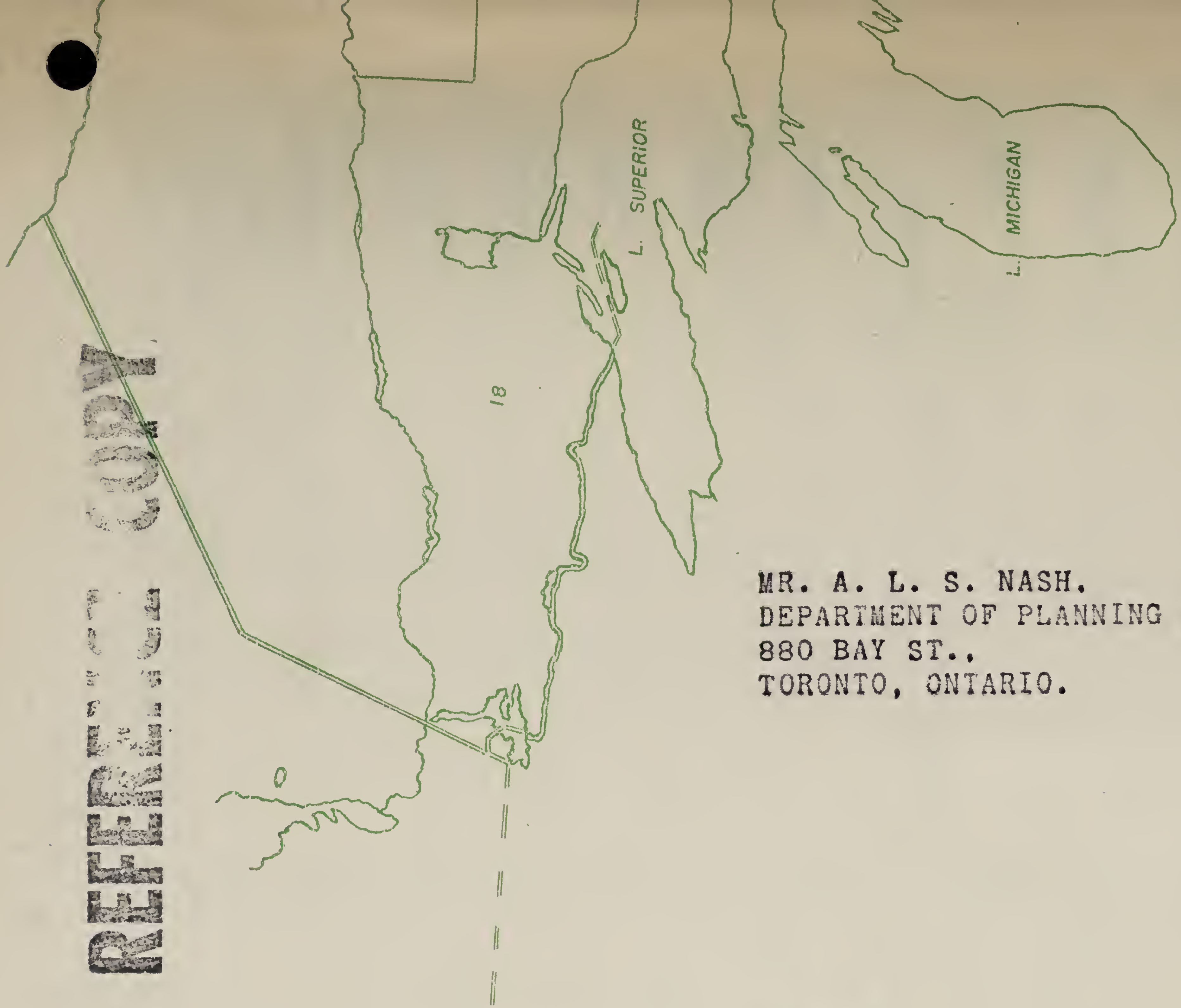

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